ROYAL EDITION

The Times

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THE TIMES, Wednesday, July 30, 1930

The CHARGE for ANNOUNCEMENTS of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, and DEATHS (authenticated by name and permanent address of the sender) is ONE GUINEA for three lines or less and FIVE SHILLINGS for each additional line of about six words. The charge for IN MEMORIAM NOTICES is TWELVE SHILLINGS and SIXPENCE for three lines or less and THREE SHILLINGS and SIXPENCE for every additional line. A special rate for five and ten years' automatic insertion may be obtained on application. In order to avoid incorrect quotations in "Death" and "In Memoriam" announcements senders are asked to indicate their origin. In the case of modern verse the author's permission should first be obtained. Announcements may be sent to "The Times" Office, Printing House-square, London, E.C.4, to "The Times" Bureau, 72, Regent-street, London, W.1, to "The Times" Book Club, 42, Wigmore-street, London, W.1, or to the Bureau du Times, 2, Chaussée d'Antin, Paris. For Classified Advertisement Index see last column of this page.

Forthcoming Marriages in Court Page, Three Guineas for five lines or less and Twelve Shillings and Sixpence for each additional line.

Subscription rates for "The Times" for one year—£4 11s. Inland, £5 4s. Foreign.

BIRTHS

BARNARD.—On July 25, 1930, at "Headlands," 15, Manor-drive, Mill Hill, to MOLLY, wife of ARTHUR G. BARNARD—a daughter.

CHARRINGTON.—On July 28, 1930, at Court Lodge, Shenley, the wife of JOHN CHARRINGTON, Jnr.,—of a son.

COTTON.—On July 28, 1930, at 14, Woodbourne-road, Edgbaston, to Mr. and Mrs. JACK COTTON—a son.

GABRIEL.—On July 29, 1930, at 103, Lexham-gardens, W.8, to ZOË, wife of THOMAS GABRIEL—a son.

HINDLEY.—On July 28, 1930, at 107, Chaussée de Malines, Antwerp, to HYLDA (née Warden), wife of HAROLD BRAILSFORD HINDLEY—a daughter.

REYNOLDS.—On July 29, 1930, at Bledlow Ridge, Bucks, to NANCIE (née Hardie), wife of CLIFTON REYNOLDS—a daughter (JEAN).

SAFFORD.—On July 27, 1930, at Diyagama, Arrapatnas, Ceylon, to PHYLLIS (née Carey-Bouch), wife of DESMOND CHARTRES SAFFORD—a daughter.

SPALDING.—On July 28, 1930, at Northwood, Broughty Ferry, to GWENDOLEN BEATRICE, wife of ENGINEER-COMMANDER T. SPALDING, R.N.—a son.

TOMKIN.—On July 29, 1930, at 49, Ennismore-gardens, to JOAN, wife of G. J. ROYCE TOMKIN—a daughter.

TRAILL.—On July 28, 1930, at 27, Welbeck-street, to PEGGY, wife of GEORGE TRAILL, of Woodland House, The Bishop's Avenue, N.2—a son.

VARCOE.—On July 27, 1930, at Thark, Bramhall, Cheshire, to RACHEL, wife of CHARLES G. VARCOE—a daughter.

WHITING.—On July 28, 1930, to OWEN JACK and OLIVE NEWNHAM WHITING, of Silver Haze, Langton Green, Kent—a boy (PETER JAMES).

WILL.—On July 26, 1930, at St. Chad's Hospital, Edgbaston, to DOROTHY, wife of OSCAR G. WILL—a son (prematurely).

WILSON.—On July 28, 1930, at "Ranmore," Effingham, Surrey, to EDITH MARY, wife of ALAN D. G. WILSON—a daughter (stillborn).

MARRIAGES

BELLHOUSE : LAMB.—On July 29, 1930, at St. James's, Piccadilly, London, by the Rev. J. E. T. Evitt, MICHAEL, only son of the late WALTER and Mrs. BELLHOUSE, of Altrincham, Cheshire, to RUTH, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. CHARLES J. LAMB, of Sandiway, Cheshire.

BROTHERS : HENRY.—On July 17, 1930, at the Parish Church, Speldhurst, by Canon Masters, the Rector, FRANCIS HORATIO BROTHERS, only son of the late Mr. F. W. Brothers, of The Elms, Putney-hill, to MARJORIE AMY HÉLÈNE HENRY, adopted daughter of Sir Kingsley and Lady Wood, of Broomhill Bank, Tunbridge Wells.

CAWSTON : BLACKMORE.—On July 26, 1930, at the Church of St. Mary, Lamberhurst, Kent, the Rev. A. C. CAWSTON to RUTH BLACKMORE, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. Blackmore, Littledown, Lamberhurst.

COBHAM : ROCHFORT-BOYD.—On July 26, 1930, at the Chapel of the Savoy, by the Rev. Percy Young, LEONARD STRODE COBHAM, of Winslow, Bucks, to DOROTHY, widow of LT.-COL. H. C. ROCHFORT-BOYD, D.S.O., R.H.A., of 15, Ovington-street, S.W.3.

CURRIE : WHETHAM.—On July 26, 1930, at St. Stephen's Church, Ootacamund, India, DONALD MCDONALD CURRIE, Indian Forest Service, to DIANA CECILY DAMPIER, third daughter of W. C. D. DAMPIER-WHETHAM, of Cambridge and Hilfield, Dorset.

DUNN : BROUNCKER.—On July 29, 1930, at Eltham Parish Church, by the Rev. J. C. Grey, B.A., ROBERT W. JAMES, R.E., eldest son of F. W. and Mrs. DUNN, of Westmount-road, Eltham, to AWDRY MABEL, younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. HERBERT A. J. BROUNCKER, of "The Elms," Parkside, Eltham, and Hythe, Kent.

FILGATE : HENRY.—On July 2[illegible], 1930, at St. Ann's, Brighton, by the Rev. Arthur Belcher, TOWNLEY, [illegible] son of CAPTAIN FILGATE and Mrs. Filgate, of Lisrenny, Ardee, to DORIS, youngest daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. JOHN HENRY, of Tubberdoney, Dunleer.

GREEN : SOMMERVILLE.—On July 26, 1930, at St. Bartholomew's, Otford, COMMANDER W. S. GREEN, Royal Navy, son of Dr. and Mrs. Green, of 12, Pembridge-square, W.2, to LUCY MARY CONYERS, only daughter of the late REV. W. J. SOMMERVILLE and of Mrs. Sommerville, Otford, Kent.

JOHNSON : BARWELL.—On July 26, 1930, at St. Andrew's Church, Swavesey, by Rev. C. F. Stebbing, assisted by Rev. J. S. Sharp, OSCAR ERNEST JOHNSON, son of Mr. and Mrs. Percy Johnson, Latham-road, Cambridge, to MARJORIE, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. BARWELL, Swavesey, Cambridge.

LEBRUN : MAY.—On July 29, 1930, in London, GEORGES LEBRUN, of Ghent, to JOCELYN, younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. M. MAY, of Abbotswood, Godalming.

LUTTMAN : DAWSON.—On July 28, 1930, at Christ Church, Newgate-street, by the Rev. Canon W. H. Elliott, WALTER C. LUTTMAN to CONSTANCE CAUTLEY DAWSON.

NASON : CAREY.—On July 25, 1930, at St. Peter Port Church, Guernsey, by Canon Rose, Vicar of Brighton, and the Very Rev. Douglas Carey, Dean of Guernsey, CLAUDE FORTESCUE NASON, The Cameronians (Scottish Rifles), son of the late Colonel H. H. W. Nason, D.S.O., O.B.E., and Mrs. Nason, to ELEANOR, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. GEOFFREY CAREY, of Guernsey.

PESKETT : HOGAN.—On July 26, 1930, at the Parish Church, Epsom, by the Rev. C. R. Pattison Muir, assisted by the Rev. J. F. Groves, GEOFFREY LEWIS, youngest son of the late DR. and Mrs. CHALMERS PESKETT, to NORA LISETTE, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. ARTHUR HOGAN.

RIVIERE : RAEBURN.—On July 29, 1930, at St. Stephen's, Avenue-road, N.W., by the Rev. C. J. Colson, assisted by the Rev. H. Dann, CAPTAIN E. G. RIVIERE, M.B.E., M.C., The Loyal Regiment, son of the late H. G. Riviere, Esq., and Mrs. Riviere, of Castle Cary, Somerset, to ELLINOR EILEEN, youngest daughter of SIR WILLIAM H. RAEBURN, Bt., D.L., of Woodend, Helensburgh, and 86, North-gate, Regent's Park.

SHARPE : BATES.—On July 26, 1930, at Holy Trinity, Maidstone, by the Revd. F. Moyle, EDWARD RICHARD, son of the late COLONEL E. J. SHARPE and Mrs. Sharpe, of Hayselden, Sissinghurst, to IVY LOUISE, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. BATES, of Kenardington.

STEWART : EARENGEY.—On July 26, 1930, at the Temple Church, GUY M. STEWART, R.E., elder son of the late R. B. Stewart, I.C.S., and of Mrs. Stewart, of Barons Court, W., and grandson of the late Brig.-General F. Adam, to ELAINE (E. EARENGEY, M.D., only daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Earengey, of Hampstead.

WOODHOUSE : REYNOLDS.—On July 24, 1930, at St. Mary's Church, Frome Saint Quintin, by the Rev. E. A. Trasenster, assisted by the Rev. A. C. Woodhouse, uncle of the bridegroom, and the Rev. W. Gulliford, Rector of the Parish, LIEUT.-COMMANDER FREDERICK C. WOODHOUSE, Royal Navy, second son of the late Mr. A. E. C. Woodhouse and Mrs. Woodhouse, Spaxton, Somerset, to ELIZABETH DAPHNE BAINBRIDGE, youngest daughter of the late COLONEL F. R. REYNOLDS, Royal Engineers, and Mrs. Reynolds, Frome House, Frome Saint Quintin, Dorset.

WYNN-WILLIAMS : COX.—On July 26, 1930, at Hoddesdon, by the Rev. C. B. Greaves, M.A., DERWAS DOUGLAS WYNN, second son of Mr. and Mrs. NEIL WYNN-WILLIAMS, of The Moat House, Bedford, to MARJORIE BORTHWICK, fourth daughter of CAPTAIN GEORGE COX, M.B.E., R.E. (retired) and Mrs. Cox, of Hoddesdon.

DEATHS

BAILEY.—On July 28, 1930, at The Thrupp, Stroud, Gloucestershire, STANLEY GORDON BAILEY. Cremation at Bristol Crematorium to-day (Wednesday), at 11.30.

BARNES.—On July 26, 1930, after an accident, CUTHBERT WHEELDON BARNES, A.I.E.E., M.I.Mar.E., of 54, Grove-road, Worthing, only surviving son of the late Rev. George Barnes, M.A., Rector of St. Albans, Wood-street, E.C., and Caroline Ruth (née Sugbrue), and dearly beloved husband of Bertha Winifred Napier. Funeral Broadwater Church, 3 p.m., to-morrow (Thursday), Durrington Cemetery, 3.30. Train Victoria 12.05.

BARTLETT.—On July 18, 1930, at 22, Leybourne Park, Kew, Surrey, VIDA, daughter of the late CHARLES BARTLETT, of Kew, Surrey, and of Bradford, Yorks, aged 53. R.I.P.

BORROWES.—On July 27, 1930, at Vale Lodge, Tunbridge Wells, DAME JULIA ALINE BORROWES. Requiem Mass, St. Barnabas, Tunbridge Wells, 11 a.m. to-morrow (Thursday). Funeral service same day 4 p.m. at Wateringbury, Maidstone (train 2.18 p.m. Charing Cross for Tunbridge Wells, where cars will await arrival train).

BRAIN.—On July 28, 1930, at 6, Great Minster-street, Winchester, JULIA MARY BRAIN, daughter of the late William Brain, aged 71.

BROOKFIELD.—On July 26, 1930, at 30, Newstead-road, Lee, CHARLES HENRY BROOKFIELD. Funeral at Hither Green Cemetery to-day (Wednesday), at 3.30 p.m.

BUTLER-COLE.—On July 27, 1930, at Royal Naval Hospital, Plymouth, THOMAS BUTLER, Lieutenant, R.N., dearly loved son of THOMAS and ELEANOR BUTLER-COLE, in his 25th year.

CANNON.—On July 27, 1930, at his residence, Rushall House, Marlborough, Wilts, HARRY TANDY, beloved husband of EMILY CANNON, formerly of Malahide and Raheny, Co. Dublin.

COCKELL.—On July 28, 1930, suddenly, in Antwerp, CHARLES E. B. COCKELL, late of Thames Ditton.

CONNOLLY.—On July 26, 1930, at Sunnymede, Barton-on-Sea, Hants, CATHERINE, widow of JOHN CONNOLLY, of Limerick. R.I.P. Funeral private.

DANIELL.—On July 28, 1930, at Bournemouth, suddenly, FERRERS AITKEN DANIELL, second son of the late Edward James Daniell. Requiem at St. Stephen's, Bournemouth, to-morrow (Thursday), at 10 o'clock. No flowers.

DAVIES BRYAN.—On July 25, 1930, at Caernarvon, JANE, the wife of J. DAVIES BRYAN, Alexandria, Egypt.

DUFF.—On July 28, 1930, at Home Stead, Hamilton-road, Oxford, ESTHER LILIAN, elder daughter of the late HARRY and LILIAN DUFF. Requiem service at St. Gregory's, Woodstock-road, to-morrow (Thursday), at 11. Interment at Holywell Cemetery at 11.30.

DEATHS (continued)

FRY.—On July 29, 1930, at Barnack, MARGARET ELIZABETH, wife of CANON H. K. FRY. Requiem Barnack, 8 a.m., Friday, August 1. Interment, Higham Ferrers, 3 p.m., after cremation. No mourning. Flowers to Higham Ferrers Vicarage.

GAPPER.—On July 12, 1930, at Karachi, CAPTAIN J. E. B. GAPPER, The Baluch Regiment, deeply regretted by all ranks.

GEORGE.—On July 26, 1930, at Bracken Hill, Ringwood, INA PRITTIE, widow of W. E. GEORGE, of Downside, Stoke Bishop, Bristol. Interred on July 29.

GILBERT.—On July 23, 1930, FLORENCE E. GILBERT wife of the late Alfred Gilbert, Whiteleaf, Princes Risborough, aged 71.

HARDMAN.—On July 29, 1930, at 92, Queen's-gate, S.W.7, peacefully, LUCIE, wife of HERBERT F. HARDMAN and daughter of the late Admiral Croft. Arrangements later.

HARLAND.—On July 27, 1930, BRYAN THOMAS HARLAND, dearly loved husband of Beatrice Harland, 35, Park-hill-road, Croydon, aged 65. Funeral at the Parish Church, Croydon, to-day (Wednesday), at 12.30 and afterwards at Shirley. Flowers from relatives and great friends only, please.

HIBBERDINE.—On July 26, 1930, suddenly at Lyons, REGINALD LOCKYER HIBBERDINE, M.C. (late Captain, 1st South Staffordshire Regt.), Eastern Telegraph Company, beloved husband of Mary Elizabeth Hibberdine, "Betty" (née Hopkins). Letters to 3, York Mansions, Battersea Park, S.W.11.

HOWORTH.—On July 28, 1930, WILFRED HOWORTH, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Brevet Colonel, R.A.M.C.(T.), of 13, Brunswick-road, Withington, Manchester, aged 63 years. Funeral at the Manchester Crematorium, 12 o'clock to-day (Wednesday).

JACK.—On July 28, 1930, MARGERY DAVIDSON JACK (sister of the late George C. Jack, of Eastern Extension Telegraph Company), aged 74. Funeral service, Barnet Parish Church, 2.15 p.m., to-morrow (Thursday). Flowers to 18, Langton-avenue, Whetstone, N.20.

KUHL.—On July 28, 1930, at Amisfield, Bromborough, Cheshire, ALICE, widow of CHARLES HENRY LEOPOLD KUHL, C.M.G., M.Inst.C.E., in her 79th year. Funeral at Worting near Basingstoke, to-morrow (Thursday).

MELLERSH.—On July 29, 1930, at Beaconscroft, Haslemere, FREDERICK NEALE, eldest son of the late FREDERICK MELLERSH, of Reigate.

NISH.—On July 26, 1930 (from accident), JOHN MACKENZIE NISH, of 274, Friern-road, Dulwich, aged 32. Funeral service at Honor Oak Cemetery to-morrow (Thursday), at 12.30.

OAKLEY-FISHER.—On July 27, 1930, at Egremont House, Sudbury, Middlesex, FLORENCE OAKLEY-FISHER, wife of George Oakley-Fisher, aged 63. Cremation at Golders Green to-day (Wednesday), at 4 o'clock. No flowers, by request. Friends please accept this, the only, intimation.

ROSE.—On July 28, 1930, at Holgate Hill House, York, MARY, wife of the late ROBERT DUNCAN ROSE, F.R.C.S. (Edin.).

RYAN.—On July 28, 1930, in a nursing home in Tunbridge Wells, CAROLINE RYAN, late of Halesworth, Suffolk. Funeral to-morrow (Thursday), 1.30, at the Tunbridge Wells Cemetery.

SALTER.—On July 28, 1930, suddenly, at 100, Church-road, Richmond, Surrey, ARTHUR JOSEPH SALTER, beloved husband of Esther C. Salter, in his 70th year.

SCOTT.—On July 28, 1930, suddenly, at Linehouse, Highlands-avenue, Leatherhead, RONALD JOCELYN LESLIE, dearly beloved husband of GRACE DUNDAS SCOTT, younger son of the late Walter Scott, Plas Uchaf, Abergele, and Mrs. Scott, Wargrave, aged 35 years. Funeral at Leatherhead Parish Church 2 p.m. to-morrow (Thursday).

SECCOMBE.—On July 29, 1930, at 16, Laurel-road, Wimbledon, S.W.20, very peacefully after three days' illness, EMILY A. SECCOMBE, wife of the late Henry L. Seccombe, of Clapham Common and the India Office, in her 85th year.

SHOOSMITH.—On July 28, 1930, suddenly, at St. Kilda's, Luton, FRANCIS EDWARD SHOOSMITH. Funeral at General Cemetery, Luton, on Friday, Aug. 1, at 12.30.

SIMPSON.—On July 25, 1930, at Kashmir, India, LOUISE (BIRDIE), the very dearly loved wife of MAJOR C. M. SIMPSON, M.C., Royal Engineers.

STIVEN.—On July 29, 1930, passed onward, after suffering bravely and patiently, IDA GALLIE, eldest daughter of the late DR. STIVEN, of Harrow, and Mrs. Stiven, 4, Inverness-gardens, W.8. Cremation on Friday, Aug. 1, at Golders Green, 11 a.m. Interment at Roxeth, Harrow, 12.45.

SWORDER.—On July 28, 1930, at Norlands, Epping, CHARLES BENNETT SWORDER, aged 82. Funeral S. John's Church, Friday, 2.30 p.m.

TATHAM.—On July 28, 1930, at 23, Albany-road, St. Leonards-on-Sea, GUY THOMAS PERCY TATHAM, B.Sc. London, Lecturer London School of Hygiene, beloved husband of Margaret Laura Tatham (née Phipps) and eldest son of Percy Lawrence and Mrs. Tatham, aged 45. R.I.P.

TAYLOR.—On July 29, 1930, at 45, St. John's-road, Putney, FRANK TAYLOR, beloved husband of Blanche Taylor. Funeral service at St. John's Church, Putney-hill, on Friday, Aug. 1, at 11.30 a.m., after cremation. Interment at Putney Vale Cemetery. No flowers, by his own request.

THOMAS.—On July 26, 1930, SISTER MARION, Community of the Sisters of the Church (ANNA MARIA THOMAS), daughter of Charles Thomas, of Doctors' Commons.

TOLSON.—On July 26, 1930, at Cromer, JOSEPH SENIOR TOLSON, husband of Alice Kay Tolson, and eldest son of Henry and Mary Tolson, of Ripon. Buried at Overstrand on July 29, 1930.

TURNBULL.—On July 29, 1930, JOHN TURNBULL, J.P., of Goden Grove, Whitby, aged 84. Mass at St. Hilda's Roman Catholic Church, Whitby, Aug. 1, at 10.30 a.m. Interment Whitby Cemetery. No flowers.

WAKEMAN.—On July 28, 1930, at Atcham House, Shrewsbury, RUTH MARGARET, widow of SIR OFFLEY WAKEMAN, Bt. Funeral, Atcham Church to-day (Wednesday).

WALDRON.—On July 27, 1930, FRED WALDRON of Patagonia and Wargrave, dearly loved husband of Netta Waldron. Funeral at Great Shefford, Berks, to-morrow (Thursday), at 2.30. (South American papers, please copy.)

WALKER.—On July 27, 1930, at a nursing home, suddenly, CAPT. J. T. AINSLIE WALKER, R.A.M.C. (T.F.), F.R.S.M., F.I.C., F.C.S., &c. (Will Scottish, American, and French papers please copy?)

WALKER.—On July 28, 1930, suddenly, at The Beacon, Goathland, GEORGE HARRY WALKER, of Woodhey Park, Ashton-on-Mersey. Funeral at Manchester Crematorium on Friday, Aug. 1, at 12.15 p.m.

WATHEN.—On July 28, 1930, at Woodford Green, GEOFFREY CHARLES, only son of FREDERICK BLUNT WATHEN, of Madras, aged 21. Service at All Saints', Woodford Green, to-morrow (Thursday), at 12.15. Interment, City of London Cemetery, Ilford.

WHITE.—At Holmwood, Bidston, Birkenhead, ELIZABETH, daughter of the late HENRY WHITE, aged 89 years. No flowers, by request.

IN MEMORIAM

ON ACTIVE SERVICE

BOASE.—In proud and ever-loving memory of CAPTAIN EDGAR LESLIE BOASE, The Black Watch, killed in action High Wood, July 29, 1916.

CHARLES.—In constant and loving remembrance of LESLIE STAFFORD CHARLES, Captain, Worcestershire Regiment, attached R.F.C., who died July 30, 1916.

DELLER.—In proud and ever-loving memory of HAROLD JAMES DELLER, 2nd Lt., R.F.A., killed in action near Ypres, July 30, 1917, aged 20.

DEVITT.—In ever-loving memory of G. F. O. DEVITT, 2nd Lieut., Rifle Brigade, Hooge, July 30, 1915.

DEWES.—In proud and cherished memory of BRYAN OSMOND, 2nd Lieut., Acting Machine Gun Officer, 1st Middlesex Regt., killed in action in France July 30, 1915, aged 21.

DIXON.—In loving memory of JOHN HAINSWORTH DIXON, 17th Middlesex Regiment, who died at Heilly Station, near Corbie, on July 30, 1916, of wounds received in action at Delville Wood.

FOSDICK.—In ever-loving memory of my only son, JOHN HYLAND, Lieut., 7th Rifle Brigade, killed in action July 30, 1915; also of my husband, FREDERICK HYLAND, who died Sept. 8, 1921.

FRASER, WALLACE, Captain and Adjutant, 19th Batt., the King's Liverpool Regiment, killed in action in France July 30, 1916. In very dear remembrance.

McAFEE.—In proud and happy remembrance of LEWIS, Captain, 8th Battn., The Rifle Brigade, killed at Hooge on July 30, 1915.

SCHOLTE.—To the dear memory of my brother, OWEN SCHOLTE, M.C., Captain R. Flying Corps, killed in France July 30, 1918.

Per Ardua ad Astra.

SCHOLTE.—In undying love and remembrance of CAPTAIN OWEN SCHOLTE, M.C., R.F.C., beloved second son of Mr. and Mrs. Scholte, of Hampstead, killed in France, July 30, 1918.

WALTERS.—In never-fading memory of ERNEST BEAUCHAMP WALTERS, B.A., Lieut., 8th Gloucester Regt., dearly loved son of the Rev. and Mrs. Ernest Walters, Keynsham Vicarage, Bristol, who fell in the Battle of the Somme, July 30, 1916, aged 21.

19th BATT. KING'S LIVERPOOL.—In proud and honoured memory of the Officers, N.C.O.s, and Men of the 19th (3rd City) Bn., The King's Liverpool Regiment, who fell in action at Guillemont (Somme) on July 30, 1916, and at other points during the Great War.

BREACH.—In loving memory of my dearest Mother, MARY BREACH, July 30, 1925.—BIDDIE.

BROWN.—In dear memory of THOMAS RONALD BROWN, of Trevena, Kingston Hill, and Inner Temple, who departed this life July 30, 1921.

COOPER.—In loving memory of my husband, ERNEST FREDERIC COOPER, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. At rest, July 30, 1924.

CREMATION.—GOLDERS GREEN or WOKING. Fee 6gns. Easily arranged by undertakers. (Organ at both.) Booklet from 23, Nottingham-place, W.1. (Welbeck 4168.)

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PERSONAL

D and F.—Heartiest congratulations sixth anniversary.—Jo.

THE charge for announcements in the Personal Column is 10s. for two lines (minimum) and 5s. for each additional line. Trade announcements 25s. for two lines and 12s. 6d. for each additional line. Lost and Found Notices 2s. 6d. per line (minimum two lines). A line comprises about six words. Private numbers, if added, form part of the advertisement and are charged for. Names and addresses of actual advertisers should accompany all advertisements, not for publication unless desired, but as a guarantee of good faith. For index to other classifications see column seven.

LOST, a HEIDESCOPE CAMERA (stereoscopic) in brown leather case with shoulder strap. Left in Golden Arrow, July 1st, or in taxi from station to Oddenino's, Regent-street. Finder will be rewarded.—Write Box N.1774, The Times, E.C.4.

OVAL.—TEST MATCH.—RESERVED SEATS for DISPOSAL.—Write Box N.1761, The Times, E.C.4.

OVAL TEST.—WANTED, TWO SEATS for two days.—Ealing 3617 before 10 a.m.

SHOOTING (Hampshire).—VACANCY just occurred for GUN (or gun and half) in ONE of BEST SHOOTS in county. Subscription, £300, includes everything, luncheons, drinks and teas, beaters and their lunches, &c.; 20 minutes Andover Junction (S.R.), plenty taxis; 20 minutes Hungerford, and 10 minutes Bedwyn, both G.W.R. Last year's bag, 1,328 partridges, 2,122 pheasants, 250 hares, over 3,500 rabbits shot and caught. More pheasants reared this season; increased acreage taken, total acreage over 4,000; five keepers. Good prospects. References required and given.—Write "R.," Litchfield Manor, Whitchurch, Hants.

GUY'S HOSPITAL, S.E.1, URGENTLY NEEDS HELP. TOTAL ANNUAL EXPENDITURE £180,000. PRESENT DEBT OVER £120,000.

KENYA, N. RHODESIA, NYASALAND, TANGANYIKA, UGANDA and ZANZIBAR GOVERNMENT OFFICE, Royal Mail Building, Cockspur-street, S.W.1. Farming as a career. Settlers and Pupils with necessary capital can be given introductions to farmers in E. Africa.

THE CAUSES of CANCER.—Your donation will help the BRITISH EMPIRE CANCER CAMPAIGN (President, H.R.H. the Duke of York, K.G.) in furthering discovery of the causes of Cancer and its cure. Please remit contributions to Sir Richard Garton, G.B.E., Honorary Secretary, 12, Grosvenor-crescent, Hyde Park-corner, London, S.W.1.

ARGYLLSHIRE.—Charming COUNTY HOUSE on sea with 3,500 ACRES MIXED SHOOTING available to be LET from 1st August; five reception, eight bed rooms, five servants' bed rooms; electric light; all offices, &c.; two boats, good yacht anchorage, most beautiful scenery; West Highland lochs; London 12 hours.—Address "House," Wm. Porteous and Co., Advertising Agents, Glasgow.

SEVENOAKS, KENT.—GUESTS RECEIVED, large country house; every comfort, bath room every two bed rooms; billiards, hard court, delightful grounds, near golf; seven minutes station.—Edenhurst.

"LIFE IS SIMPLY GREAT and I would not come home again for a good many dollars."—Extract from a letter from a settler in British Columbia.—Information Dept. T., Agent-General for British Columbia, 1-3, Regent-street, S.W.1.

THE OLD MIDDLESEX still stands where it did. Wing by wing, ward by ward, THE NEW MIDDLESEX rises. What a tribute to modern methods and to new ideas. The bill is enormous—but it is worth while. £285,000 is now wanted to complete.—Donations to the Middlesex Hospital, W.1.

IDEAL RESORT for READERS.—Men Students may be glad to spend part of vacation in ST. DEINIOL'S RESIDENTIAL LIBRARY, HAWARDEN, CHESTER. Celebrated Gladstone benefaction, generously equipped and endowed. Superb stone buildings, spacious rooms and grounds, beautiful scenery. Excellent meals; golf, tennis; terms very moderate.—Apply Warden.

CAN we tell one more family from some slum street that they can have FORTNIGHT at SEASIDE with good food and room to move? It costs £5 for one mother and three children or £2 2s. for a mother and baby.—Cheques, Preb. Carlile, Church Army, 55, Bryanston-street, W.1.

PREPARATORY SCHOOL for BOYS (Midlands).—Good opening for ASSISTANT MASTER able to introduce CAPITAL; good prospects.—Apply "W. G.," care of R. Gwynne and Son, Solicitors, Wellington, Salop.

GOLF TUITION on new lines.—Write for "How to become Scratch." Golf School, 315, Regent-street, W.1.

MID-SEPTEMBER for six or nine months, 17 miles London, trains every ten minutes; beautifully FURNISHED; lovely garden; nine or ten bed, four reception, two bath; central heating, electric light; adjoining two golf links and riding school; two excellent maids available. 10 guineas includes gardener and produce.—Barwell, Chessington, Surrey.

M.D., aged under 50, retiring October from successful practice, four years' War service, good organizer, wishes to hear of a JOB of a social or charitable nature in the South or South-West Counties; salary sufficient to cover expenses.—Write Box K.1686, The Times, E.C.4.

2/6 will give a SLUM CHILD from some poverty-stricken home in East Central London a DAY'S HOLIDAY at SOUTHEND; 4s. 6d. will pay for a similar holiday for some TIRED-OUT and ANXIOUS MOTHER. Will you give liberally and promptly to enable us to give these holidays to even more women and children than in former years?—Kindly post your contribution to William Wilkes, Secretary, FIELD-LANE INSTITUTION (Founded 1841), Vine-street, Clerkenwell-road, London, E.C.1. Annual Report gladly sent on application.

PARIS.—Mme. MARANTA RECEIVES YOUNG LADIES to learn French; excursions, walks, &c.; apartment overlooking park; 3½gns.—2, rue Maurepas, Versailles.

HAVE YOU FORGOTTEN THEM?—I appeal earnestly for tragic case of ex-officer in well-known Scottish regiment, deaf through War, with wife and child to keep. Why not make him overseer of your estate, or start him in a small shop? Clever self-taught carpenter.—Please answer to G., 1, Metropole Court, Folkestone, Kent.

WHO WILL SEND A SLUM CHILD from the sweltering streets of Stepney into the Country for a day?—5s. will send three.—Please send a gift to JOHN POUNDS MISSION, Wellesley-street, Stepney.

YOUNG DANISH GIRL, 24 years old, wishes to be taken into Danish home to learn the language. Is domesticated and skilful in the sewing of clothes. Small wages wanted.—Box 6563, Sylvester Hvid, Copenhagen.

NO. Every day all my thoughts with you. Symbols cannot convey how much yet now numerals and 3 words must serve. Your happiness comes first but always waiting.—G.

OLD ETONIAN, age 33 (Eton XI.), recommended for holiday or permanent POSITION; can teach all games, sports, riding.—Apply Sir W. Windham, 25, Berkeley-square, W.1.

CHILDREN RECEIVED; country house, garden; London 20 miles.—Write Box J.884, The Times, E.C.4.

NEAR OBERAMMERGAU.—Surgeon's wife RECOMMENDS GERMAN FAMILY for students or paying guests.—Write Box 7190, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

JOURNALIST, free-lance and London daily experience work on volume dealing all phases journalism; Royalty contract; assured sales.—Write C. B. C., 160, Great Russell-street, W.C.1.

INVALID for 20 years and helpless through rheumatoid arthritis has exhausted and must replenish BOOKS for his CIRCULATING LIBRARY. Will sympathetic readers kindly send suitable books to enable me to renew his supply?—H. Fox, 22, Stafford-street, Willenhall, Staffs.

ON THE CONTINENT.—Ask at your hotel for "THE TIMES" LONDON EDITION to be delivered every day.

GENTLEFOLK ECONOMIZE!—Exceptionally comfortable HOME 36 minutes London; large, sunny garden; garage; golf, tennis, own hard courts; 500ft. up.—102-106, Godstone-road, Caterham, Surrey. Moderate.

REQUIRED IMMEDIATELY, COMFORTABLE QUARTERS in private house with good easy trout fishing.—Replies B., 4, Priory-grove, South Kensington, S.W.10.

SHOOTING over highly preserved Estate 3,200 ACRES, SUSSEX; 4,000 pheasants reared; partridge, duck, &c.; three vacancies; inclusive charge.—Write Box 09829, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

HALF MILE WARWICKSHIRE KENNELS.—To be LET, FURNISHED, for season or on lease, perfect PERIOD RESIDENCE, luxuriously appointed; three-four reception, 12 beds, three baths; nine boxes, cottages. Rent reasonable.—Write Box K.1684, The Times, E.C.4, or 'phone Grosvenor 3344.

BUCKS.—WANTED, well FURNISHED COTTAGE; all modern conveniences; four-five bed rooms, bath, two reception; garage. Rent 6gns. weekly.—Write Box 7193, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

NON-BASEMENT, two floors, MODERN GEORGIAN HOUSE, FREEHOLD, DETACHED; large garden; three reception, seven bed, three bath; garage. Viewed any time.—Apply 25, Grove End-road, N.W., close to Lord's. Maida Vale 4772. No sole agents.

HYTHE (Kent).—COASTGUARD COTTAGE; freehold £525.—Write Box K.1691, The Times, E.C.4.

LADY, consumptive, supporting nephew and niece, HELP NEEDED.—"Amber," National Sanatorium, Benenden, Kent.

WE import marvellous jam from Warsaw. Each fruit whole and with exquisite freshness of flavour. Cherry, strawberry or raspberry, 3s. 6d. a pot. Three for 10s., carriage free. Write for some to-day.—Fortnum and Mason, 182, Piccadilly, W.1.

EVERYONE APPRECIATES GOOD CLOTHES, but not everyone can pay their original cost; we have enormous demands from our various branches for partly worn clothing, such as gentlemen's lounge or dress suits, overcoats, &c., ladies' dresses, furs, costumes, shoes, &c., and therefore pay far above the average prices for all unrequired effects.—Cash by return for parcels or call at PETER DEAN and Co., 151-5, EDGWARE-ROAD, W.2. Padd. 4320. Buyers attend free of charge anywhere.

ANTIQUE SILVER of all periods wanted for present American demand; also OLD SHEFFIELD PLATE. BEST POSSIBLE PRICES. FINE JEWELS also PURCHASED.—Please write or call SPINK and SON, Ltd., 5, 6, 7, King-street, St. James's, Piccadilly, London, S.W.1. (Est. 158 years.)

A GENTLEMAN always LOOKS WELL DRESSED in GOOD CLOTHES.—New misfits direct from Savile-row, viz.:—Scholte, Davies, Sandon, &c.; lounge, dress, sport suits, overcoats, &c., 4-10gns.; alterations.—Regent Dress Co., 17, Shaftesbury-avenue, W.1 (next Café Monico).

TO MY FRIENDS.—"GEORGE." WHO WILL BACK "GEORGE," late 8, Spring-gardens, Charing Cross, 34, Great George-street, Westminster, and now of 11, Little College-street, S.W.1? S.I., St.S.C., L.S.C., S.A., R.A.S.E., L.S., R.S.A., T's. and B's. ANGLO-DUTCH, BOUVERIE, and POLLEN. FRIENDS ALL (of GUN, ROD, and CUE) STAND BY.

PIANOS.—Maple and Co. are offering the best possible prices for good second-hand Pianos.—Tottenham Court-road, W.1.

GOOD CLOTHES ARE ESSENTIAL.—New misfits, all by eminent tailors; light overcoats, lounge, dress suits, &c., from 6½gns. to 9gns.; alterations free; controlled ex-Indian Army Officer.—St. James' Tailoring Co., Ltd., 108, Jermyn-street, S.W.1. Regent 2467.

JEWELLERY, DIAMONDS, EMERALDS, and PEARLS, OLD SILVER PLATE, &c., bought for cash or valued.—ROBERTSON'S, DIAMOND MERCHANTS, JEWELLERS, 199, Edgware-road, London, W.2. Est. 1797. Obtain our offer before selling elsewhere.

THE WALTHAM WATCH DEPOT; sales and repairs.—3, Southampton-row, W.C.1. Catalogue free.

ROLLS-ROYCE Phantom I. (first delivered September, 1929), fitted with H. J. Mulliner Enclosed-drive Limousine; comprehensive equipment, including Triplex glass, silver plated fittings; furniture leather upholstery; exceptionally comfortable driving seat; general appearance as brand new; just passed 100 per cent. by manufacturers. Specially offered at £1,925. Exchanges, deferred terms.—Mann, Egerton, 156, New Bond-street. Tele.: Gerrard 9060.

ALL-WINTER HOLIDAY.—116 days from £295, and including excursions ashore. Sailing November 15; 20 countries; calm waters and sunshine. Motor Cruiser "Stella Polaris"; limited membership.—Illustrated booklet from Assistant Manager, B. and N. Line Royal Mail, Ltd., 21, Charing Cross, London, S.W.1.

AMAZING PRICES for ANCIENT SILVER.—We will pay up to £300 each for Tankards, £200 for Coffee Pots, £150 for Cake Baskets, £100 for Tea Caddies. Appointments Town or Country.—Write, call, or 'phone, Regent 5523. HARRIS and Co., 37, Piccadilly, London.

WORLD TOUR, Nov. 28, including South Sea Islands and Japan.—Edward Gray, Australia House, W.C.2.

PERSONAL (continued)

"O God, thou art my God: early will I seek thee: my soul thirsteth for thee, my flesh longeth for thee in a dry and thirsty land, where no water is."—Ps. lxiii. 1.

MESSRS. ELKIN HENRIQUES and HARFORD, Solicitors, are REMOVING from 3, Salters' Hall-court, Cannon-street, E.C., to 35, QUEEN VICTORIA-STREET, E.C., on the 30th July. Telephone number, Central 7803.

MISS M. R. STANLEY is requested to send American Express, Paris, ADDRESS for forwarding letters now awaiting her.

NOTICE is hereby given that VLADIMIR WEBER, of 68, West Cromwell-road, Earl's Court, S.W.5, civil engineer, has APPLIED to the Home Secretary for NATURALIZATION, and that any person who knows any reason why naturalization should not be granted should send a written and signed statement of the facts to the Under-Secretary of State, Home Office, London, S.W.1.

BANK of ENGLAND.—RECLAIMED REDEMPTION MONEY. No. 16,411. APPLICATION having been made to the Governor of the Bank of England to direct the PAYMENT of the REDEMPTION MONEY in respect of the sum of £100 Registered £5 per Cent. National War Bonds, 1928 (Second Series), formerly standing in the name of PHYLLIS MARY ROBINSON, of Wheatfield Villa, Brockholes, Huddersfield, Spinster, which Redemption Money was paid over to the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt in consequence of having remained unreceived since the 1st April, 1928. Notice is hereby given that, on the expiration of three months from this date (July 30th, 1930) the said Redemption Money will be PAID to the said PHYLLIS MARY ROBINSON she having claimed the same, unless some other claim thereto shall in the meantime be made and sustained.

BANK of ENGLAND. RECLAIMED REDEMPTION MONEY. No. 16417. APPLICATION having been made to the Governor of the Bank of England to direct the PAYMENT of the REDEMPTION MONEY in respect of the sum of £200 Registered £5 per Cent. National War Bonds, 1927, formerly standing in the name of MARY PLANE CHAMPION, deceased, late of 54, Hayes-road, Bromley, Kent, formerly of 134, Ashley-gardens, S.W.1, Spinster, which Redemption Money was paid over to the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt in consequence of having remained unreceived since the 1st October, 1927. Notice is hereby given that, on the expiration of three months from this date (July 30, 1930) the said Redemption Money will be PAID to WALTER FREDERICK LESLIE JONES, of 26, Bury-street, E.C.3, Gentleman, Sole Executor of the Will of the said MARY PLANE CHAMPION, deceased, he having claimed the same, unless some other claim thereto shall in the meantime be made and sustained.

TO all whom it may concern.—I, DUNCAN WILLIAM McNEILL LESTER, of 20A, Motcomb-street and 30, St. Andrews-mansions, Dorset-street, hereby give notice that I expressly withdraw all and every authority which my wife, JEANNE FRANCIS LESTER, may have at any time either expressly or by implication or otherwise acquired to contract for me, or in my name or as my agent or in any way to pledge my credit. And that I will NOT be RESPONSIBLE for her DEBTS whensoever and howsoever incurred. Dated this 30th day of July, 1930.—NEILL LESTER.

LADY warmly RECOMMENDS MADRAS AYAH; children or lady's maid.—Write Box K.1687, The Times, E.C.4.

BETWEEN BATH and CIRENCESTER.—Lady wants to RENT an Unfurnished, secluded old COTTAGE.—Write Box K.1689, The Times, E.C.4.

FIRST-CLASS PREPARATORY SCHOOL recently enlarged, South Coast, offers few VACANCIES for next September at REDUCED FEES of 90gns. per annum inclusive.—Write Box K.625, The Times, E.C.4.

MONTANA COLLEGE, ZUGERBERG (SWITZERLAND). See Educational Column, on page three.

UNWANTED False Teeth urgently wanted for our Dental Aid Work.—Ivory Cross, 67A, Welbeck-street, W.1.

EXPERT MASSEUR, highly RECOMMENDED by WEST-END SPECIALIST. Attends patients at their own homes.—Write Box N.1778, The Times, E.C.4.

ESTATE of 3,000 to 6,000 ACRES WANTED to PURCHASE, carrying a MANSION of county importance and affording good sporting and social amenities. An even larger acreage would be entertained if rent roll were commensurate with price asked. Owners, executors or solicitors should send particulars to the actual buyer.—Write Box Z.641, The Times, E.C.4.

IN WINDSOR PARK.—To be LET FURNISHED till 5th September, a SMALL HOUSE in beautiful surroundings; all modern conveniences; gas cooker; garage. Telephone Ascot 401.—Apply Ascot Gate, Windsor Great Park, Ascot.

500 BRACE of GROUSE and 20 STAGS.—For the season at a low rent, a DEER FOREST and GROUSE MOOR of 7,000 ACRES, situated in GLENSHEE, PERTHSHIRE, with or without a well Furnished, moderate-sized Mansion, in perfect order and fitted with modern conveniences.—Write Box K.1644, The Times, E.C.4.

OWNER-DRIVER has comfortable high-powered SALOON available for TOURS, England or Continent; speaks fluent French; price by arrangement.—Write Box Z.521, The Times, E.C.4.

UNFURNISHED SERVICE SUITES; one or more bed rooms, reception room, and bath room; moderate rentals.—For particulars apply Secretary, Audley House, Margaret-street, Cavendish-square, W.1. Mus. 2774.

ARE YOU TOO STOUT?—Wonderful method of reduction; no drugs, massage, dieting, or appliance. Hours, 10-5.—Mrs. Square, 87, Victoria-street, London. Victoria 4048.

PIANO.—Pre-War Lipp (Grand), perfect condition, used only by Professor.—Slo. 8042 to view.

ST. JOHN'S WOOD, 49, QUEEN'S-ROAD, for SALE; four bed, three reception; inspection daily.

DOREEN STONE, Ltd., 53, Haymarket (Regent 4353). Private lessons, students trained. Dance Thursdays, 9 p.m., 5s. Roof garden. Excellent band.

BILLIARDS TABLE by first-class maker REQUIRED.—Write G. M. Watson, 14, Linden-avenue, Coulsdon, Surrey.

TOURING.—Lady, expert driver, owning comfortable saloon car, 20 h.p., would take party touring anywhere first three weeks August; Spanish and French spoken.—Write Box Z.635, The Times, E.C.4.

SPEEDBOATS.—SOLE OPERATING CONCESSION at popular seaside resort for SALE, with two 100 h.p. speedboats; price all in £650.—Write Box K.1681, The Times, E.C.4.

VILLAGE HALLS.—Are you interested in such schemes? If so do send a donation towards paying off the debt on an excellent building which had to be secured at short notice.—Grateful acknowledgments from Mr. Kennaway, Spetisbury, Blandford.

SUMMER HOLIDAYS and WEEK-ENDS.—Really comfortable ACCOMMODATION in large country house 43 miles London; golf adjoins.—Write Box J.893, The Times, E.C.4.

NATIONAL ADOPTION SOCIETY (Registered 1917). Only addresses, 4, Baker-street, W.1 (Welbeck 7211), and West of England Branch, 8, Bennett-street, Bath.

THE CHILDREN'S COUNTRY HOLIDAYS FUND earnestly APPEALS for DONATIONS. £1 enables a poor delicate London child to enjoy a fortnight's holiday in the country during the summer. Please send what you can to Earl of Arran (Room 2), 18, Buckingham-street, Strand. In 1929 32,000 children were sent away.

TENNIS, Golf, Badminton, Squash. Trial lesson, 5s. Courts from 2s. hour, or Club 2½gns.—Kens. 7963.

6D. A MILE.—CHAUFFEUR-DRIVEN SALOONS.—Blair, 20, Portman-street, W. Mayfair 1382.

MEDICAL STUDENTS.—HOLIDAY TUITION for First M.B. or Pre-medical; good laboratories; near London.—Write Box J.768, The Times, E.C.4.

ALCOHOLISM.—An interesting brochure on medical treatment free.—Secretary, 40, Marsham-street, S.W.1.

SEASIDE CAMPS for LONDON BOYS. Patron, H.R.H. PRINCE GEORGE, K.G.; President, the BISHOP of LONDON. Each guinea provides a week's holiday for five boys. The boys pay the cost of travelling and keep, but we provide sites, tents, and staff.—Seaside Camps for London Boys, C. E. Bartholomew, O.B.E., Hon. Treasurer, St. Margaret's Rectory, Ironmonger-lane, London, E.C.2.

CHARMING THATCHED COTTAGE for SALE; genuine old oak beams; good garden.—Apply Long, Rickling Green, Essex.

PAYING GUESTS.—Bachelor with country house, Norfolk, near three golf links, tennis, shooting, will receive gentleman. Terms five guineas per week.—Write Box K.1619, The Times, E.C.4.

HEADMASTER PUBLIC SCHOOL is prepared to ACCEPT BOYS, 8-13, in Junior House, owing to increased accommodation, at £19 19s. per term; September.—Write Box K.1628, The Times, E.C.4.

MANNEQUINS.—Exclusive and individual training.—Mayfair Mannequin Academy, 91, Regent-street, W.

LAWRENCE PORTRAIT of LADY or CHILD WANTED by private buyer; half or three-quarter length.—Write, with details of authentication, size of canvas, &c., to Box N.1748, The Times, E.C.4.

700 YEARS.—Are you aware how long the sick and suffering poor have been cared for at ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL, London? New annual subscribers of 2 guineas and upwards are wanted to replace past benefactors.

IDEAL GUEST HOUSE for summer; every comfort; beautifully situated, five miles London, opposite Sydenham Hill Station.—X., Wood Hall, S.E.21. Syd. 0483.

LADIES and GENTLEMEN needing REST and MEDICAL TREATMENT for either the alcohol or drug habit are invited to write for an illustrated booklet, giving particulars of a large mansion situate in hundreds of acres of park and woodland, where, combined with the comfort and conveniences of a first-class hotel, they can have the requisite treatment and attention.—Write Box Z.573, The Times, E.C.4.

GENTLEMAN is OFFERED very comfortable HOME with private family Sydenham district; inclusive terms.—Write Box N.1746, The Times, E.C.4.

IN desperate straits. Many suffering little ones, but few gifts, enter EAST LONDON HOSPITAL for CHILDREN, Shadwell, London, E.1. Generous support urgently needed. Send to-day to Secretary.

CHILDHOOD MEMORIES.—Sea! Sand! Donkeys! HELP SLUM CHILD to a taste of these joys. £1 will give ONE two weeks' happiness.—Address Rev. W. NOEL LAMBERT, St. Gabriel's Vicarage, Poplar, E.14.

GIRLS leaving SCHOOL specialize at Holmwood Park, Wimborne.—Housecraft, gardening, poultry, dairy work, secretarial work, music, golf, tennis, riding, &c.

BOURNEMOUTH and SWANAGE.—Visitors before deciding where to stay should read the HOTEL and BOARD-RESIDENCE COLUMNS of "THE TIMES."—For reliable information concerning these advertisements write "The Times" Representative at Smith's Library, The Square, Bournemouth.

DOCKLAND BOYS' CAMP.—We want to send 50 more boys from Dockland Slums to camp in August but our funds are exhausted. Will you help us by sending a gift?—J. R. Reeves, Supt., Victoria Dock Mission, Foster Hall, Tidal Basin, E.16.

SERVICE FLATS, newly decorated and Furnished; one or two bed rooms, reception, hall, bath room; from 9gns. Welbeck 1780.—28, Wigmore-street, W.1.

CAVENDISH-SQUARE (near).—Well FURNISHED BACHELOR FLAT; 3½gns.—BM/BOL4, London.

ADVERTISER wants PERSIAN RUGS and CARPETS, old or new. Honest market value in cash given.—Write Box 05718, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

YOUNG LADY, social position (25), REQUIRES PERMANENT JOB in September in London; experienced business woman; salary; week-ends free; highest references.—Write Box 6801, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

AMERICAN WOMAN, single, physician, desires to LIVE as PAYING GUEST private family, speaking German.—Write Box 6599, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

LADY'S New FLATS, Studios (sun room).—Write Exclusive, 487, Finchley-road, Swiss Cottage.

WINDSOR (three miles).—VACANT POSSESSION, TWO FREEHOLD COTTAGE RESIDENCES, each five rooms and bath; one tennis court; good gardens; delightful situation. SALE together or singly.—Bartlett and Co., Solicitors, 44, Bedford-row, London, W.C.1.

TO be LET FURNISHED, SURREY, mid-August to mid-September; three sitting rooms, seven beds; garage; tennis court; two acres garden and woodland; two golf courses.—Little Oaks, Kingswood. Telephone, Burgh Heath 835.

BE SLIM and FIT.—Swedish Massage. Radiant Heat.—Miss Thomson, 32, Clarges-street. Mayfair 5360.

PERSONAL (continued)

BOX.—Our separation seems harder than ever before. If only we could meet as of old. No space or time can lessen my love for you, darling. You are all that matters or counts. Everlastingly all.—Your Lid.

ROYAL SURGICAL AID SOCIETY.—The Committee gratefully ACKNOWLEDGE the RECEIPT of £50 from "A.M.Z.," per Miss M. A. Frith, and of £26 5s. from the Albert and Victoria Hospital Aid Society, and appeal to the charitable on behalf of many afflicted and crippled poor persons in immediate need of suitable surgical appliances.—Contributions will be gladly received by the Vice-Chairman, at the Offices of the Society, Salisbury-square, Fleet-street, E.C.4. Bankers: Barclays Bank (Gosling's Branch), 19, Fleet-street, E.C.4.

FOR SALE, 2,000-ACRE FARM in KENYA COLONY, EAST AFRICA (held from Government at £12 per annum), situated in rapidly growing Township on the Mombasa-Uganda line with good train service to Nairobi and the Coast—70 per cent. of this land suitable for the cultivation of maize, wheat, and other cereals, and a portion for coffee and fruit growing. Only £3 per acre. Two-thirds purchase money can remain on mortgage for three or five years if desired.—Fullest details from Box 30, "F.T.W.," 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

LADY, keen golfer, wishes spend week-ends as PAYING GUEST with another lady; Sussex preferred.—Write Box 05722, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

DEER STALKING.—Opportunity for PARTNER on well-known forest, either whole or part season. Salmon and excellent sea trout fishing. Accommodation in small comfortably furnished lodge.—Terms write Box Z.632, The Times, E.C.4.

WANTED, little GIRL as COMPANION to another in nice home near London where Froebel governess.—Write Box J.889, The Times, E.C.4.

BEXHILL-on-SEA.—VACANCIES for one or two families for first fortnight in August. Moderate inclusive terms.—Apply Manageress, Collington Rise School, Bexhill. Tele., Cooden 91.

LADY MARJORIE HAMILTON wishes to LET FLAT, 11, Mount-street, for August, September, and October; five bed rooms, three reception.

OLD-FASHIONED MODERNIZED HOUSE; four beds, three reception, hall; garage; main drainage; gas, electric; secluded old garden; near St. George's Hill Golf.—White Lodge, Byfleet, Surrey. 'Phone 312.

S. DEVON.—TORCROSS.—Charming FURNISHED SEASHORE COTTAGE; Sept., 5gns.—Westbrook.

PRODUCER (professional), experienced West End, can undertake COACHING and PLAY-PRODUCTION for Amateurs.—Box 97, Whiteleys, Queen's-road, W.2.

TO be LET, FURNISHED, near EASTBOURNE, six months, October 1st, comfortable HOUSE on two floors; three reception, billiard room, nine bed rooms, three bath; telephone; garage; three maids and gardeners left. Rent, including gardeners' wages, plate, linen, garden produce, 15gns.—Box 21849, Smith's, Eastbourne.

GENTLEMAN, tactful and able, good organiser, extensively travelled, speaks French, desires secretarial position.—Write BM/8SZS, London, W.C.1.

LADY (22) WANTS WORK; secretarial, business experience, French, Italian; chauffeuse; games; would travel.—Write Box 05725, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

NEAR SAVOY.—FLAT to be LET; two reception, five bed rooms, bath room. Rent £225; excellent repair; premium £175.—Write Box 05724, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

SABLE COAT WANTED, full size, good condition; cash.—Write Box 6580, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

MINEHEAD.—To be LET till end of August, comfortable well FURNISHED HOUSE standing in own grounds, quiet central position off main road, close to churches, shops, sea; central heating, electric light; seven bed, three reception rooms; large garage.—Write Box J.759, The Times, E.C.4.

A LADY by BIRTH REQUIRED as NURSE to boy 4 years; must have imagination and knowledge of child psychology; one who has chosen the work because she loves it; good temper and patience essential.—Write Box J.900, The Times, E.C.4.

URGENTLY REQUIRED by advertiser, HOUSE with about 15 rooms, to rent, in good position, suitable for residential and social club to be run on private lines.—Write Box J.901, The Times, E.C.4.

£300 URGENTLY NEEDED by young lady who has debts to pay. Will some kind person help? Money refunded by instalments. Please help.—Write Box Z.640, The Times, E.C.4.

WESTMINSTER.—PANELLED COTTAGE, behind Abbey; August-October; two bed, two reception, kitchen, &c.; three guineas weekly.—Victoria 7981, or write Box Z.639, The Times, E.C.4.

GENUINE ANTIQUE SET of 12 HEPPLEWHITE CHAIRS and Two Large Hepplewhite Chairs. No dealers.—'Phone Mayfair 2839.

TWO GUNS WANTED for SHOOT near Newmarket.—Write Box K.1703, The Times, E.C.4.

AMERICAN LADY leaving London wishes SELL cheaply FURNITURE of beautiful flat; also electric Ampico Piano, cost £800, sell £200; Flat to be Let.—Willson, 36, Queen's-gate, Kensington.

ASSISTANT MANAGERSHIP of LICENSED HOTEL REQUIRED by gentleman with view of buying within six months, between 50 and 100 miles of London, easy distance of sea or river, and close proximity to good golf links essential.—Write Box 4485, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

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Road Transport ..	1	Tours ..	2

Advertisements should be addressed to the Chief Clerk, "The Times," Printing House-square, London, E.C.4, or may be handed in at "The Times" West End Office, 72, Regent-street, London, W.1; 42, Wigmore-street, London, W.1 ("The Times" Book Club); or to the Bureau du Times, 2, Chaussée d'Antin, Paris, accompanied by the name and address of the actual advertiser.

SHIPPING

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA AND NEW ZEALAND COMPANIES.

MAIL, PASSENGER, AND FREIGHT SERVICES.

MEDITERRANEAN, EGYPT, SUDAN, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, BURMA, CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA.

P. & O. and B.I. Tickets interchangeable, also Tickets of P. & O., Orient, and New Zealand Companies. All sailings subject to change with or without notice.

P. & O.

(Under Contract with His Majesty's Government.)

BOMBAY AND KARACHI.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.	London.	M'seilles.
Comorin	15,000	Cartwright	—	Aug. 1
†Ranpura	17,000	Furlong	Aug. 1	Aug. 8
Malwa	11,000	Britten	Aug. 8	Aug. 15
*Ranchi	17,000	Brooks	Aug. 15	Aug. 22
Naldera	16,000	Harrison	Aug. 22	Aug. 29
*Viceroy of India	20,000	Ohlson	Aug. 29	Sept. 5
Morea	11,000	Holland	Sept. 5	Sept. 12
*Kaisar-i-Hind	11,500	Headlam	Sept. 12	Sept. 19
Narkunda	17,000	Parker	Sept. 19	Sept. 26
*Rajputana	17,000	Cadiz	Sept. 26	Oct. 3
Razmak	11,000	Thornton	Oct. 3	Oct. 10
*Ranpura	17,000	Furlong	Oct. 10	Oct. 17
Mooltan	21,000	Townshend	Oct. 17	Oct. 24
†Mantua	11,000	Hignett	Oct. 24	Oct. 31

FORTNIGHTLY TO AUSTRALIA.

From London and Marseilles.

Comorin	15,000	Cartwright	—	Aug. 1
‡†Moldavia	17,000	Allin	Aug. 8	Aug. 14
Naldera	16,000	Harrison	Aug. 22	Aug. 29
‡†Mongolia	17,000	Rhodes	Sept. 5	Sept. 11
Narkunda	17,000	Parker	Sept. 19	Sept. 26
§Cathay	15,000	Niven	Oct. 3	Oct. 9
Mooltan	21,000	Townshend	Oct. 17	Oct. 24
§Chitral	15,000	Siggers	Oct. 31	Nov. 6

COLOMBO AND CALCUTTA.

Calling Southampton.

*Behar (cargo)	6,000	—	Aug. 2	—
Novara (cargo)	7,000	—	Aug. 15	—
Nankin (cargo)	7,000	—	Aug. 29	—

CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN.

Fortnightly Direct Service, calling at Southampton.

Malwa	11,000	Britten	Aug. 8	Aug. 15
*Nagpore (cargo)	5,283	—	Aug. 9	—
Khyber	9,000	Bedwell	Aug. 21	—
Morea	11,000	Holland	Sept. 5	Sept. 12
*Karmala	9,000	Rollo	Sept. 13	—
Macedonia	11,000	Morton	Sept. 19	Sept. 26

Taking Passengers † for Malta, ‡ for Port Sudan. * Not calling Southampton. ‡ Taking also 3rd Cabin Passengers.

BRITISH INDIA.

(Under Contract with the Government of India.)

BOMBAY, PORT OKHA, AND/OR BEDI BUNDER (JAMNAGAR) AND KARACHI.

Ship.	Tons.	Mid'sbro.	Antwerp.	LONDON
*TREWYN	5,241	—	—	Aug. 2
‡MUNDRA	7,275	Aug. 12	Aug. 16	Aug. 23
*WARFIELD	8,060	Sept. 2	Sept. 6	Sept. 13
DUMANA	8,427	Sept. 24	Sept. 27	Oct. 4

* Cargo steamer. ‡ Calls Port Sudan.

COLOMBO, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

Ship.	Tons.	Antwerp.	Mid'sbro.	LONDON
‡MERKARA	8,284	—	Aug. 2	Aug. 9
‡MARGHA	8,278	Aug. 6	Aug. 16	Aug. 23
MANORA	7,929	Aug. 26	Aug. 30	Sept. 6
MORVADA	8,231	Sept. 3	Sept. 13	Sept. 20

‡ Calls Tangier.

PORT SUDAN, ADEN, AND EAST AFRICAN PORTS.

Ship.	Tons.	Antwerp.	Mid'sbro.	LONDON	M'seilles.
‡MODASA	9,070	—	—	Aug. 1	Aug. 9
MADURA	9,077	Aug. 9	Aug. 20	Aug. 29	Sept. 6
MATIANA	9,067	Sept. 6	Sept. 17	Sept. 26	Oct. 4
MALDA	9,066	Oct. 4	Oct. 15	Oct. 24	Nov. 1

‡ Calls Tangier.

QUEENSLAND.

Ship.	Tons.	Mid'sbro.	Immingham.	LONDON
A STEAMER	—	—	—	—

CHIEF PASSENGER OFFICE,

Manager: F. H. Grosvenor,

P. & O. HOUSE, 14, COCKSPUR-ST., S.W.1.

City Passenger Office, 130, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3. Strand Office, Passage and Freight (A. P. Case, Manager), Australia House, W.C.2. Paris, Société Française P. & O., 41, Bld. des Capucines. Monte Carlo (Col. C. Fane, P. & O. Agent), Avenue de Monte Carlo.

FREIGHT OR GENERAL BUSINESS.

P. & O. or B.I. Offices, 122, LEADENHALL-ST., E.C.3.

B.I. Agents:—

GRAY, DAWES & Co., 122, LEADENHALL-ST., E.C.3.

Freight Brokers:—

P. & O., Escombe, McGrath and Co. 13, Fenchurch-avenue, E.C.3; B.I.S.N. Co., Gellatly, Hankey and Co., Ltd., Dock House, Billiter-street, E.C.3; (Middlesbro' to Bombay and Karachi), Gosman and Smith, Ltd., 14, Billiter-street, E.C.3; and (Queensland Line), Birt, Potter and Hughes, 2, Fenchurch-avenue, London, E.C.3.

NEW ZEALAND LINE.

Regular Four-weekly Passenger Sailings from Southampton to NEW ZEALAND and AUSTRALIA.

VIA PANAMA CANAL.

Single-berth Cabins and Bath-room Suites.

Ship.	Tons.	SOUTHAMPTON
†RUAPEHU	9,000	Aug. 1
RUAHINE	11,000	Aug. 15
RANGITATA (new motor vessel)	17,000	Aug. 29
RANGITANE (new motor vessel)	17,000	Sept. 26
*ROTORUA	12,500	Oct. 17

† Saloon and 2nd Class Passengers only. * Via Suva. ‡ 1st and 3rd Class Passengers.

Apply the N.Z.S. Co., Ltd. (J. B. Westray and Co., Ltd., Agents), 138, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3 (Tele., Avenue 5220), or the Trans-Pacific Passenger Agency, Ltd. (W. L. James, General Manager), 14, Cockspur-street (first floor), London, S.W.1 (Tele., Regent 6724).

UNION S.S. CO. of NEW ZEALAND

LTD., TO NEW ZEALAND and AUSTRALIA. By any Atlantic Line to Canada or U.S.A., thence via VANCOUVER or SAN FRANCISCO.

	From ‡Vancouver.	From †San Francisco.
NIAGARA	Aug. 20	—
TAHITI	—	Sept. 3
AORANGI	Sept. 17	—
MAKURA	—	Oct. 1

‡ Canadian-Australasian Line, via Honolulu, Fiji, and Auckland to Sydney. † Union Royal Mail Line via Tahiti, Rarotonga, Wellington, to Sydney.

Apply the Trans-Pacific Passenger Agency, Ltd. (W. L. James, General Manager), 14, Cockspur-street (first floor), London, S.W.1 (Tele., Regent 6724); or for Vancouver Service any office of the Canadian Railways.

P. & O. BRANCH SERVICE.

FAST STEAMERS TO AUSTRALIA.

Via Malta, Port Said, Suez, and Colombo.

ONE CLASS ONLY AT LOWEST FARES.

	Tons.	London.	Plymouth.	Liverpool.
†BARADINE	13,000	Aug. 1	Aug. 2	—
BARRABOOL	13,000	—	—	Sept. 20
BALRANALD	13,000	Oct. 10	Oct. 11	—
BALLARAT	13,000	Oct. 24	Oct. 25	—

† Carrying His Majesty's Mails and calling at Aden. Also 3rd CABIN BOOKINGS for

	Tons.	London.	Marseilles.
R.M.S. MOLDAVIA	17,000	Aug. 8	Aug. 14
R.M.S. MONGOLIA	17,000	Sept. 5	Sept. 11

Apply P. & O., 130, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3; 14-16, Cockspur-street, London, S.W.1, or Australia House, Strand, London, W.C.2.

AUSTRALIA BY THE ORIENT LINE

Under Contract to carry His Majesty's Mails. Through Tickets to NEW ZEALAND and TASMANIA. Tickets interchangeable with other lines.

HOLIDAY TRIPS TO SPAIN, MOROCCO, RIVIERA, ITALY, EGYPT, and CEYLON.

CRUISES by 20,000-TON STEAMERS.

	Tons.	London.	Toulon.	Naples.
ORMONDE	15,000	Aug. 16	Aug. 22	Aug. 24
ORVIETO	12,000	Aug. 30	Sept. 5	Sept. 7
ORONTES	20,000	Sept. 13	Sept. 19	Sept. 21
ORONSAY	20,000	Sept. 27	Oct. 3	Oct. 5
ORAMA	20,000	Oct. 11	Oct. 17	Oct. 19
ORFORD	20,000	Oct. 25	Oct. 31	Nov. 2
OTRANTO	20,000	Nov. 8	Nov. 14	Nov. 16
ORSOVA	12,000	Nov. 22	Nov. 28	Nov. 30

Managers, ANDERSON, GREEN and Co., Ltd., Head Office, 5, Fenchurch-avenue, E.C.3; Branch Offices, 14, Cockspur-street, S.W.1; No. 1, Australia House, Strand.

ELLERMAN LINES

CITY HALL BUCKNALL

LIVERPOOL to EGYPT, SUDAN, INDIA & CEYLON

Steamer.	Tons.	Date.	Destination.
City of Lahore	6,893	Aug. 2	Bombay and Karachi
City of Sparta	5,415	Aug. 23	Colombo and Calcutta
aCity of Valencia	7,329	Sept. 4	Bombay and Karachi
bdCity of Calcutta	7,679	Sept. 15	Colombo and Calcutta

Calls (a) Marseilles. (b) P. Sudan. (d) Madras.

LONDON TO SOUTH AFRICA.

Trafford Hall	5,321	Aug. 16	C. Town, Algoa Bay.
City of Manchester	5,564	Sept. 13	E. London, Natal.

MARSEILLES TO STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Regular freight service with limited accommodation for passengers at reduced rates. Sailings on application.

REDUCED SUMMER FARES TO MARSEILLES AND EGYPT.

Sailings subject to cancellation without notice.

LONDON: 104-6, Leadenhall-st., E.C. Tele., Ave. 9340
LIVERPOOL: Tower-bldgs., Water-st. .. Cent. 3840
GLASGOW: 75, Bothwell-street .. Cent. 9222

ELLERMAN'S WILSON LINE.

HULL to OSLO (Via Christiansand).

SUMMER SERVICE.

R.M.S. CALYPSO (7,500 tons displacement).

LARGEST REGULAR PASSENGER STEAMER IN ANGLO-NORWEGIAN TRADE.

EVERY SATURDAY FROM 21st JUNE, at 3 p.m.

10.15 a.m. train from King's Cross connects.

RETURNING FROM OSLO TUESDAY NIGHT.

For further particulars apply ELLERMAN'S WILSON LINE, Limited, Hull, or any Booking Agents.

SOUTH AMERICA.

FROM BORDEAUX.

RIO, SANTOS, MONTEVIDEO, BUENOS AIRES — s.s. "Lutetia" (14,654 tons) Aug. 21; s.s. "Massilia" (15,147 tons) Sept. 18; s.s. "Lutetia" (14,654 tons) Oct. 9.

Cie. de Nav. SUD-ATLANTIQUE and Chargeurs Réunis, U.K. Agents, Gellatly, Hankey and Co., Ltd., 62, Pall Mall, S.W.1. Tele., Regent 0736.

SOUTH AMERICA

BRAZIL, ARGENTINE, CHILI, PERU, &c.

WEST INDIES

BARBADOS, TRINIDAD, JAMAICA, HAVANA, &c. Special facilities ALL SERVICES. No booking fees.

J. D. HEWETT & CO.

11, (Lower) REGENT-STREET, S.W.1 (Regent 7607), and 101, LEADENHALL-STREET, E.C.3 (Avenue 9870).

HEALTH—PLEASURE—EDUCATION.

TRAVEL ROUND THE WORLD.

£257 10s. 0d. First Class, £152 5s. 0d. Special Class. Fortnightly Sailings. Stop-over Privileges at all ports.

DOLLAR STEAMSHIP LINES AND AMERICAN MAIL LINE.

Complete Voyage—112 Golden Days of Travel or Voyage can be completed any time within two years. For full particulars and accommodation apply to T. L. Duff and Co., General Agents, 22, Billiter-street, London, E.C.3 (Tele., Monument 9221), or to the Principal Passenger Agencies.

SHIPPING (continued)

CUNARD LINE.

U.S.A.—CANADA.

SOUTHAMPTON—CHERBOURG—NEW YORK.

MAURETANIA - - - AUG. 2

*CARMANIA .. Aug. 2 AQUITANIA .. Aug. 9

* Via Havre and Cobh, not Cherbourg.

LIVERPOOL—COBH—NEW YORK.

*SAMARIA - - - - - - AUG. 2

†LACONIA .. Aug. 9 *FRANCONIA .. Aug. 16

* Calls Belfast, not Cobh. † Calls Galway and Boston.

SOUTHAMPTON—CHERBOURG—QUEBEC—MONTREAL.

AURANIA - - - - - - AUG. 2

ASCANIA .. Aug. 9 ALAUNIA .. Aug. 16

LIVERPOOL—GLASGOW—BELFAST—QUEBEC—MONTREAL.

ANDANIA - - - - - - AUG. 1

†ATHENIA .. Aug. 9 ANTONIA .. Aug. 15

† From Glasgow previous day.

Apply Cunard Line, London, 51, Bishopsgate, E.C.2, 26-27, Cockspur-street, S.W.1; Liverpool, Pier Head; and principal passenger agencies.

OCEANIC HOUSE, 1, COCKSPUR-ST., S.W.1.

WHITE STAR.

AUGUST HOLIDAY CRUISES.

Accommodation is still available at minimum rates, but early application is essential.

ADRIATIC (24,679 tons).

(Largest cruising steamer from Great Britain).

*AUGUST 1st .. ATLANTIC and BALEARIC ISLES.

* Eighteen days from £35.

CALGARIC (16,000 tons).

†AUGUST 2nd .. NORWEGIAN FJORDS
†AUGUST 20th .. NORTHERN CAPITALS AND ATTRACTIVE BALTIC RESORTS

† Two weeks from £21.

SOUTHAMPTON-NEW YORK via Cherbourg

Majestic .. Wed., July 30 | Homeric .. Wed., Aug. 6

LIVERPOOL—BOSTON—NEW YORK.

Via Queenstown.

Britannic .. Sat., Aug. 2 | (2) Baltic Sat., Aug. 9

(2) Not calling Boston.

LIVERPOOL—QUEBEC—MONTREAL.

Albertic .. Fri., Aug. 1 Laurentic Fri., Aug. 8

SOUTHAMPTON—QUEBEC—MONTREAL.

Megantic .. Sat., Aug. 23

LONDON—NEW ZEALAND, via Panama.

Matatua (Passengers from Southampton only) Fri., Aug. 15

RED STAR TO NEW YORK.

FROM SOUTHAMPTON & CHERBOURG.

(4) Westernland .. Aug. 2
(6) Belgenland .. Aug. 9

TO CANADA.

SOUTHAMPTON TO HALIFAX, N.S.

(4) Westernland .. Sat., Aug. 2
(4) Pennland .. Sat., Aug. 16

From Antwerp previous day.

(4) Tourist Third Cabin and Third Class Passengers only. (6) First, Tourist Third Cabin, and Third Class Passengers.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.

LONDON'S LARGEST LINERS.

LONDON to NEW YORK

Via Boulogne.

FIRST CLASS PASSENGERS ONLY.

*Minnetonka, 21,998 tons .. Aug. 2 | Aug. 30
*Minnewaska, 21,716 tons .. Aug. 15 | Sept. 13

TOURIST THIRD CABIN PASSENGERS ONLY.

*Minnekahda, 17,281 tons .. Aug. 9 | Sept. 6

* Carrying also freight, including refrigerated cargo. Apply also Leadenhall-street, E.C.3, or Local Agents.

FRENCH LINE C.G.T.

UNSURPASSED SERVICES by the Non-Stop Route

PLYMOUTH DIRECT TO NEW YORK.

"THE ROUTE THAT CUTS OFF THE CORNER" BY AVOIDING A PASSAGE DOWN CHANNEL.

EXPRESS LUXURY LINERS CARRYING FIRST AND SECOND CLASSES ONLY.

FAST "CABIN" LINERS CARRYING CABIN AND TOURIST THIRD CABIN CLASSES ONLY.

	From Plymouth	Due New York
"DE GRASSE" (c)	July 30	Aug. 7
"PARIS" (e)	Aug. 6	Aug. 12
"LAFAYETTE" (c)	Aug. 8	Aug. 17
"FRANCE" (e)	Aug. 9	Aug. 15
"ILE DE FRANCE" (e)	Aug. 12	Aug. 18
"PARIS" (e)	Aug. 19	Aug. 25

(e) Express Service First and Second Class only. (c) Fast Cabin and Tourist Third Cabin Service.

Also

HAVRE TO HOUSTON Texas (Cabin Class) MONTHLY.

HAVRE TO NORTH PACIFIC COAST PORTS

LOS ANGELES, SAN FRANCISCO, SEATTLE, VANCOUVER. (First Class only).

PLYMOUTH TO WEST INDIES

TRINIDAD, VENEZUELA, COLOMBIA, PANAMA.

S.S. "MACORIS" .. Aug. 11
S.S. "PELLERIN DE LATOUCHE" .. Sept. 8

Also SERVICES TO

CUBA, MEXICO, HAITI, &c.

Cie. Gle. Transatlantique, Ltd., 20, Cockspur-street, S.W.1, and all leading Travel Agents.

THE BLUE FUNNEL LINE.

ALFRED HOLT and Co., Liverpool.

FIRST CLASS PASSENGERS ONLY.

FROM LIVERPOOL AND MARSEILLES TO PORT SAID, THE STRAITS, AND CHINA.

Holidays at Sea to the South of France and Egypt. Special Summer Return Rates:—Marseilles £22, Port Said £35. Next Sailings:—

ANTENOR .. 16 Aug. | AENEAS .. 11 Oct.
HECTOR .. 13 Sept. | SARPEDON .. 8 Nov.
ANCHISES .. 27 Sept.

London Agents, John Swire and Sons, Ltd., 8, Billiter-square, E.C.2, or Principal Travel Agents.

BLUE FUNNEL AND WHITE STAR ABERDEEN JOINT SERVICE TO SOUTH AFRICA & AUSTRALIA.

A Combined Service offering Unequalled Facilities at Moderate Fares.

(2) S.S. CERAMIC From Liverpool 23rd AUG.
(2) S.S. ASCANIUS " Liverpool 13th SEPT.
(3) S.S. THEMISTOCLES " Liverpool 11th OCT.

(1) First Class only. (2) Cabin Class only. (3) First and Third Class.

For full particulars apply to:—

BLUE FUNNEL LINE, India Buildings, Water-street, Liverpool; 101, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3; 80, Buchanan-street, Glasgow.

WHITE STAR LINE, 30, James-street, Liverpool; 1, Cockspur-street, London, S.W.1; 34, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3.

MEDITERRANEAN HOLIDAYS.

Frequent departures of special cruising steamers.

SEA AND LAND HOLIDAYS.

Special reduced summer fares from £11.

Apply for full programme free on request.

HICKIE, BORMAN, GRANT & CO., LTD., 25, Cockspur-street, LONDON, S.W.1. Gerr. 2094-5.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE.

SOUTHAMPTON—NEW YORK.

ROTTERDAM (First Class fare from £47) .. Aug. 9
†VOLENDAM (First Class fare from £42 5 0) .. Aug. 16

S.S. STATENDAM First Class fare from £51 10 0 Aug. 2

CUBA AND MEXICO.

*LEERDAM .. Aug. 9 *EDAM .. Aug. 30

* From Boulogne. † Calling Halifax.

Apply 19, PALL MALL, S.W.1 (Tele. No., Ger. 5440).

NEW ZEALAND IN 32 DAYS BY "MATAROA" AND "TAMAROA" (oil burners).

SHAW SAVILL & ALBION LINE,

Royal Mail House, 14, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3.

HENDERSON LINE.

GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL

To PORT SAID, PALESTINE, SUEZ, PORT SUDAN, and RANGOON, via MARSEILLES.

REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES.

	Sails Liverpool.	Sails Marseilles.
"PEGU"	1st Aug.	9th Aug.
"BURMA"	15th Aug.	23rd Aug.

Galbraith, Pembroke and Co., Ltd., 7, Billiter-square, London, E.C.3; Lamport and Holt, Ltd., 14, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3; P. Henderson and Co., 153, St. Vincent-street, Glasgow, C.2.

ROYAL NETHERLANDS STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Incorporating the services of the former ROYAL NETHERLANDS WEST INDIA MAIL.

Fortnightly passenger and mail service to Barbados, Trinidad, La Guaira, Pto. Cabello, Curaçao, Pto. Colombia, Cartagena, and Pto. Limon.

Next Sailings from Dover:

S.S. "SIMON BOLIVAR" .. Aug. 9
S.S. "CRYNSSEN" .. Aug. 23
S.S. "STUYVESANT" .. Sept. 6

DOVER TO DEMERARA SERVICE VIA MADEIRA.

S.S. "NICKERIE" .. Aug. 2
S.S. "COTTICA" .. Aug. 23
S.S. "COMMEWYNE" .. Sept. 13

For Passage Rates and full particulars apply to:—Phs. Van Ommeren (London), Ltd., 18-19, Pall Mall, London, S.W.1. ('Phone, Regent 4529.) Or to CITY OFFICE, 27, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3. ('Phone: Monument 0021.)

FABRE LINE.

Regular Sailings from Marseilles to:

ALEXANDRIA, JAFFA, and BEIRUT.

SPECIAL CALL AT MALTA

by ss. "ALESIA," 10,000 tons.

Sailing OCTOBER 28 from Marseilles.

THROUGH RATES FROM LONDON.

Apply JAPP HATCH and Co., Ltd., 166, Piccadilly, London, W.1. Tele., Gerrard 4434.

SHORT SEA VOYAGES

FROM SOUTHAMPTON FORTNIGHTLY TO ALGIERS AND GENOA

by the luxurious Dutch East Indian Mail Ships of the NEDERLAND Royal Mail LINE

M.S. CHRISTIAAN HUYGENS .. 31st July
M.S. J. V. OLDENBARNEVELT .. 14th Aug.

D. H. DRAKEFORD, General Passenger Agent for Gt. Britain, 60, Haymarket, S.W.1. Tel. No., Ger. 5633-4-5

DUNDEE (The Gateway to the Scottish Highlands). Steamers from London Wednesday and Saturday.—The DUNDEE, PERTH and LONDON SHIPPING Co., Ltd., 61, Mark-lane, E.C.3.

SHIPPING (continued)

SOUTH AMERICA by THE ROYAL MAIL LINE,

BRITAIN'S LARGEST & FASTEST LINERS

to PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MONTEVIDEO, and BUENOS AIRES.

Via France, Spain, and Portugal.

Vessel.	Gross Tons.	From S'hamptn.	From Liverpool.
ASTURIAS (M.V.)	22,071	Aug. 1	—
†DESNA	11,483	—	Aug. 2
*ALMANZORA	15,551	Aug. 15	—
†DEMERARA	11,484	—	Aug. 16
ALCANTARA (M.V.)	22,181	Aug. 29	—
*ARLANZA	14,622	Sept. 12	—
DARRO	11,484	—	Sept. 13
‡ORITA	9,298	—	Sept. 18

* Calls Madeira. † Omits Cherbourg. ‡ Proceeding West Coast via Straits of Magellan.

EUROPE—NORTH PACIFIC.

THE PACIFIC LINE

TO WEST COAST OF SOUTH AMERICA.

CHILE, BERMUDA, HAVANA, Via France, Spain. PERU, PANAMA CANAL.

Vessel.	Gross Tons.	From Liverpool.
ORBITA (calls Azores)	15,495	July 31
OROYA	12,257	Aug. 14
ORCOMA	11,580	Aug. 28
ORDUNA	15,507	Oct. 2

TOUR ROUND SOUTH AMERICA.

ORDUNA, January 6, 1931.

CRUISES BY R.M.S.P. "ATLANTIS" to NORTHERN CAPITALS LENINGRAD (FOR MOSCOW), &c.

From IMMINGHAM, AUGUST 15. 22 Days. Fares 36 Guineas and upward.

MALAGA, ATHENS, RHODES, HOLY LAND, & EGYPT.

From SOUTHAMPTON, OCTOBER 10. 26 Days. Fares 49 Guineas and upward. Unsurpassed Cuisine.

LONDON { America House, Cockspur-street, S.W.1. Royal Mail House, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3.
LIVERPOOL—Goree, Water-street.
PARIS—12, Boulevard des Capucines. Or Local Agents.

CANADIAN PACIFIC CANADA & U.S.A.

SOUTHAMPTON TO QUEBEC AND MONTREAL (via Cherbourg).

MONTROSE (via Cobh) .. July 31
EMPRESS OF AUSTRALIA (Quebec only) .. Aug. 2
DUCHESS OF ATHOLL (via Havre) .. Aug. 5
MONTCLARE .. Aug. 8

LIVERPOOL TO QUEBEC AND MONTREAL.

DUCHESS OF RICHMOND (B.) .. Aug. 1
DUCHESS OF BEDFORD (B.G.) .. Aug. 8
DUCHESS OF YORK (B.G.) .. Aug. 15
DUCHESS OF RICHMOND (B.G.) .. Aug. 21

(B.) via Belfast. (G.) via Greenock.

GLASGOW TO QUEBEC & MONTREAL.

MINNEDOSA Aug. 1 DUCHESS OF BEDFORD Aug. 9

JAPAN AND CHINA.

VIA CANADA (from Vancouver).

EMPRESS OF RUSSIA .. Aug. 21
Latest connecting steamer from Southampton Aug. 9
EMPRESS OF JAPAN (via Honolulu) .. Sept. 4
Latest connecting steamer from Southampton Aug. 23

NEW ZEALAND & AUSTRALIA.

Via Canadian Pacific and Canadian Australasian Mail Service from Vancouver to Honolulu, Suva, Auckland, and Sydney.

NIAGARA .. Aug. 20 AORANGI .. Sept. 17

When travelling always carry Canadian Pacific Express Travellers' Cheques.

ROUND THE WORLD CRUISE EMPRESS OF AUSTRALIA

The Dreamship of Cruises; Oil-burner, 22,000 tons. From Southampton Nov. 14, and Monaco Dec. 16. From £449, including Shore Trips. 4½ or 5½ months' Ideal Weather.

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Royal Liver Building, Liverpool
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4, Victoria-square, Birmingham
Canute road, Southampton
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ARTHUR MULLINER, LIMITED, 54, BAKER-STREET, LONDON, W.1. TELEPHONE: WELBECK 5711.

BARGAIN, OVER ONE HUNDRED POUNDS SAVED.

1930 Royal Model STUDEBAKER all-steel Saloon, with wire wheels, two spare wheels and tyres. Shopsoiled only, full guarantee. LISTED £395. OUR PRICE TO CLEAR .. £289

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SMITH & HUNTER, LTD.,

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EXCHANGES. DEFERRED (12, 18 months).

1930 MORRIS OXFORD 6 Fabric Saloon; quite indistinguishable from new; full guarantee £235
1929/30 CITROEN 13/30 Weymann Saloon; black, red; mileage 3,000; cost £340 complete; taxed year £170
1930 COWLEY Saloon; chromium plating; mileage 3,000 only; perfect £158
1930 COWLEY Coupé; brown; small mileage; perfect throughout £145
1930/1 AUSTIN 7 Sunshine Saloon; delivery in few days; exchanges £140
1930 AUSTIN 7 Fabric Sunshine Saloon; black-red; shop-soiled only £130
1929 AUSTIN 16 Fabric Saloon; new May; ball change; six-light; superb condition £245
1929 ESSEX Challenger four-door Saloon; blue; Wilmot bumpers; 100 per cent. order; guaranteed £145
1929 ROVER 10/25 Sunshine Sportsman's Coupé; one owner; taxed December £165
1929 MORRIS OXFORD Saloon de luxe; dual brown; new June; faultless throughout; taxed £150
1929 (May) OXFORD two-seater; maroon; one owner; as new; taxed £105
1928 (June) OXFORD five-seater; maroon; perfect order; taxed £95
1928 AUSTIN 12 Tourer; brown; same owner throughout; faultless £130
1929 ROVER Sunshine Sportsman's Coupé; leather upholstery; taxed year £165
1929 M.G. Midget Sports two-seater; blue; little used; ready for any service £135
1929 RILEY Monaco Saloon; new April; one owner; Triplex glass; taxed year; faultless £180
1928 HILLMAN Fabric Saloon; black-red; wire wheels; Triplex screen; bumpers; leather upholstery; taxed £160
1929 COWLEY Saloon; dual brown; good Michelins; first class mechanically; taxed £108
1929 COWLEY two-seater; new June; blue; good tyres; guarantee given; tax paid £90
1929 COWLEY Tourer; new June; stone-maroon; splendidly kept £95
1929 SINGER Porlock Sports two-seater; small mileage; A1 order £85
1929 AUSTIN 7 Swallow Saloon; new August; perfect throughout; taxed year £135
1929 ESSEX four-door Bendix Saloon; bumpers; clean and sound; taxed £105
1928 AUSTIN 12 Saloon, Fabric; black-red; full guarantee given; taxed £140
1928 AUSTIN 12 Mulliner two-seater; brown; spotless order; new tyres; taxed year £130
1928 AUSTIN 7 Mulliner Saloon; new June; three new tyres; one owner only £72

Open till 8. Saturday 6, Sunday 10-1.

LIONEL H. PUGH,

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1929 BENTLEY 3-litre Sports Van den Plas tourer, as brand new, taxed .. £695
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1929 PACKARD 8-cylinder 39.2 Limousine, division, two spares, as brand new £775

EXCHANGES. DEFERRED TERMS.

THRUPP & MABERLY, LTD.,

Have the following GOOD SECOND-HAND CARS for disposal.

1928 40/50 h.p. ROLLS-ROYCE Fixed Cabriolet de Ville by Thrupp and Maberly; painted black, upholstered in grey cloth; owner or chauffeur driven; very smart.

1929 30 h.p. HISPANO-SUIZA; two-door close coupled Coupé; painted fawn and brown, upholstered brown leather; built for Concours d'Elégance; very small mileage and attractive.

1929 4½-litre BENTLEY Weymann enclosed Limousine; blue and black, upholstered black leather; in excellent order.

1926 21 h.p. LANCHESTER Enclosed Landaulette; painted green and black; upholstered grey Bedford; one owner; little used and in good order.

Can be seen and tried.

THRUPP & MABERLY, LTD., DEVONSHIRE HOUSE, BERKELEY-STREET, W.1. Telephone: Grosvenor 3401.

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for immediate delivery.

Braunston Saloon standard model, with leather upholstery and fixed head. £408.

Braunston Saloon, Regal model. £440.

Sportsman's Saloon standard model, with leather upholstery and folding head. £408.

Two-seater, £380.

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AUSTIN 1929 six-light Weymann Saloon de Luxe; Triplex glass; ball change; condition as new; taxed for year; £245.—WARWICKSHIRE MOTORS, Ltd., 118-122, Great Portland-street, W.1. Museum 2963-4.

ALVIS 16/95 h.p. Silver Eagle Sportsman's Coupé, with sunshine roof and special hide upholstery; small mileage; in exceptional trim throughout; £425.—HENLYS AUTO OLYMPIA, Hawley-crescent, Camden Town, N.W.1. Tele., Hampstead 5177.

BENTLEY 16 h.p. 3-litre four-door Saloon; leather upholstery; in first-class mechanical condition; £450.—HENLYS AUTO OLYMPIA, Hawley-crescent, Camden Town, N.W.1. Tele., Hampstead 5177.

BRAND new shop-soiled unregistered 20/60 VAUXHALL coachbuilt Saloon. List price £535. Reduced to £350.—WARWICKSHIRE MOTORS, Ltd., 118-122, Great Portland-street, W.1. Museum 2963-4.

CROSSLEY, £155 off list price; two only, brand new, shopsoiled, 15.7, 6-cylinder Crossley Saloons.—HENLYS AUTO OLYMPIA, Hawley-crescent, Camden Town, N.W.1. Tele., Hampstead 5177.

DAIMLER.—The new 25/85 model, fitted with a charming Windover enclosed Limousine; roomy, compact, and light; economical; just completed. Price £1,175.—WINDOVERS, Ltd., 475-477, Oxford-street, W.1. 'Phone, Mayfair 7043.

DAIMLER 20/70 1930 Sports Coupé by Brains' by Woollard; smart and distinctive; unused and guaranteed, but slightly shopsoiled; reduced £200 from list price; £845.—HENLYS AUTO OLYMPIA, Hawley-crescent, Camden Town, N.W.1. Tele., Hampstead 5177.

F.I.A.T. 1930 dark blue 7-seater divided saloon, model 521; long chassis, Splintex glass and buffers; as new; chauffeur driven; under 1,300 miles; £460, or near offer.—Apply Chauffeur, Churt-acres, Churt, Farnham, Surrey.

GENTLEMAN has for DISPOSAL a few weeks old latest model 14-45 h.p. TALBOT Scout Saloon car in condition as delivered; open to reasonable offer.—Apply Owner, "Hightree," Canons Close, Edgware. 'Phone, Edgware 0820.

HUMBER 1929 20/65 Enclosed-drive Limousine with partition (delivered December, 1929); mileage only 6,000; fitted Safety glass; condition absolutely indistinguishable from brand new; 395 guineas.—WARWICKSHIRE MOTORS, Ltd., 118-122, Great Portland-street, W.1. Museum 2963-4.

LAGONDA 2-litre special speed Saloon, in excellent condition throughout; small mileage; £375.—HENLYS AUTO OLYMPIA, Hawley-crescent, Camden Town, N.W.1. Tele., Hampstead 5177.

LEA-FRANCIS 1½-litre T.T. Sports supercharged Two-seater (registered May, 1929), open any trial or examination; £235.—WARWICKSHIRE MOTORS, Limited, 118-122, Great Portland-street, W.1. Museum 2963-4.

LEA-FRANCIS 1929 12/40 Sportsman's Coupé, in brand new condition; £295.—WARWICKSHIRE MOTORS, Limited, LEA-FRANCIS AGENTS, 118-122, Great Portland-street, W.1. Museum 2963-4.

MOTOR-CARS (continued)

MINERVA, just delivered from coachbuilders, late 1930 Enclosed-drive de Luxe 7-seater Landaulette, with armchair revolving occasional seats, safety glass, and numerous refinements, beautifully panelled and upholstered, an elegant and luxurious turnout; contract price £1,585; full makers' guarantee. Owner prepared to sacrifice £610 for immediate sale, will accept £975 as a still further reduction.—Can be seen at THORN'S, 19-21, Gt. Portland-street, W.1. 'Phone, Langham 3966.

MAHOGANY boat-built Sports PANHARD 28-80; magnificent car, four-seater, scuttle and windscreen, rear seats, two spare wheels, mahogany bonnet, nickel radiator; very smart and very fast; no reasonable offer refused; owner at wife's request has bought slower car.—Write Box J.899, The Times, E.C.4.

MERCEDES BENZ latest series "S" type super-charged 36/220 Sports Tourer; cost approximately £2,500; guaranteed speed 112 m.p.h. This car has only been in the hands of an expert and has been most carefully treated; fully guaranteed; £995.—THORN'S, 19-21, Gt. Portland-street, W.1. 'Phone, Langham 3966.

MINERVA 12/18 h.p. four-door Fabric Saloon; l.w.b.; taxed; cost £500, accept £150.—Apply Owner, 62, Berwick-street, Oxford Circus, W.1.

NEW 25 H.P. ROLLS-ROYCE "WINDOVER" ENCLOSED LIMOUSINE. IMMEDIATE DELIVERY. On view:—WINDOVERS, Ltd., 475-477, Oxford-street, W.1. 'Phone, Mayfair 7043.

SUNBEAM latest 1929 16 h.p. coachbuilt 4-door Saloon; latest one-spot lubrication; upholstered in very fine furniture hide, loose cushions, adjustable front seats; cost over £700; specially reduced to £395.—THORN'S, 19-21, Gt. Portland-street, W.1. 'Phone, Langham 3966.

SUNBEAM 1929 16 h.p. five-seater Tourer; mileage 7,000; indistinguishable from brand new; 295 guineas.—WARWICKSHIRE MOTORS, Ltd., 118-122, Great Portland-street, W.1. Museum 2963-4.

SUNBEAM 20 h.p. 1929 owner-driver's Saloon, coachbuilt, pneumatic upholstery; mileage 7,000; condition indistinguishable from new; £550.—WARWICKSHIRE MOTORS, Ltd., 118-122, Great Portland-street, W.1. Museum 2963-4.

52 GNS.—AUSTIN 7 Chummy; late 1927; colour blue; recently fitted with new hood; aluminium number plate; Dunlop tyres; chromium plated wind screen; spare petrol tin; one owner only; in excellent condition; licensed for year.—A. W. CHAPMAN, Ltd., Engineers, Ranelagh-gardens, Hurlingham. Putney 2372.

30 GNS.—14/45 ROVER Tourer; colour grey; smart black leather upholstery; very comfortable body; Houdaille shock absorbers; excellent tyres; electric and bulb horns; luggage grid. This car is the special four-speed gearbox model, and although 1924 is in excellent condition, has had two owners only, and is licensed for year.—A. W. CHAPMAN, Ltd., Engineers, Ranelagh-gardens, Hurlingham. Putney 2372.

16 H.P. SUNBEAM with "WINDOVER" FABRIC SPORTSMAN'S COUPE. A WONDERFUL CAR OF ITS TYPE. £625. On view:—WINDOVERS, Ltd., 475-477, Oxford-street, W.1. 'Phone, Mayfair 7043.

20 H.P. ROLLS, fitted with very smart brand new four-door saloon body, 1925 chassis, discs; appearance as brand new car; accept £595. Also 40/50 1921 Chassis, fine condition, fitted brand new Sportsman Coupé; green and beige; very smart car; £495.—Belgrave Garage, Halkin-street, S.W.1. Sloane 9131.

25 H.P. SUNBEAM "WINDOVER" COUPE-DE-VILLE, in condition like new, £650. On view:—WINDOVERS, Ltd., 475-477, Oxford-street, W.1. 'Phone, Mayfair 7043.

40/50 H.P. ROLLS-ROYCE SEDANCA, in excellent order; very smart car. £750. On view:—WINDOVERS, Ltd., 475-477, Oxford-street, W.1. 'Phone, Mayfair 7043.

1925 40/50 h.p. ROLLS-ROYCE TWO-SEATER COUPE; very smart car, in splendid order. Owner will accept low price for quick sale. WINDOVERS, Ltd., 475-477, Oxford-street, W.1. 'Phone, Mayfair 7043.

GENUINE OUTSTANDING VALUE.

1928 24 h.p. MINERVA enclosed-drive Limousine, hardly discernible from new. Only £375.—Apply CONNAUGHT, 34-36, Davies-street, Berkeley-square, London, W.1. Mayfair 5048.

1929 TALBOT 14/45 Sportsman's Coupé with sunshine roof; Servo brakes; wire wheels; taxed for year; indistinguishable from brand new; £247 cash.—WARWICKSHIRE MOTORS, Ltd., 118-122, Great Portland-street, W.1. Museum 2963-4.

LAGONDA SUPER SPORTS WEYMANN SALOON.

1928 2-litre four-door brown fabric Weymann Saloon, with leverolled adjustable front and rear seats; pneumatic upholstery; powerful Lucas dipping headlights; in first-class mechanical condition; six wheels, four new Dunlop Fort tyres; licensed. Price 255gns.—A. W. CHAPMAN, Ltd., Engineers, Ranelagh-gardens, Hurlingham. Putney 2372.

1929 DE SOTO two-seater, perfect condition; very small mileage; £185.—'Phone Victoria 6552.

1930 14/45 h.p. TALBOT Saloon with division; this car has only been driven 3,000 miles, and for all practical purposes is as good as new. Cost £550. Owner must realize. Now £365.—Apply CONNAUGHT, 34-36, Davies-street, Berkeley-square, London, W.1. Mayfair 5048.

FOR HIRE

DRIVE YOURSELF.—Austin, Morris, Essex, per day 32s. 6d. to £2; week, £5 10s. to £9 10s.; week-end from £3; insurance included; unlimited mileage; send for tariff.—Smith and Hunter, Ltd., 407, Edgware-road. Ambassador 1011. Evenings 8, Sats. 6, Sun. 10-1.

VERY handsome ISOTTA FRASCHINI 6-passenger Saloon Car for HIRE; driven by private owner. Terms moderate; tours arranged; any journey, long or short, undertaken.—For further particulars 'phone Ambassador 1423 or write F. H. Neame, 13, Upper George-street, W.1.

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You need no longer worry over the maintenance problems of your car. Leave them entirely in our hands. We can provide your chauffeur, your oil, and your petrol, garage your car, and keep it in excellent repair. FROM £375 PER ANNUM. If you are an owner-driver, let us keep your car greased and cleaned, supply your oil and petrol, and provide your garage. We will also deliver your car at your residence, and return it to the garage at your convenience. FROM £1 PER WEEK.—LE GRICE ELERS, Ltd., 27, Sussex-place, S.W.7. 'Phone, Kensington 9477.

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For inexpensive PRIVATE DRIVING LESSONS, SPECIAL OWNER-DRIVER'S COURSE, including R.A.C. driving test. Mechanism also taught.—Apply 78, Petty France, Buckingham-gate, S.W.1 (near St. James's Park Stn., Und.). Vic. 4240. Est. 24 years.

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PRIVATE DRIVING LESSONS on 1930 Cars. Various makes, Saloon or open. AT TIMES TO SUIT EACH PUPIL.—Call, write, or 'phone Secretary, B.S.M., Ltd., 5, Coventry-street, Piccadilly-circus, W.1. Regent 7141. Estab. 20 years. 68,000 taught.

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BERKELEY-SQUARE (just off).—GARAGE for three or four cars to be Let (no rooms), £200 per annum inclusive.—Apply FAREBROTHER, ELLIS and Co., 26, Dover-street, W.1.

GARAGE to be LET, large, lock-up, with bench; rent £52 per annum.—Porter, 25, Elvaston-place, Queen's Gate, S.W.7.

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3 lines 4s. 6d. (minimum)

CHAUFFEUSE-COMPANION; country cottage, Bucks. Also experienced Driver London traffic; fond country, dogs; one lady.—Write particulars, experience, age, salary, Box 4484, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

CHAUFFEUR wanted; used to Bentley car; room provided.—Reply full particulars, stating wages, highest references required. H. C., The Old House, Totteridge Green, N.20.

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CHAUFFEURS Supplied.—First-class drivers of all types are supplied by the Employment Medium for the Motor Industry. 'Phone, Victoria 6031 (Extn. 2).—B.S.M. Agency, 124, Victoria-street, S.W.

CHAUFFEUR, married, 37; clean licence; excellent references; abstainer; willing, obliging; Town or country; present car Daimler; any make.—Tucker, 114, Grosvenor-road, Highbury, N.5.

CHAUFFEUR, willing help garden; lifetime private service; 20 years late Mrs. Felkin, Heronsgate; accustomed driving London; cottage if possible.—Croft, Sherwood Cottage, Heronsgate, Chorleywood.

CHAUFFEUR, single; excellent references; young; Rolls, most cars, running repairs; Town or country.—A. Rogers, Red House, Warren Row, near Henley, Berks.

CHAUFFEUR requires situation; age 19; smart; knows London; highest references; wages 25s. to start.—G. R., 98, Upper Tooting-road.

CHAUFFEUR-VALET; age 25; footman trained; single; £2 10s. in, £3 out. Several others free.—Knightsbridge Agency, 18, Sloane-street. Slo. 3515.

CHAUFFEUR-SECRETARY, single, 35, own repairs.—Box 91, Whiteleys, Queen's-road, W.2. Padd. 8029.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC.—Long experience private service; references.—C., 40, Coles Green-road, Cricklewood.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC, 38; married; highly recommended; knows London; 20 years' private experience with high power cars and 6½-litre Bentley; five years previous situation; willing; not afraid of work.—Write Box K.1696, The Times, E.C.4.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC, age 28, married; highly recommended.—Sturt, 28, Curzon-street, W.1.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC; expert; single; 28; Rolls, Bentley, Minerva; Town, country; excellent references.—Green, 56, King-street, Camden Town, N.W.1.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC, tall, smart appearance, willing; excellent private references; Daimler, Rolls, &c.; lighting and pumping plants; go anywhere; married (no children).—Louis, The Garage, Greenford Green, Greenford, Middlesex.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC, 47, married; 20 years' experience; excellent references; help in garden.—Wilson, Orchard Cottage, Catisfield, Fareham.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC; excellent man for London; over 20 years' experience with all makes of cars; used to Continental tours; excellent references; married; free now.—Mr. H. Porter, 4, Portman-mews South.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANICS, Handymen, &c., country, town, or touring; Rolls, Daimler, &c.; free now.—Knightsbridge Agency, 18, Sloane-street. Slo. 3515.

EXPERIENCED Chauffeur or Groom-Chauffeur; highly recommended by last employer.—Write Box 6805, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

GENTLEMAN highly recommends his head Chauffeur-Mechanic to lady or gentleman requiring first-class man; 38; single; smart; life experience; Rolls, any make; Town or country.—Write Taylor, 4, Lilestone House, North-street, W.8.

LADY recommends skilled Chauffeur-Mechanic; single; Continental, Scotland, London experience; fluent French.—Write Box 6802, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

DRESSMAKING AND MILLINERY

3 lines 7s. 6d.; 2s. 6d. per line after

FRENCH milliner; models and renovates.—Marguerite, 15, Quadrant-arcade, Regent-street, W.1. Gerrard 4516.

YOUNG expert Parisienne Dressmaker makes exquisite model gowns and copies. Moderate terms.—Mme. Fernande, Flat 1, Ground Floor, 17, Palace-gate, W.8.

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3 lines 9s. (minimum)

FOR perfect collar dressing and high-class laundering try Pier House Laundry, Strand-on-Green. Chiswick 0378 and 1675. On parle français.

LEGAL NOTICES

4 lines 8s. (minimum)

No. 00227 of 1930.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUSTICE Chancery Division Mr. Justice Bennett. In the Matter of the MIKADO CAFE B'HAM Limited and in the Matter of The Companies Act 1929. Notice is hereby given that the ORDER of the High Court of Justice Chancery Division dated the 14th day of July 1930 CONFIRMING the REDUCTION of the CAPITAL of the above named Company from £15,000 to £9,000 And the Minute approved by the Court showing with respect to the capital of the Company as altered the several particulars required by the above Act were registered by the Registrar of Companies on the 25th day of July 1930.

Dated this 28th day of July 1930.

WARD, BOWIE & Co. 2 Clement's Inn, Strand, London, W.C.2 Agents for:- Lane Clutterbuck & Co. Birmingham Solicitors for the Company.

IN the Matter of a Deed of Assignment for the benefit of Creditors executed on the 25th April 1929 by GEORGE EDWIN OKILL of 47, Percy Road, Goodmayes, Essex, trading as George Okill, Umbrella Manufacturer at 51, Milton Street, London, E.C.2. The CREDITORS of the above named GEORGE EDWIN OKILL who have not already sent in their claims are required on or before the 30th day of August 1930 to send in their names and addresses and the particulars of their debts or claims to Mr. F. Oliver Thornton of Moorgate Station Chambers, London, E.C.2, Chartered Accountant, the Trustee under the said Deed or in default thereof shall be excluded from the benefit of the dividend proposed to be declared.

Dated this 29th day of July 1930.

F. OLIVER THORNTON, Trustee.

I, JOSEPH LOUIS WILLIAM CLEMENT BLAIR, of Number 321, Avenue Louise, Brussels, in the Kingdom of Belgium, Wine Merchant, heretofore called and known by the name of Gose Louis William Clement Urbach, hereby give notice that on the eighth day of July, 1930, I RENOUNCED and ABANDONED the use of my said NAME of GOSE LOUIS WILLIAM CLEMENT URBACH, and ASSUMED in lieu thereof the NAME of JOSEPH LOUIS WILLIAM CLEMENT BLAIR, and further that such change of name is evidenced by a deed dated the eighth day of July, 1930, duly executed by me and attested and enrolled in the Enrolment Department of the Central Office of the Royal Courts of Justice on the 22nd day of July, 1930.

Dated this 22nd day of July, 1930.

JOSEPH LOUIS WILLIAM CLEMENT BLAIR.

ISABELLA MARY JOHNSON deceased Pursuant to the Trustee Act 1925 Section 27. Notice is hereby given that all CREDITORS and other persons having any debts claims or demands against the estate of ISABELLA MARY JOHNSON late of Burley Lodge, Sevenoaks, in the County of Kent, Spinster (who died on the 17th day of June 1930 and whose Will was proved in the Principal Registry of the Probate Division of the High Court of Justice on the 26th day of July 1930 by Hugh Charles Coles and Lewis William Taylor, the Executors therein named) are hereby required to send particulars, in writing, of their debts claims or demands to us, the undersigned, as Solicitors to the said Executors on or before the second day of October 1930 and notice is hereby given that at the expiration of that time the said Executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the said Testatrix among the parties entitled thereto having regard only to the debts claims and demands of which they shall then have had notice and that they will not be liable for the assets or any part thereof, so distributed, to any person or persons of whose debt claim or demand they shall not then have had notice.

Dated this 28th day of July, 1930.

BURGESS, TAYLOR & TRYON 1, New Square, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.2. Solicitors to the said Executors.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUSTICE Probate, Divorce and Admiralty Division (Probate) The Principal Probate Registry. In the Estate of NORMAN D'ARCY CHAMPNEY, deceased. Notice is hereby given that after the expiration of eight days APPLICATION will be made in the Principal Probate Registry of the High Court of Justice for the SEALING of the PROBATE of the WILL of NORMAN D'ARCY CHAMPNEY late of Tauranga deceased, granted by the Supreme Court of New Zealand on the 22nd day of July 1929.

BARRON & MORTON Solicitors for Andrew Hunter Morton of 3, Grays Inn Place, Grays Inn W.C.1, the lawful Attorney of Hilda Marion Buckley and Doris Evelyn Watkins.

MARGARET MARIA DAWBARN Deceased. Pursuant to the Trustee Act 1925. Notice is hereby given that all CREDITORS and other persons having any claims or demands against the estate of MARGARET MARIA DAWBARN late of "Bowthorpe" 45 Queens Avenue Muswell Hill in the County of Middlesex, Widow, Deceased, who died on the Fifth day of May 1930 and whose Will was proved in the Principal Registry of the Probate Division of His Majesty's High Court of Justice on the 25th day of June 1930 by Frank Falkner Lee of "Quantock" Moreton Avenue Harpenden Herts. Charles Rae Griffin of "Lohama" Austinway Gerrards Cross, Bucks, and Percy Howard Muller of Sarum House Nairn Road Canford Cliffs, Bournemouth, the Executors therein named, are hereby required to send the particulars in writing of their claims or demands to us the undersigned as Solicitors for the said Executors on or before the 15th day of October 1930 after which date the said Executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the said Deceased amongst the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims and demands of which they shall then have had notice, and they will not be liable for the assets of the said Deceased, or any part thereof, so distributed, to any person or persons of whose claims or demands they shall not then have had notice.

Dated this 29th day of July 1930.

DALSTON, SONS & ELLIMAN, 21 Southampton Street, Bloomsbury, London, W.C.1. Solicitors for the said Frank Falkner Lee, Charles Rae Griffin and Percy Howard Muller.

RE JAMES SIDNEY FOWLER Deceased. Pursuant to the Trustee Act 1925 Notice is hereby given that all CREDITORS and other persons having any debts, claims or demands against the Estate of JAMES SIDNEY FOWLER late of 41 Wilton Avenue in the County Borough of Southampton, Insurance Company's Representative deceased (who died on the 1st day of June 1930, and whose Will was proved in the Principal Registry of the Probate Division of His Majesty's High Court of Justice on the 25th day of July 1930, by Elizabeth Dedman (wife of George Dedman) the Executrix therein named) are hereby required to send in the particulars of their debts, claims or demands to us, the undersigned, the Solicitors for the said Executrix, on or before the 1st day of October, 1930, after which date the said Executrix will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased amongst the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims and demands of which she shall then have had notice; and she will not be liable for the assets of the said deceased or any part thereof, so distributed to any person or persons of whose debts, claims or demands she shall not then have had notice.

Dated this 28th day of July, 1930.

WALLER & McCARRAHER 7 Albion Place, Southampton. Solicitors for the said Executrix.

RE OLIVER IRELAND BURGESS Deceased. Pursuant to the Trustee Act 1925, Section 27. Notice is hereby given that all CREDITORS and other persons having any claims or demands against the Estate of OLIVER IRELAND BURGESS late of Marlborough College, Marlborough in the County of Wilts and "Athboy" Canford Cliffs, Bournemouth West in the County of Hants, Schoolmaster, who died on the 19th day of March 1930 and letters of administration to whose estate were granted by the Probate Division of the High Court of Justice at the Principal Registry on the 13th day of June 1930 to Agnes Burgess of "Norrington" 1, Montpelier Road, Ealing in the County of Middlesex, Widow, the Administratrix of the said estate are hereby required to send the particulars in writing of their claims and demands to the undersigned the Solicitors for the said Administratrix on or before the 3rd day of October 1930 after which date the said Administratrix will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased amongst the parties entitled thereto having regard only to the claims and demands of which she shall then have had notice and will not be liable for the assets of the said deceased or any part thereof so distributed to any person or persons of whose claims or demands she shall not then have had notice.

Dated the 29th day of July 1930.

THAIN DAVIDSON & Co. 23, St. Mary Axe, E.C.3., Solicitors to the said Administratrix.

THE BANKRUPTCY ACTS 1914 and 1926. In the High Court of Justice In Bankruptcy. No. 329 of 1930.

Re SIR WILLIAM BEDDOE REES Knight of 72 Ashley Gardens, Westminster London and lately residing at 17 Melbury Road, Kensington, London.

I, GEORGE ERNEST SENDELL of 36 Walbrook London E.C.4 Chartered Accountant hereby give notice that I have been duly APPOINTED and certified by the Board of Trade as TRUSTEE of the Estate of the above-named Bankrupt.

All persons having in their possession any of the effects of the Bankrupt must deliver them to me, and all Debts due to the Bankrupt must be paid to me.

Creditors who have not yet proved their Debts must forward their proofs of Debts to me.

28th July, 1930. G. E. SENDELL.

EDUCATIONAL

3 lines 6s. (minimum)

A SECRETARIAL TRAINING for EDUCATED GIRLS. Shorthand, typing, bookkeeping, French, filing, indexing, précis, committee work, office experience, teacher's course.—Miss Trotman, 36, Victoria-street, S.W.1.

ABOUT GIRLS' SCHOOLS at HOME and ABROAD. BOYS' SCHOOLS, TUTORS and GOVERNESSES. Advice free of charge will be given by

GABBITAS, THRING & CO.,

36, Sackville-street, London, W.1. Tele., Regent 5878. Established over half a century.

Messrs. GABBITAS, THRING and Co. are personally acquainted with nearly all the Principals and Private Tutors. The locality preferred, age of pupil, and approximate fee should be stated.

NO CHARGE WHATEVER IS MADE TO PARENTS.

SCHOOLS AND TUTORS.

ADVICE concerning FINISHING SCHOOLS and Schools offering special training to elder girls at home and abroad can be obtained free of charge from TRUMAN and KNIGHTLEY, Ltd., Scholastic Agents, who for nearly 25 years have been in close touch with all the leading establishments.

61, CONDUIT-STREET, LONDON, W.1. Telephone: Gerrard 3272.

A MANNEQUIN CAREER.—Ladies trained to fill exclusive positions. Brochure and free advice.—Madame TREVOR, the London Mannequin School, 299, Oxford-street, W.1. (Mayfair 2477.)

ALL SCHOOLS PERSONALLY INSPECTED. Miss MABEL HAWTREY (Daughter of the late Rev. J. W. Hawtrey, of Eton, Slough, and Westgate-on-Sea) ADVISES PARENTS re PUBLIC or PRIVATE SCHOOLS for boys and girls at home or abroad. Tutors, Governesses, Secretaries, &c. Also Nursery and Holiday Homes. Professional Training. SPECIAL CONSIDERATION GIVEN TO BACKWARD, DELICATE, or NERVOUS CHILDREN. Education Office, 179, Piccadilly, W.1. Gerrard 3978.

A BOY'S IDEAL PREPARATORY SCHOOL, KINGWELL HALL, TIMSBURY, NEAR BATH. 240 acres in ideal country surroundings. 600ft. above sea. Special attention to diet, fresh fruit daily. Boys rest after midday meal. Daily physical training in open air, good playing fields, two tennis courts, open-air swimming bath, small golf course. Classes limited, much individual attention; six Public School Scholarships recently. Headmaster, SYDNEY L. ALLAN, M.A. (Oxon.).

ADD to INCOME by Article or Story Writing.—Genuine professional training and assistance by Correspondence. A student reports earnings during Tuition amounting to £172. Another writes:—"During the past ten weeks I have earned £103 4s., an average of over £10 per week. My record week was last week, when I received £33." SAMPLE LESSON and SUBJECT CHART with valuable hints and full details of separate courses in article and story writing from "Principal," Premier School of Journalism, 4, Adam-street, Adelphi, W.C.2.

ABLE ADVICE ABOUT SCHOOLS FOR BOYS AND GIRLS and Tutors preparing for any exams. or receiving BOYS for Special Care and Tuition.

Messrs. J. and J. Paton, having an up-to-date knowledge of the BEST SCHOOLS and TUTORS in this country and on the Continent, will be PLEASED to AID PARENTS by sending free of charge Prospectuses and TRUSTWORTHY INFORMATION.

The age of the pupil, district preferred, and rough idea of fees should be given. 'Phone, write, or call. J. and J. Paton, Educational Agents, 143, Cannon-street, London, E.C.4. Telephone, Mansion House 5053.

A SCHOOL for boy or girl is a great responsibility. HOOPERS (Educational Agents), Ltd., give advice free.—Radnor House, 93, Regent-street, W.1. (Gerrard 9041.) Expert Consultants since 1881.

BEDFORD-SQUARE SECRETARIAL COLLEGE. Training for educated ladies. Moderate fee. Positions found.—8, Bedford-square, W.C.1. 'Phone, Museum 7323.

BEST SCHOOLS RECOMMENDED by PARENTS. Trustworthy information on receipt of requirements. Schoolfinders, Ltd., 177, Regent-street, W.1. Regent 5319.

EXAMINATION COACH (private, correspondence, or small class).—Mr. Llewellyn Olding, 46-47, Denison House, Victoria, S.W.1. Tele., Victoria 7030.

EDUCATIONAL (continued)

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

APPLICATIONS are invited from students who have passed the Intermediate Examination in Economics of the University for the METCALFE SCHOLARSHIP for WOMEN, which is of the value of £50 a year and is tenable for two years. The Scholar will be required to work as a full-time student at the London School of Economics in preparation for the B.Sc. (Economics) Degree. Applications must be made before September 1st, 1930.—Further particulars should be obtained from the Academic Registrar, University of London, S.W.7.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the METCALFE STUDENTSHIP for WOMEN, which is of the value of £100 for one year. Candidates must be graduates of a University of the United Kingdom and must be prepared to undertake research at the London School of Economics on some social, economic, or industrial problem to be approved by the University. Applications must be made before September, 1930.—Further particulars should be obtained from the Academic Registrar, University of London, S.W.7.

FELIXSTOWE LADIES' COLLEGE.

Chairman of Governors,
The Rt. Hon. the LORD GISBOROUGH.
Headmistress: Miss M. E. CLARKE (late Assistant Mistress and House Tutor at Sherborne School for Girls).

A Girls' Public School for resident pupils only. Delightful position, overlooking the sea and facing South. Preparation for all University Examinations. Music and Drawing. Games a special feature. Daily Summer bathing. Preparatory Department for girls under 12 years of age. Scholarship examinations in July. Prospectus and further particulars may be obtained from the Secretary.

GROSVENOR SECRETARIAL COLLEGE (for Ladies) GUARANTEES a GOOD POST to EVERY QUALIFIED STUDENT. Expert INDIVIDUAL training. Short Courses.—Apply Principal, 32, BUCKINGHAM PALACE-ROAD, S.W.1. Telephone, Victoria 1301.

HONOURS B.A. (Cantab.), wide experience, COACHES for all examinations. "I.C.S.," London Matric., Little-Go, Responsions, Bank of England, &c.—G. W. Harris, 3, Rathbone-place, W.1. Tele., 4596 Museum.

HOSTEL for GIRLS. Individual Coaching for School Cert., London Matric., Responsions, &c. 90 per cent. average passes. Sports.—Write BM/ZOHZ, London, W.C.1.

HANTS. — Highly recommended PREPARATORY SCHOOL, recently removed to large country mansion, opening new dormitories next term, offers first eight vacancies at 35gns. a term. Complete charge arranged. —Write Box Z.422, The Times, E.C.4.

ISLE of WIGHT.—BOARD-RESIDENCE in seaside vicarage offered summer holidays to capable lady in return for coaching girl of 16 for school certificate; French and Latin essential; references exchanged.—Write Box Z.618, The Times, E.C.4.

JERSEY LADIES' COLLEGE.
Founded 1880.
Recognized by Board of Education.

Chairman—The Rt. Hon. the LORD GISBOROUGH. PUPILS are PREPARED for ENTRANCE and SCHOLARSHIPS to OXFORD, CAMBRIDGE, LONDON and other UNIVERSITIES and for DOMESTIC SCIENCE and SECRETARIAL DIPLOMAS. Excellently equipped building. Mild climate suitable for children from hot countries. Entire charge is taken of children from abroad. A few Scholarships are available for daughters of Clergy, Missionaries, fallen Officers, &c.—Application should be made to the Head Mistress, Miss Popham, B.A. (formerly of Havergal College, Toronto).

KENSINGTON COLLEGE for thorough SECRETARIAL and BUSINESS TRAINING with a written guarantee of good salaried position on completion of training. Postal courses available. Languages and foreign shorthand a speciality. SIX SCHOLARSHIPS, one of £30, two of £20, and three of £10, will be awarded in September.—Prospectus and full details from Mr. A. L. Munford, Kensington College, Bishop's-road, London, W.2. Telephone, Paddington 9046.

LONDON COLLEGE of SECRETARIES. (Principal—Dr. E. Roberts.)

Complete practical training for educated girls and women desiring to be PRIVATE SECRETARIES to professional men, politicians, or business men. INDIVIDUAL TUITION.

A suitable position found for every qualified student. Shorter courses in any secretarial subject. Apply 84, REGENT-STREET, W.1. Tele., 1613 Regent.

MARGATE COLLEGE. SENIOR, JUNIOR, PREPARATORY. APPLY SECRETARY.

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sets the standard in commercial education. Write to-day for
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Branches at Brixton, Brondesbury, Croydon, Ealing, Finsbury Park, City, Forest Gate, Lewisham, Maida Hill, Palmers Green, Wimbledon, Leeds, Manchester.

RETIRED PUBLIC SCHOOL MASTER advises on BOYS' and GIRLS' SCHOOLS and TUTORS.—N. W. Ross, M.A., 45, Kingsway, W.C.2.

S.R.—PARENTS ASSISTED FREE OF CHARGE in SELECTING SCHOOLS on Southern Railway and Continent.—Room 2, Victoria Station, S.W.1.

THE GREGG SCHOOLS.

HAMPSTEAD.—165, Finchley-road, N.W.3. (Head Office.)
CLAPHAM COMMON.—3, Cedars-road, S.W.4.
CROYDON.—Broad Green House, 181, London-road.
EALING.—36, Uxbridge-road, W.5.
FINSBURY PARK.—4, Beaulieu-villas, Seven Sisters-road, N.4.
ILFORD.—22, Cranbrook-road.
NORBURY.—1266, London-road, S.W.16.
BRIGHTON.—12, Marlborough-place.

TRAINING FOR BUSINESS AND SECRETARIAL APPOINTMENTS.

All students placed in good posts as soon as proficient.

THE JOURNAL of CAREERS.—Indispensable to all those searching for wider opportunities for educated young people. 1s. monthly, from 61, Conduit-street, W.1.

WELLINGTON SCHOOL, SOMERSET.

Applications are invited for entry for an ADDITIONAL THIRTY BOYS for September owing to opening of new House.—Apply Headmaster's Secretary, School House, Wellington, Somerset.

SMALL DAY and BOARDING SCHOOL REQUIRED on South Coast. Would take over lease. Fair price for goodwill if showing profits.—Write Box N.1781, The Times, E.C.4.

MEDICAL SCHOOLS

LONDON HOSPITAL MEDICAL COLLEGE AND DENTAL SCHOOL.—The WINTER SESSION will OPEN on WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 1st. The MEDICAL COLLEGE and DENTAL SCHOOL are essentially modern, with large Laboratories equipped with the latest and most approved appliances.—For prospectus and full information apply to the Dean (Professor William Wright, M.B., D.Sc., F.R.C.S.), who will be pleased to arrange for anyone wishing to see the Medical College and Dental School, Mile End, E.1.

CONTINENTAL EDUCATION

INSTITUTION NOTRE-DAME, ALENCON, FRANCE. BOARDING SCHOOL for GIRLS in beautiful Normandy; healthy situation, mild climate; school thoroughly recommended. Escort from London. Terms inclusive:—Under 12 years, £36 per annum; over 12 years, £45 per annum.

L'INSTITUT DES LANGUES, EALING, W.13.—Apply Miss Petzsche (B.A. Hons.) for coaching in French, Italian, German. Excellent results at examinations.

LE COLLEGE FEMININ DE BOUFFEMENT.

MODERN COLLEGE FOR FOREIGN and FRENCH GIRLS. 12 miles North of Paris.

Three Châteaux in a Park of 75 Acres. SOUND TUITION in the French language, history of art, dressmaking, sewing, millinery, domestic science, &c.

ALL SPORTS. In the park a Golf Course of 9 holes reserved for the use of the pupils of the Collège Féminin. Open-air Swimming Bath. Rhythmic Dances. Horse Riding. Basket-ball. Hockey, several Tennis Courts. Games and Physical Exercises under the direction of trained mistresses.

For particulars apply to Madame H. PICHON, Principal, Collège Féminin de Bouffémont (Seine-et-Oise), France.

MONTANA COLLEGE,

ZUGERBERG (SWITZERLAND).

3,300ft. International School, with French, German, Spanish, and Italian languages in every-day use. Special English preparatory section under charge of an English master. English sports. Winter sports. Absolute individual attention.—Particulars and prospectus by A. G. H. Sauerwein, Hyde Park Hotel, London.

CHARITY COMMISSION NOTICES

CHARITY COMMISSION.

In the Matter of (1) the Charity known as the CLARA BARONESS DE HIRSCH CONVALESCENT HOME, and (2) the Charity called the HELENE RAPHAEL FUND.

Notice is hereby given that an Order has been made by the Charity Commissioners for England and Wales, establishing a SCHEME for the regulation of the above-mentioned Charities.

Copies of the Order may be inspected during a period of one month from the first publication of this Notice at the Office of the Commissioners, Ryder-street, St. James's, S.W.1, where copies may be purchased at the price of 1s. 3d. each.

H. D. S. LEAKE, Secretary.

HOUSES, &c., WANTED

3 lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)

A COTTAGE or small Unfurnished HOUSE WANTED in the Tadworth or Walton-on-the-Hill district.—Write Box 04790, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

BETWEEN Bath and Cirencester, lady wants to rent an Unfurnished, secluded Old Cottage.—Write Box K.1690, The Times, E.C.4.

ESTATE of about 5,000 ACRES REQUIRED: Midlands or South of England preferred. Cash available. —A. C. Frost, Surveyor, Beaconsfield, Bucks.

REQUIRED, within 50 miles of London, a RESIDENCE of CHARACTER, with enough land to ensure privacy, with a little woodland. A small farm with farmhouse which requires modernization not objected to. House with low-pitched ceiling and low doorways not entertained.—Send particulars and photo to Mr. C., care of J. EWART GILKES and PARTNERS, 2, Hans-road, S.W.3. Sloane 6148-9.

URGENTLY REQUIRED to PURCHASE in or near Windsor, HOUSE with six-seven bed rooms; must have stabling. Price about £3,000.—Write Box K.1682, The Times, E.C.4.

WANTED to PURCHASE, FREEHOLD, OLD HOUSE (before 1800) standing in 1½ to 10 acres of garden, pasture and trees. Distance not to exceed 40 miles from London. Structure must be sound; some dilapidation no objection. Neither exposed old oak nor modern improvements will be paid for. Situation in or near village, but property must be compact and not overlooked. South and West aspect desired. Size about eight to nine rooms, with possibility of addition, and separate servants' quarters. Ample outbuildings.—Full particulars, which must include photograph (returnable), to Box 1270, Harrisons, 46, St. Martin's-lane, London, W.C.2.

WANTED, in SUSSEX, within 3-4 miles main line station, a FREEHOLD COUNTRY PROPERTY with PERIOD RESIDENCE of moderate size; central heating; electric light, &c.; good garage and man's rooms, and old-world gardens up to TWO ACRES.—Full details to D. G., care of MAPLE and Co., Ltd., Tottenham Court-road, W.1.

WANTED to PURCHASE, in SUFFOLK, a good HOUSE; not less than 15 and not more than 20 bed rooms; standing in a park of a few hundred acres. —Full details to Sir T. L., care of HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1. Applicant visiting the county early in August.

WANTED to BUY or RENT UNFURNISHED in quiet rural neighbourhood, Southern counties, between Maidstone and Exeter, a COTTAGE or SMALL HOUSE; six or seven rooms besides kitchen, &c.; good water supply, indoor sanitation; garage; garden.—Write Box J.895, The Times, E.C.4.

BUSINESSES FOR SALE

3 lines 7s. 6d. (minimum)

ALL the BEST HOTELS, SUITE HOUSES, Tea Rooms, Restaurants.—Call on WAY and WALLER, 5, Hanover-square, W.1. Mayfair 8022 (10 lines).

A BED and BREAKFAST HOUSE, splendid position WEST END; fitted hot and cold basins, redecorated and elaborately furnished; mostly permanent tenants; long lease; 14 bed rooms, two baths. Price only £1,650. —Apply Sole Agents, LUXFORD and Co., 34, Oxford-street, W.1. (Next Frascati.)

A UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY.—Fully licensed modern FREEHOLD HOTEL, South Coast. Clientèle throughout England and abroad. £20,000 cash. Balance on mortgage to suitable clients. Principals only need apply. No agents.—Write Box K.1925, The Times, E.C.4.

BUNGALOW TEA HOUSE. Upper Thames beauty spot; enormous summer business, no opposition; 200ft. river frontage; landing stage, punt; tennis court; Wolseley car; fully furnished and equipped (grand piano). Bargain. Freehold £2,000. No agents.—Write Box K.1702, The Times, E.C.4.

EASTBOURNE.—BOARDING HOUSE, or very suitable for NURSING HOME; splendid position, with views of the sea; well furnished and containing ten letting bed rooms, bath room, drawing room, dining room, two kitchens, and the usual offices; lease about 17 years; rent only £120 per annum. Price, all at, only £900, or near offer.—Apply THOS. H. MARTIN and Co., 7, Bloomsbury-street, W.C.1. Mus. 0723.

FREEHOLD PETROL STATION, probably finest in London; site about 12,000 feet; opened April, 1929; main road, two miles Oxford-circus, near Zoological Gardens; 14 lock-up garages, 10 pumps; already doing nearly 7,000 gallons weekly; coffee stall. Price £25,000. £8,000 can remain.—Apply Mr. V. BROOM, Belgrave Garage, Halkin-street, Hyde Park Corner. Sloane 9131.

IMMEDIATE POSSESSION of BOARD-RESIDENCE ESTABLISHMENT; sea front; 10 rooms; £195 season; view.—Timmins, 17, Canterbury-road, Margate.

TOBACCONISTS, Wholesale. Wonderful chance; old-established; nicely situated, important Midland town; audited accounts show net profits exceeding £1,050 for past year; long lease at very low rent; five rooms; absolute gift for £1,600, stock at valuation; ideal for management; full parts.—E. W. PERRY and DAW, 21, Liverpool-street, E.C.2.

TOWN HOUSE in heart of West End, forming beautiful home and income easily earned, arranged in suites and bed-sitting rooms; the catering is confined to breakfast only; the house is luxuriously furnished and artistically decorated; every room is fitted running hot water and electric heating. Long lease.—WAY and WALLER, 5, Hanover-square, W.1. Mayfair 8022 (Extn. 2).

HIGH-CLASS TEA SHOP, prominent position KENSINGTON, well fitted and furnished and newly decorated; average trade £36 per week, which could easily be increased by working up Home-Made Cake trade. Price complete £600.—WAY and WALLER, 5, Hanover-square, W.1. Mayfair 8022.

THOROUGHLY sound and genuinely well-established West End MOTOR BUSINESS for DISPOSAL; chartered accountants' figures available for the past seven years; a good living for those prepared to work; principals only; all information given with pleasure; open to reasonable offer.—Write Box 443, Samson Clark and Co., Ltd., 57, Mortimer-street, London, W.1.

WEMYSS BAY HYDROPATHIC.—For SALE privately as a going concern. Magnificent situation on the Firth of Clyde. Good accommodation for about 100 visitors. Fully licensed and well equipped. Electric lighting, excellent baths, tennis courts, and ornamental grounds. Good train and boat service. Lovely adjoining country.—Full information from WILSON, STIRLING and Co., C.A., 93, West George-street, Glasgow.

FAMILY HOTEL, fully licensed and free, in leading Isle of Wight resort. 30 bed rooms, good public rooms; tennis court, &c. Net profits over £1,000. Audited accounts. Price for Freehold Property, Furniture, &c., £8,500.—HAMMERSLEY, KENNEDY and Co., 33, Davies-street, Berkeley-square, W.1.

HOME-MADE CAKES, Coffees, Light Luncheons, and Teas.—A genuine and prosperous business in important town, Home Counties. Turnover 1929-1930 £3,688, showing net trading profit of £823. Books audited by chartered accountants. Attractive premises seating 56, with living accommodation. Price £2,250, or £1,500 on under lease.—Inspected and specially recommended by Sole Agents, HAMMERSLEY, KENNEDY and Co., as above.

WANTED

LETTERPRESS PRINTING.—The Advertisers (an old-established and well-known firm), with London and Provincial works, are desirous of Purchasing a Printing Business (mainly Letterpress) with an output of anything up to £50,000 per annum, where a considerable portion of the turnover could be advantageously transferred to and dealt with in the Provinces.—Address, WALTER PHELPS and SON, New-street-chambers, Birmingham.

THE "BUSINESS OFFERS" Column will be found on the Front Page.

PROPERTY INVESTMENTS

FREEHOLD GROUND RENT.—Ideal investment for small fund, five times secured on TWO SHOPS and UPPER PART, with a frontage of over 40ft. Price £1,850.—Apply

HILLIER, PARKER, MAY and ROWDEN, 27, Maddox-street, W.1. Tele. Mayfair 6710.

A CAPITAL INVESTMENT.—To Investors in sound weekly properties.—A very useful BLOCK of MODERN HOUSES at SOUTH LONDON for SALE. All let to good tenants, producing £405 per annum. Have been kept in good repair. A good reason for selling. Price £3,250. Landlord paying all outgoings.—Particulars of PRICKETT and ELLIS, 57, Chancery-lane, W.C.2.

MANSION FLATS, West End, 24 tenancies. Net income £1,442. PRICE £16,000 FREEHOLD. GILL and GILL, 40, Maddox-street, W.1.

TWO SAFE 7½ PER CENT. INVESTMENTS.

Secured upon soundly built shop property in thriving Suburbs.

(1) Leased to well-known Multiple Firm. PRICE £3,000.

(2) Leased to successful Draper. PRICE £2,470.

ATKINSON and MARLER, 21, Maddox-street, W.1. Mayfair 2874.

WANTED

WANTED to PURCHASE, FREEHOLD GROUND-RENTS secured on Suburban Houses or Shops; must pay at least 6 per cent. Fund £35,000.—Full particulars to ROBINS, GORE and MERCER, 205, Wardour-street, W.1.

CONTRACTS AND TENDERS

BOMBAY, BARODA and CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY COMPANY.

The Directors are prepared to receive, up to noon on Wednesday, 20th August, 1930, TENDERS for the SUPPLY of:—

DOGSPIKES.

Tenders must be made on forms, copies of which, with specification, can be obtained at these Offices on payment of 10s. each (which will not be returned). The Directors do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

S. G. S. YOUNG, Secretary.

Offices: The White Mansion, 91, Petty France, S.W.1. 28th July, 1930.

THE COMMISSIONERS of HIS MAJESTY'S WORKS, &c., are prepared to receive TENDERS before 11 a.m. on Tuesday, 12th August, 1930, for the SUPPLY of OVERHEAD DOOR SPRINGS. Forms of Tender, &c., may be obtained on application to the Controller of Supplies, H.M. Office of Works, &c., King Charles-street, Westminster, London, S.W.1.

CAUTIONS AND NOTICES

TO DOCTORS.

SALMON ODY "GENUINE" BALL-AND-SOCKET TRUSSES can be obtained from the makers, SALMON ODY, Ltd., 7, New Oxford-street, London, AND NOWHERE ELSE. Established over a Century.

PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS

3 lines 7s. 6d. (minimum)

ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY OF LONDON.

The London County Council invites APPLICATIONS for the POSITION of HEADMISTRESS of the County Secondary School, Clapton, Laura-place, Lower Clapton-road, E.5. This is a day school for girls between the ages of 10 and 19 years, with permanent accommodation for 350 pupils. There is also certain temporary accommodation for 78 pupils. The number of girls at present is about 430. Salary, London scale for headmistresses of schools of over 400 pupils (viz., £760 a year, rising by annual increments of £40 to £960 a year).

Married women are ineligible except in special circumstances.

Forms of application may be obtained from the Education Officer (H2/1), The County Hall, Westminster Bridge, S.E.1 (stamped addressed foolscap envelope necessary), to whom they must be returned by 9th August.

Canvassing disqualifies.

MONTAGU H. COX, Clerk of the London County Council.

COASTGUARDS and FISHERIES SERVICE. EGYPTIAN GOVERNMENT.

APPOINTMENT of a SCIENTIFIC ASSISTANT. APPLICATIONS are invited for APPOINTMENT as a SCIENTIFIC ASSISTANT in the Coastguards and Fisheries Service of the Egyptian Government.

Applicants must be of British nationality, graduates in Zoology, and preferably unmarried. Previous specialization in Marine Biology is desirable.

The work will be the completion of a study of fish eggs and young fish in the neighbourhood of Alexandria and will mainly consist of breeding out for identification eggs already described by an earlier worker.

Salary £E.504 per annum (£E.1 = £1 0s. 6d. approximately), free of Egyptian income-tax.

The appointment is subject to medical examination.

The selected candidate will be granted a transfer allowance equal to one month's salary for change of residence from England to Egypt and also *vice versa*.

Initial period of contract one year.

Third-class fares and reasonable out-of-pocket expenses will be paid to applicants who are requested to attend for interview and/or medical examination.

Application and specimen contract forms may be obtained from the CHIEF INSPECTING ENGINEER, EGYPTIAN GOVERNMENT, 41, Tothill-street, London, S.W.1, to whom they should be returned with full particulars as to education, qualifications, previous experience, personal references and three copies of certificates or testimonials. Envelopes to be inscribed "Scientific Assistant."

EGYPTIAN GOVERNMENT. EGYPTIAN UNIVERSITY FACULTY of MEDICINE.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the POST of SPECIAL STENOGRAPHIC SECRETARY (Female) for the New Statistical Record Department of the Hospital.

Duties will begin on October 1st, 1930.

Applicants must possess the following qualifications: University Degree, Rapid Stenography from Dictation in English, Typewriting, including Tabular Work, aptitude in General Secretarial work, including Statistics.

The salary offered is L.E.300 (about £369) a year, and the appointment will be on contract for three years, and renewable.

A passage allowance of L.E.40 will be paid to the successful applicant if resident in Europe.

Applications, with copies of recent testimonials, should be addressed to The Dean of the Faculty of Medicine, Egyptian University, Cairo, Egypt, so as to be received not later than September 15th, 1930.

HERTFORDSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL. WATFORD SCHOOL of ARTS and CRAFTS. Headmaster—ARTHUR SCOTT, A.R.C.A. (Lond.), R.B.A.

WANTED, to commence duties in September, a FULLY QUALIFIED ASSISTANT MASTER, Royal College of Art, Full Diploma or equivalent qualifications. He will be required to assist generally in the work of the school—a specialist in design with a craft preferred. SALARY in accordance with the Burnham Scale. Applications, with copies of three recent testimonials, to be sent to the Principal, not later than August 18th. No forms supplied.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

ASSISTANT SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER.

The Committee invite APPLICATIONS for the APPOINTMENT of ASSISTANT SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER (Male) from Registered Medical Practitioners of not less than three years' standing. The possession of a D.P.H. is an essential qualification.

The salary of the post will be £600 per annum, rising by £25 per annum to £700 per annum, subject to satisfactory service, together with expenses in accordance with the County scale.

A full statement of the duties and conditions attached to the appointment can be obtained from the undersigned.

Applications, together with copies of not more than three recent testimonials, must be lodged not later than Friday, 29th August, 1930.

J. L. HOLLAND, Secretary for Education. County Education Offices, Northampton.

PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS (continued)

SOUTH DEVON and EAST CORNWALL HOSPITAL, PLYMOUTH. (240 Beds.)

APPLICATIONS are invited for the following POSTS on the Honorary Medical Staff:—

(1) HONORARY PHYSICIAN. (A member of the Assistant Staff is a candidate for this post.)

(2) HONORARY ASSISTANT PHYSICIAN (in the event of one of the present staff being appointed to the post of Honorary Physician). Candidates may apply for this post as an alternative to (1). Candidates for the above posts must hold the Fellowship, or Membership, of one of the Royal Colleges of Physicians in Great Britain, or be Doctors of Medicine of a University of Great Britain.

Applicants must send 12 copies of their application and testimonials to the undersigned by Monday, 18th August, 1930.

ARTHUR R. CASH, Gen. Supt. and Secretary.

Plymouth, 28th July, 1930.

APPOINTMENTS & SITUATIONS VACANT

3 lines 4s. 6d. (minimum); Employment Agencies and Schools, 4 lines 10s. (minimum)

APPLICANTS for situations are advised not to send original testimonials when replying to advertisements. Copies will answer the purpose quite as well, and in the event of being lost or mislaid no inconvenience will ensue.

ACCOUNTANT (Chartered) to assume control accounting department of public utility concern in Far East; age 28-35; commencing salary £800-£1,000 per annum.—Call C. W. Petty and Company (Appointment Specialists), 58, Haymarket, S.W.1. Gerrard 3412-3.

A Salesman wanted to sell through authorized dealers in the southern suburbs. This position is permanent, offering unusual opportunity to clean-cut man. Inexperienced applicants will be considered. Complete training and co-operation assured, placing our men on a productive basis in the shortest possible time. Applicants must be resident in Greater London Area and over 25 years.—Apply by letter only, giving full details of past five years' activities, to Personnel Manager, Hoover, Ltd., 1, Hanover-street, W.1.

BOOKKEEPER-CORRESPONDENT required by Engineers' Agency, Westminster. Must be thoroughly capable and experienced, keep and balance books without assistance. Must speak and write correctly, fluently, both English and German, otherwise useless apply. Continental experience, also German and English shorthand great advantage. First-class references, character, required.—Write fully, state salary required and when able start, Box 455, "Homefinders," 74, Victoria-street, S.W.1.

BUILDERS' Merchants' yard near London.—Energetic man as Salesman-Foreman, supervise depôt, build up sales of timber, paints, pipes, &c. Salary and commission. Give fullest information, experience, salary required, &c., in confidence.—Write Box K.1651, The Times, E.C.4.

CITY Representative required immediately by old-established firm of printers and stationers; previous experience essential.—Write "F. W.," care of Streets, 6, Gracechurch-street, E.C.3.

ENERGETIC General Manager with some technical knowledge to develop world sales for company exploiting entirely new oil filter; salary and commission.—Write Box J.898, The Times, E.C.4.

ESTATE Agency.—Thoroughly capable and experienced man wanted to assist in opening and managing newly established Estate Agency.—Write full particulars and qualifications to Box J.835, The Times, E.C.4.

ESTABLISHED Radio Trade Journal with new policy, appealing to all in the radio trade, requires first-class salesmen to sell subscriptions. Opportunity will be given to sell on two other trade journals. Only men who know they can get business need apply. Salary and liberal commission basis.—Write Box A.1825, The Times, E.C.4.

FOUR District Managers required by progressive British Life Assurance Office for London and Home Counties. Applicants must be experienced new business producers, energetic, and capable of organizing and training an Agency Force. Excellent prospects for really energetic men of proved ability. Expenses and highest commissions payable in addition to over-riding.—Applicants should state age and give full particulars of past experience, which will be treated in strict confidence to Manager, Box No. 250, care of Geo. J. Smith and Co., Ltd., 72-78, Fleet-street, London, E.C.4.

LAW.—Wanted in a London solicitor's office, a competent Chancery and Common Law Clerk.—Apply in writing to Lego, care of Messrs. E. Cox and Sons, New Court-gateway, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.2.

ORGANIZER required for Charity, experienced in money-raising and speaking.—Write, stating experience and salary required, Box J.883, The Times, E.C.4.

PUBLIC School men wanted as Salesmen with Tyre Maintenance Organization. Selling record and car an advantage. Small salary and commission paid for fortnight's trial.—Write Box J.869, The Times, E.C.4, with copies of references.

REPRESENTATIVES required for Midlands and Yorkshire respectively for a leading firm of printing and allied trades machinery manufacturers and dealers; must be first-class men with a full knowledge of the trade; replies, treated in confidence, must contain full details of past experience and terms wanted; first-class positions for the right men to fill present vacancies.—Write Box A.1820, The Times, E.C.4.

SPECIALITY Salesmen and Agents required by old-established water treatment engineers.—Write Box J.764, The Times, E.C.4.

THE Proprietors of College Pure Sweets are considerably increasing their Sales Staff throughout the country, and offer opportunities for advancement to gentlemen now earning, or capable of earning, a substantial progressive income. First-class representatives, experienced in the Confectionery or Allied Trades, who wish to make application, or discuss prospects, are invited to write, in confidence, to the Sales Supervisor, College Pure Sweet Works, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, with fullest particulars of past employment and the name of present employer.

VACANCY occurs for Senior Salesman with initiative and determination to secure business; must be experienced.—Apply, by letter only, London Manager, Braid Bros., Automobile Agents, 143-5, Gt. Portland-street, W.1.

WANTED, whole-time Secretary (gentleman) for Bishop's Stortford Hospital; 34 beds. Qualification: knowledge of accounts and general organization. Salary £250, with prospects.—Applications to H. Stanley Tee, 1, High-street, Bishop's Stortford.

WANTED for High-class Store in Colonies (Tropics), Assistant capable of taking charge of Drapery Section; good general retail experience essential; excellent prospects for man with initiative; age 28-30, single.—Write full details of experience, age, height, to Box 2086, at Horncastle's, 60, Cheapside, E.C.2.

WANTED, efficient and aggressive Manager able to control small outdoor staff and promote sales; experience in office equipment desirable.—Write Box A.1821, The Times, E.C.4.

A Better position awaits you if you prepare yourself by training at Pitman's College; descriptive booklet free.—Write, mentioning "Day," "Evening," or "Postal" courses, 198 Southampton-row, W.C.1.

ARE you seeking an appointment abroad.—Africa, India, Brazil, &c.? Accountants, engineers, clerks, mining, railway men, and others should send for particulars of assistance rendered, terms, and details of past successes.—Percy Coutts and Co., Ltd. (Dept. 1), 325, High Holborn, London, W.C.1. Business estd. 1908.

MOTOR Engineering.—Practical workshop training in every branch to suit individual requirements. Courses from one month. Day or evening tuition. Fees by instalments.—Write or call for full particulars, Engineering Dept., The British School of Motoring, Ltd., 5, Coventry-street, Piccadilly-circus, W.1.

TO Public School and 'Varsity Men on the threshold of a career, also those returned from abroad or retired from Services.—Write for details of "The New Salesmanship," the career of the future, Business Careers Association, Ltd., 150, Southampton-row, W.C.1.

WIRELESS Services.—The Premier College in the British Isles (Established 34 years) gives a sound training to all students, with assured positions on qualification. Fee payable by easy instalments if desired. —Apply for Prospectus, Secretary, Dept. "A." The London Telegraph Training College, Ltd., Morse House, Earl's Court, S.W.5.

JOURNALISTS, PRINTERS, &c.

PUBLISHING.—A well-educated assistant is required by a firm of educational publishers at Cambridge; previous experience in a publishing, printing, or advertising office essential.—Write, giving full particulars of education and experience and stating salary required, to Box 414, care of John Hart, 6, Arundel-street, W.C.2.

REALLY first-class Press Photographer with unusual technical ability, knowledge, and appreciation of news value, together with artistic conception and regard to the fullest possibilities of photography.—Write, giving all particulars age, salary, &c., Box A.1829, The Times, E.C.4.

ARTICLED PUPILS

ANALYTICAL and consulting chemist desires youth as Pupil; Public School boy preferred; good opening; premium.—J.N.78, Deacon's, Fenchurch-avenue, E.C.

ARCHITECT and Civil Engineer, Bath, has vacancy for Pupil; personal training; moderate premium; unique opportunity.—Write Box J.878, The Times, E.C.4.

AUTOMOBILE Engineering Training College, Chelsea, London, S.W.3 (Day and Residential). Founded specially to train boys of good education for the automobile industry; the curriculum combines an essentially practical modern works experience with training in administration; appointments for qualified students. Candidates will be accepted for probationary term.—Syllabus from Principal.

LADY CLERKS AND TYPISTS

EXPERIENCED Secretary (female) required end August by London Architects; shorthand, typewriting; good bookkeeper; one having similar experience preferred; salary £2 10s. to £3.—Write, stating age, experience, with references, Box J.880, The Times, E.C.4.

LADY Clerical Assistant for Medical Officer London factory; shorthand, typing and definite experience medical terms essential; age 25 to 32; salary 65s.—Write Box A.1818, The Times, E.C.4.

APPOINTMENTS & SITUATIONS REQUIRED

3 lines 3s. (minimum); Employment Agencies and Schools, 4 lines 10s. (minimum)

ADVERTISER (44) seeks appointment, London or abroad; four years' barrister, 1½ year trust and executry company, 6½ years' management Colonial company; good War record.—Write Box J.868, The Times, E.C.4.

ADVERTISER, 32, Public School man, seven years' commercial experience in Near East, thoroughly experienced in banking, accountancy, French, seeks position of trust.—Write Box J.897, The Times, E.C.4.

A Sales Organizer, with successful record and 10 years' Continental experience, perfect knowledge five European languages, wide connexions various trades, seeks suitable appointment home or abroad.—Write Box A.1762, The Times, E.C.4.

BUSINESS Executive open for appointment capable of assuming complete charge of purchasing, bookkeeping, cost-accounting, merchandising, credit, and shipping; perfect knowledge of German; long years' experience in England, United States, and Germany; first-class references; willing to live on the Continent.—Write Box K.1957, The Times, E.C.4.

CAMBRIDGE Undergraduate, 1st Class Honours, Maths. Trip. (Pt. I.), owing to unforeseen circumstances, urgently requires Job for August-September.—Write Box Z.627, The Times, E.C.4.

CHEMIST (Junior Analytical), 20, seeks position; just served articles; varied experience; excellent references.—Rabson, Church Gates, Ashford.

CHARTERED Accountant, Public School, capable, conscientious, excellent references and experience, requires position.—Write Box 04778, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

CONSTRUCTIONAL Engineer desires re-engagement in Tropics; Africa, India, Far East; representation or charge of works; 13 years' Eastern experience.—Write Box K.1693, The Times, E.C.4.

EX-PUBLIC Schoolboy, age 21, victim of Lancashire industrial depression, seeks employment with scope; enterprising and ambitious; tackle any work.—Write Box K.1685, The Times, E.C.4.

FURTHER Workshop Experience with a mechanical engineering firm in London wanted by ambitious young man (21); very moderate remuneration.—Write Box N.1779, The Times, E.C.4.

GENTLEMAN, 33, Public School, 10 years' commercial experience abroad executive capacity, adaptable, excellent references, desires position of trust.—Write Box Z.596, The Times, E.C.4.

MALTSTER Foreman desires situation; life experience of malting; good reference.—Write Box J.887, The Times, E.C.4.

MARKET Clerk, four years' experience canned goods brokers' sale room, seeks position, preferably Colonial canned goods.—P. Castang, Cedar-grove, Gerrards Cross.

OXFORD Hons. Graduate (22), Spanish, French, Italian, German, desires Private Secretaryship or other post.—Write Box A.1822, The Times, E.C.4.

PUBLIC School man, 25, speaks five languages, experience abroad, requires position.—Write Box K.1695, The Times, E.C.4.

APPOINTMENTS & SITUATIONS REQUIRED (continued)

LADY CLERKS AND TYPISTS

LADY Secretary, expert shorthand-typist, 11½ years' exceptional business experience (England and America); excellent testimonials; has held important confidential posts.—Write Box 05708, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

LADY, 30, with fluent modern Greek, Turkish, Spanish, Italian, French, and German, successful business woman, able to drive any make of car, desires post, either Secretarial, Commercial, or Teaching; has excellent testimonials.—Write Box K.1688, The Times, E.C.4.

QUICK, intelligent young gentlewoman seeks three weeks' temporary Secretarial post, West End; good speeds; salary £2.—Miss W. (Frobisher 3650), 255, Cromwell-road, S.W.5.

SECRETARY, lady (25), desires post; shorthand, typewriting, bookkeeping, French acquired abroad; drive car.—Write Box J.866, The Times, E.C.4.

SECRETARIAL Student desires holiday engagement August; some Spanish.—Wood, 116, Fellows-road, N.W.3.

WILL anyone help by offering employment to gentlewoman (27), Secretarial or any capacity? Capable, willing.—Write Box Z.625, The Times, E.C.4.

LADY Secretary.—Really intelligent, well-educated Secretaries can be obtained through the St. James's Secretarial College, 34, Grosvenor-place, S.W.1. Telephone, Sloane 4481.

DRAPERS, DRESSMAKERS, AND MILLINERS

DRESSMAKER (visiting), excellent copyist, remodeller.—Miss Smith, 3, Raveley-street, N.W.5.

DOMESTIC SITUATIONS VACANT

3 lines 4s. 6d. (minimum)

GOVERNESSES, COMPANIONS, MATRONS, AND LADY NURSES

REQUIRED immediately, Governess take charge of girl age 7; knowledge of bookkeeping and typing an advantage.—Write, with full particulars and salary required, to Box K.1680, The Times, E.C.4.

REQUIRED, September, thoroughly experienced English Governess for girls 10 and 7½ (all subjects); also willing help with boy 3 years; nurse kept; lady under 25 preferred; country.—Write Box Z.637, The Times, E.C.4.

REQUIRED, September, French-Swiss Governess, au pair, in good English family; country.—Write Box Z.636, The Times, E.C.4.

£60-£70.—French-Swiss Protestant Companion-Nursery-Governess, girl 11 (school); games, fond of children; country; good sewer, knitter; English references.—Others: Anglo-French Bureau, 308, Regent-street.

QUEEN Victoria Memorial Hospital, Nice.—Wanted, an assistant Matron, S.R.C.M.B., speaking French fluently, also V.A.D.'s with some experience in nursing.—Apply Miss Downes Shaw, Hotel Quebec, Bryanston-street, London, W.1.

HELPS AND NURSES

LADY Help (not modern) for quiet post in small house and family; good plain cook and willing assist generally; help given rough.—Write particulars, length reference, age, Box J.856, The Times, E.C.4.

WOULD reliable Houseworker, Maid, or Domestic Help, 25-35, without ties, wish quiet permanent post? Not as family; lady, gentleman; morning help; long reference.—Hither Deacons, Elstree.

CAN any lady recommend really capable Nursemaid for one baby from month? Willing to help in house if wanted.—Please write, giving reference, salary, &c., to Mrs. Dawson, Bracenrigg, Ringwood, Hants.

EXPERIENCED Nannie required for two boys, 5 years and 2 years, Sept. 1st; near Oxford; aged 30-35 years; salary £40-£45.—Write Box K.1701, The Times, E.C.4.

GOOD Nurse wanted immediately, two children, boy 2 and girl 6; £70.—Apply after 6 p.m., Mrs. Marcus, 70, Avenue-road, Regent's Park, N.W.

WANTED for Belgium, Two thoroughly experienced, reliable Swiss or German Children's Nurses; baby 7 months, girls 4½, 2½; good needlewomen, knitters; capable, healthy; no under nurse kept; Roman Catholic; good wages offered; highest references essential; Brussels and country.—Send full particulars Countess de Bousies, Château d'Hansbeke, Flandre Orientale, Belgium.

£60.—Nurse, under 35, Cheam (Surrey); boy 3½, girl 9 months; two maids.—Mrs. Hunt, Ltd., 86, High-street, Marylebone, London, W.1. No engagement, no fee.

LADIES' MAIDS AND MAIDS

USEFUL Maid or Maid-Housemaid, willing to Valet; good needlewoman; family two; small country house; own bed room; two other servants and chauffeur.—Particulars, photograph, Mrs. Hardy, Denton, Feltwell, Norfolk.

£70.—London, travelling, French or Swiss Lady's Maid, good packer, needlewoman. Ditto, Scotland, dressmaker.—Anglo-French Bureau, 308, Regent-st.

LADY HOUSEKEEPERS, HOUSE-KEEPERS, AND COOKS

BETTER class Working Housekeeper, six-roomed private house Southend, wanted immediately; good congenial post; temporary, may be permanent; must have good references.—Frobisher 6693, 10, Barkston-gardens, Earl's Court. No fares paid for interviews.

COOK wanted, about 1st September; five in family; housemaid and parlourmaid also kept; no basement; wages about £52.—Apply Miss R., 62, Christchurch-road, Streatham Hill, S.W.2.

COOK (thoroughly experienced and good manager) wanted August 12; country only; one lady; staff six including kitchenmaid; church and post in village; age 30 to 45; good wages; good references essential.—Reply Mrs. Dickson, Keevil Manor, Trowbridge, Wilts.

COOK required, in September, for girls' school, about 30 boarders.—Write, stating age, experience, wages, Boro'gate, St. Albans.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.—Cook, experienced; kitchenmaid kept; good personal references; comfortable situation; modern house; five maids.—Mrs. Tod, Cam House, Dursley.

SINGLE-HANDED Cook wanted immediately; help given with rough work; 25s. per week; between 25 and 40; excellent references required.—Call between 10 a.m. and 1 p.m. or after 6 p.m. 11, York-terrace, Regent's Park.

WANTED, two friends or sisters preferred, to work small house and cooking; outings together; good wages.—Particulars to Mrs. Tripp, Woldingham Chase, Woldingham, Surrey.

WANTED beginning October, Single-handed Cook and Parlourmaid for small London house; mother and daughter, friends, or two sisters; £45 each; three in family.—Reply Mrs. Crossley, 12, Chester-place, Hyde Park-square, W.2.

WANTED, superior reliable Cook with kitchenmaid for rest home for invalids.—Duncroft, Staines, Middlesex.

COOK-GENERAL and House-Parlourmaid for Cooden; three in family; good plain cooking.—Write Box K.1697, The Times, E.C.4.

COOK-GENERAL and House-Parlourmaid, end Aug., country, near London; modern appliances; small household.—Kay, The Hill, Knotty Green, Beaconsfield.

A Lady and gentleman require at once a very pleasant, plain Cook-General, single-handed, help when required, for small house by sea and near London; comfortable bed room both houses; wages £55; good personal references required.—Write Mrs. Godden, "Letchworth," Ferring-on-Sea, near Worthing.

FOR Lake District.—Wanted, Two capable Maids, entire duties; good plain cooking required; modern conveniences; good references; excellent situation and home.—Mrs. Alan Wilson, Low Nook, Ambleside, Westmorland.

REQUIRED, end of August, trustworthy, capable Maid; flat Kensington; good plain cook; help given; two in family; state wages.—Apply Mrs. Bennett, Royal Stuart Hotel, S.W.5.

TWO Friends wanted for cooking and household duties; outings together; very comfortable home; temporary or permanent; five minutes' walk to station 25 minutes' train to King's Cross.—33, Lancaster-avenue, Hadley Wood, near Barnet.

COOK-GENERAL, flat, W. Kensington; one lady; two servants, maid and charwoman.—Mrs. Hunt, Ltd., 86, High-street, Marylebone, W.1. Call, write or 'phone Welbeck 7777. No charge to cook-generals. 53 bus passes door.

PARLOURMAIDS AND HOUSE-PARLOURMAIDS

PARLOURMAID or House-Parlourmaid.—Can a mistress personally recommend good, reliable, "old-fashioned" maid for country house, near Lewes and bus route? Family two, servants three; separate bed room. —Mrs. Claude Taylor, Rignell, Deddington, Oxon.

PARLOURMAID wanted for Town; £52; three in family, four maids; own room.—Victoria, Domestic Agency, 205, Victoria-street, S.W.1. No fee.

£2 5s. weekly for first class Parlourmaid, 25-35, immediately; London suburb; family two; house one minute station; no valeting, but first class waiting at table essential; applications from London or near only. —Write The Grange, Elstree, Herts.

HOUSE-PARLOURMAID wanted August 8, near Henley, London later; small labour-saving house; two in family.—Apply personally 10.30-1 or 5-9.30, or by letter, Mrs. Malpower, 5, Chester-terrace, Regent's Park.

HOUSE, KITCHEN AND SCULLERY MAIDS

HOUSEMAID wanted; three in family; three kept and daily morning help; parlourwork on parlourmaid's day out; wages £45-£50.—Box 15, Smith's Bookshop, Richmond.

HEAD Housemaid of two wanted at once; one in family; five maids; assist waiting when required; age 26 to 35; Church of England; tall.—Write full particulars, Mrs. Frank Mew, Polars, Newport, Isle of Wight.

JOB Housemaids.—20s., Glos., two family, four staff; Herts, two family, three staff, own room.—Mrs. Hunt, Ltd., 86, High-street, Marylebone, W.1. Call, write or 'phone Welbeck 7777. No engagement, no fee.

DOMESTIC SITUATIONS VACANT (continued)

HOUSEMAID immediately, Knightsbridge; bachelor; three other servants; age 22-35; good references essential; £45.—Box 916, Harrods Advertising Agency, S.W.1.

KITCHENMAID, £40; Mayfair and Scotland; seven servants; family often away; would take country girl. Other good places.—Mrs. Hunt, Ltd., 86, High-street, Marylebone, London, W.1. No charge to above.

BETWEENMAIDS, GENERALS, AND LAUNDRYMAIDS

GENERAL wanted for one gentleman; light, comfortable post; liberal outings.—(Dr. B.), Scotch Registry, 17a, Station-road, W. Croydon.

A General wanted for non-basement house, St. John's Wood; two family; £52. No charge. Other places, all parts.—Mrs. Hunt, Ltd., 86, High-street, Marylebone, W.1. Call, write, or 'phone Welbeck 7777.

GARDENERS

GARDENER, Head Working, of small staff for country place, West Kent; reliable, energetic; good references essential; cottage.—Write, stating age, wages, Box J.894, The Times, E.C.4.

GARDENER; must be experienced; Southampton district; able to run electric light and central heating; quarters provided in house.—Write full particulars and wages, Box 05723, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

HEAD Gardener.—Can anyone recommend thoroughly capable man where three under kept?—Write Box J.892, The Times, E.C.4.

LADY Head Gardener requires pupil, English or foreign; share modernized cottage.—Write H. G., Gilliotts Lodge, Henley-on-Thames.

MARRIED COUPLES AND MENSERVANTS

MARRIED Couple wanted (Cook-General, Chauffeur-Gardener-Handyman); two in family, one extra in holidays.—Mrs. Cartland, Newnham, near Basingstoke.

MARRIED Couple as Cook-General and Gardener-Handyman; no children; state ages.—Write Mrs. Humphrey, Park House, Cookham.

MARRIED Couple wanted at end August, Cook-General, House Parlourman-Handyman; must be experienced and good references; good wages to suitable couple; age about 35.—Write 22, Vernon-road, Leigh-on-Sea, Essex.

EXPERIENCED Married Couple wanted August 18; state age and wages.—Alison, Anchorage, Hatch End, Middlesex.

GOOD situation; young couple in modern house as Cook and Parlourman-Valet; four servants; every consideration; good references essential.—Captain Maynard, Marley, Hayes, Exmouth.

WANTED immediately, Married Couple as Cook and School Cleaner; previous school experience a recommendation; state ages, wages, and references.—Headmaster, Quernmore School, Bromley, Kent.

WANTED immediately, experienced Married Couple and Daughter (Butler, Cook, Housemaid); must be thoroughly trained high-class service; take charge first-class service flats; £200 year; all profits of catering; must be total abstainers and Protestants; excellent opportunity energetic people and good managers; no lift; must be used stairs.—Gros. 1832 mornings. 20, Queen-street, Mayfair.

MARRIED Couple (Cook and Parlourman) to manage bachelor's establishment in London; no luncheons required; £100-£120; state ages.—J. Craig, Esq., care of British Agency, Carfax, Horsham. (No fees.)

MARRIED Couple as Cook and Parlourman, to take sole charge small house; family two, in residence week-ends only; £110-£120; state ages.—Mrs. Hone, care of British Agency, Carfax, Horsham. (No fees.)

EXPERIENCED Cook wanted, male; accustomed to numbers.—Mrs. Wilkie, Badingham College, Fetcham Park, Leatherhead.

HOUSEBOY wanted; four in family; staff four; good reference from last employer essential; age 16-17.—Apply by letter, Mrs. K., Lyne Hill House, Chertsey.

MALE Cook-General, young, for Guildford; good cooking and experience private service; house-parlourman kept.—Gourlay, Mascot Hotel, York-street, W.1. Tele., Welbeck 9271.

STEWARD required for Stoke Poges Golf Club, wife to act as Housekeeper.—For application form and conditions apply to Secretary, Stoke Poges Golf Club, Slough.

WANTED for Yorkshire, experienced Footman under a butler; must have been in country situation and tall.—Apply, giving full particulars, to Lady Wilson-Todd, Halnaby Hall, Croft, near Darlington.

DOMESTIC SITUATIONS REQUIRED

2 lines 2s. (minimum)

GOVERNESSES, COMPANIONS, MATRONS, AND LADY NURSES

ENGLISHWOMAN, 29, well educated, refined, travelled, desires position Nursery Governess, Lady's Companion, or similar; excellent references; governess Paris 2½ years; go anywhere.—Write Box K.1663, The Times, E.C.4.

GOVERNESS requires morning or daily engagement; all subjects, music, elocution; excellent references.—Miss Morton, 16, Cheniston-gardens, W.8.

LADY (22) requires post abroad as Nursery Governess; expenses and pocket money only.—Write Box J.877, The Times, E.C.4.

MRS. Cecil Stafford, Rockingham, Boyle, Ireland, strongly recommends Miss McCallum, who has been Governess to her three children for two years and is only leaving as they are going to school; has prepared her boy for school.—Write Rockingham, Boyle.

SWISS Teacher (travelled), experienced with children, seeks post as Governess or Lady's Companion; would prefer to travel; speaks French, German, and English; excellent references.—M. M., 70, Milton-park, Highgate, N.6.

CHINA.—Educated young Englishwoman desirous of returning Aug. or Sept., offers services any capacity for passage.—Write Box J.876, The Times, E.C.4.

CLERGYMAN'S Sister desires post Companion-Help to one lady; thoroughly domesticated; good needlewoman; nursing experience; where maid or maids; excellent references; Middlesex or Surrey preferred.—Write X., care of Library, 99, Western-road, Hove.

COMPANION-HELP, 27; domesticated; fond of children; plain cooking; no sewing; help with rough; lady will recommend; free now.—Write Box J.895, The Times, E.C.4.

LADY desires post as Companion; used to travelling.—Write Box J.802, The Times, E.C.4.

REFINED Girl (R.C.) desires post Companion-Help; assist with children; able give first lessons; country. —Gore, 52, Boileau-road, Ealing, W.5.

SPANISH Young Lady, University, good family, wants to stay au pair (pocket money), offers Spanish and French lessons.—Write Box N.1771, The Times, E.C.4.

WELL-EDUCATED lady, with delightful personality, capable, trustworthy, wishes post as Companion-Help, seaside or country, where maid kept.—Write Box 04602, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

LADY qualified Nurse, temporary, care invalid or children, or any work requiring administrative ability and initiative.—Write Box K.1699, The Times, E.C.4.

NURSE.—College-trained, three years London; personal five years previously; used babies or toddlers; good needlewoman; traveller; methodical and conscientious; wants London or Egypt.—Write Box K.1636, The Times, E.C.4.

TRAINED sick children's Nurse travelling to Australia would like post on journey.—Write Box 05179, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

CAPABLE English Governess; excellent for young pupils; Mrs. L. four years; usual subjects, P.N.E.U. lines.—K., Miss Locke Steevens' Agency, 62, Brook-street, W. Mayfair 1468.

CAVENDISH Bureau, 29A, King's-road, Sloane-square, supplies recommended Lady Nurses, Nurses, Nursery Maids, Nursery Governesses and Helps, Trained Nurses, Companions, Attendants, Maids. Sloane 5007.

EXCELLENT Daily or Resident (permanent and holiday) Governesses and Nursery Governesses (modern methods) recommended, also Schools.—Miss Lennox Carr, 37, Old Bond-street, W.1. Gerrard 7684.

GOVERNESSES' Benevolent Institution, incorporated by Royal Charter. To parents: Trained Governesses familiar with best modern methods are always available at the Registration Offices, 8, Cavendish-square, W.1. Tele., Langham 1980. Governesses wishing to obtain engagements may also apply to the Registrar, same address. No fees charged either to employers or governesses.

HOLIDAYS.—Charming young French Governess; music, cycling, swimming, tennis; M. English ditto; X. Others, English and foreign.—Miss Lennox Carr's Agency, 37, Old Bond-street, W.1. Gerrard 7684.

MRS. Reeves' Agency, Derby, can supply qualified Governesses, Nursery Governesses, Lady Nurses, college-trained Nurses, Lady and Working Housekeepers, Lady Helps, domesticated Mothers' Helps, Lady and Working Matrons for Schools, Institutions.—Tele., 3141 Derby.

NURSERY College Nurse, temporary or permanent, five years' reference; first lessons; interview 11.30 to-day with others.—Mrs. Boucher, Ltd., 6, Basil-street, Knightsbridge. Sloane 2191.

HELPS AND NURSES

DOMESTIC Help, good cook, would like employment at seaside for a few weeks from August 8; all duties.—Write Box 2711, Scripps's, South Molton-street, W.1.

SWISS-FRENCH Mother's Help, 19; music, tennis, sewing; obliging; children 3-8; ditto German, experienced; Nursery Governesses, Companions, £24-£100.—Anglo-French Bureau, 308, Regent-street. Langham 3441.

LADY recommends experienced Nannie, aged 29; would go abroad; baby or small child preferred; free mid-August.—Taylor, Willow House, Ulleskelf, York.

AS Under Nurse; 17; £30; in Norfolk; tor any part; three years doctor's family (two years under nurse, one year nurse); lady writes she has pleasure in thoroughly recommending her.—Mrs. Hunt, Ltd., 86, High-street, Marylebone, W.1. Tele., Welbeck 7777. No booking fee.

MRS. Reeves' Agency, Derby, can supply thoroughly trustworthy Children's Nurses as head and single-handed, college-trained Nurses (excellent testimonials), Children's Maids, Schoolroom Maids, Under-Nurses, Nurserymaids, Nurse-Housemaids.—Tele., 3141 Derby.

NURSE; superior; well-trained country servant; refined; first baby or older children; most trustworthy; good needlewoman; 4½ years' reference; £55.—Susan Bond's Agency, Chichester.

WELL-RECOMMENDED Scotch Nannie; seven years' reference; excellent needlewoman; Truby King methods; several nurses here 11.30-1 daily.—Mrs. Boucher, Ltd., 6, Basil-street, Knightsbridge.

DOMESTIC SITUATIONS REQUIRED (continued)

LADIES' MAIDS AND MAIDS

USEFUL Maid, disengaged; temporary or permanent.—Edwards, 7, Clipstone-street, W.1.

CHILDREN'S Maid; 29; good appearance; dressmaker; nearly seven years nurse, four children, from 3, 5, 8, and 10; previously two years as same; since a place short time, in London; wants same.—Mrs. Hunt, Ltd., 86, High-street, Marylebone, W.1. Tele., Welbeck 7777. No booking fee.

ITALIAN Lady's Maid, 31, fluent English, thoroughly experienced, £60-£70; others; ditto English, 11 years' reference.—Anglo-French Bureau, 308, Regent-street.

MRS. Reeves' Agency, Derby, can supply experienced Ladies' Maids, Useful Maids, Nurse-Attendants, Maid-Attendants, Sewing Maids, Children's Maids, Schoolroom Maids, Maid-Housemaids.—Tele., 3141 Derby.

USEFUL Lady's Maid, two years' and 14 years' references; hairdresser, packer, needlewoman.—Mrs. Boucher, Ltd., 6, Basil-street, Knightsbridge. Sloane 2191.

PRIVATE SECRETARIES AND SECRETARY-HOUSEKEEPERS

LADY (21), London trained, desires Secretarial post, resident or non-resident; country preferred; domesticated.—Write Box K.1700, The Times, E.C.4.

LADY HOUSEKEEPERS, HOUSE-KEEPERS, AND COOKS

A Scottish Gentlewoman (professional man's widow), very capable and domesticated, wishes position beginning Sept. as Housekeeper in gentleman's household; can introduce good cook.—Box N.1707, The Times, E.C.4.

GENTLEWOMAN wishes post in boys' school, cooking, or temporary till September.—Write Miss T. Breakell, 6, Langford-place, St. John's Wood.

WIDOW, with son 7, seeks post as Cook-Housekeeper; present situation six years; good references.—Mrs. Cox, care of Mrs. Wilson, "Southcroft," Marton-in-Cleveland.

WIDOW lady seeks position as Housekeeper to gentleman; would take entire charge; excellent references. —F. H., 127, East Barnet-road, New Barnet.

REFINED, experienced Cook seeks post; thoroughly trustworthy and reliable; Surrey or Hampshire preferred.—Write Box Z.630, The Times, E.C.4.

TEMPORARY good Cook, 42; single-handed; free; 25s. week.—A., 4, Becondale-road, Upper Norwood.

COOK, first-rate French, speaks English well.—Mrs. Coleman's Agency, 240, Earl's Court-road.

COOK, single-handed, or Cook-General; superior, well-trained country servant; very good cook; clean; all duties; three years' reference; £50.—Susan Bond's Agency, Chichester.

COOK and House-Parlourmaid; thoroughly experienced, superior; nice maids; good appearance; good cooking, silver cleaning; needlewoman; 4½ years' reference; £52, £45.—Susan Bond's Agency, Chichester.

COOK; disengaged; superior, experienced country servant; excellent cooking; clean, economical; 6½ years' reference; £55.—Mrs. Baxter's Agency, Canal, Salisbury.

A. B. Marshalls, Ltd., The School of Cookery.—The employment department introduces high-class Domestics of all descriptions, male and female, permanent and temporary; special Dinner Cooks always available (cook-generals excepted).—Apply 32, Mortimer-street, W.1.

AS Cooks, from 2gns. to 27s. weekly, experienced, for sea, country, Scotland; good references; now disengaged.—Abbey's Agency, 37, Berners-street, W.1. Museum 1373, 6053.

DAILY Cooks and Charwomen can be supplied at the shortest notice; reliable references.—Regina Bureau (Dept. 29), 55, Duke-street, Grosvenor-square, W.1.

COOK-GENERAL and House-Parlourmaid, mother and daughter; now London; ages 49 and 19 (well trained).—Miss Mackinnon's Scotch Registry, 17a, Station-road, W. Croydon. (Tele. 2817.)

MIDDLE-AGED Woman wants situation as good Cook-General.—Write Box Z.628, The Times, E.C.4.

PARLOURMAIDS, HOUSEMAIDS, AND GENERALS

PARLOURMAID (head of two), 28; £58; tall, experienced; good personal reference.—Abbey's Agency, 37, Berners-street, W.1. Museum 1373, 6053.

PARLOURMAIDS, Housemaids, and Cooks, temporary, for seaside or country, characters guaranteed, at the Rex Bureau, 27, Church-street, Kensington, W.8. Western 0549.

THE Wilton Bureau, 124, Wilton-road, S.W.1, has excellent Domestics now disengaged; go anywhere; booking fee 2s. 6d.; one guinea upon engagement.

HOUSE-PARLOURMAID; disengaged; superior country servant; tall, neat, reliable; excellent waitress and silver cleaner; highly recommended; £40.—Mrs. Baxter's Agency, Canal, Salisbury.

HOUSEMAID; disengaged; country servant; neat appearance; well-trained; good needlewoman; 16 months' reference; £36.—Mrs. Baxter's Agency, Canal, Salisbury.

AS Housemaids; permanent and temporary, Town, country and sea; good references.—Abbey's Agency, 37, Berners-street, W.1. Museum 1373, 6053.

UNDER Housemaid; disengaged; nice, young country servant; well-mannered, well-trained; willing; highly recommended; £26.—Mrs. Baxter's Agency, Canal, Salisbury.

KITCHENMAID; clean, superior, well-trained country girl; good cook; willing worker, early riser; 2½ years' reference; £36.—Susan Bond's Agency, Chichester.

GENERAL, 38, now London; free now.—Trinity Agency, Guildford. Tele. 594.

GENERAL, now free; three years' references. Seen Mrs. Coleman's Agency, 240, Earl's Court-road.

GENERAL or Cook-General; disengaged; refined country servant; good cook; thorough; willing and obliging; highly recommended; £40.—Mrs. Baxter's Agency, Canal, Salisbury.

GARDENERS

GARDENER (Head Working), first-class experience all branches; private or commercial; excellent testimonials; age 45.—Mitchell, Kennington House, Ashford, Kent.

GARDENER; experienced inside and out; married; good references.—Write Box J.903, The Times, E.C.4.

EXPERIENCED Gardener desires charge of week-end house and garden; 20 years' present situation; wife to assist.—Bullock, Brookside Lodge, Slough.

SKILLED Gardeners, all grades.—Employers requiring same should send full particulars to Horticultural Employment Bureau, 27, Chancery-lane, London, W.C.2. (No fee employers.)

SPENCER Brett, Esq., confidently recommends his Head Working Gardener where others employed; competent, economical, trustworthy.—Primrose, 22, Hardy-road, Blackheath; disengaged when suited.

GROOMS

YOUNG Man seeks situation as Groom-Handyman; knowledge cars, electric light plant; go anywhere.—Godman, Leverstock Green, Hemel Hempstead, Herts.

MARRIED COUPLES AND MENSERVANTS

MARRIED Couple, child 2 years, seek employment in house, caretakers, &c.; wife, domestic duties; husband, handy man, garden-house, carpenter.—Peek, 82, Lower Richmond-road, Putney.

RELIABLE Married Couple, 39-36; experienced Chauffeur, repairs; wife (French) excellent Cook; both willing; references, private service; wages £135; present situation country; interview London.—Write Box 706, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

RESPECTABLE Couple seek work; good references; wife good cook; husband, non-union man, willing to make himself generally useful.—Apply care of Miss Vickers, Church House, Dean's-yard, S.W.1.

WANTED, by middle-aged couple, situation as Cook and Gardener-Handyman; excellent references; disengaged now.—Apply Mr. Green, 69, New Tythe-street, Long Eaton, Nottingham.

MARRIED Couple, Cook and Parlourman; first-class, well-trained country servants (both capable); abstainers; no family; excellent cooking, carving, valeting, silver cleaning; six years' reference.—Susan Bond's Agency, Chichester.

MARRIED Couple; both 40; Mrs. Matney will personally recommend her servants; previous post 3½ years; £90, £100; excellent Cook-Housemaid, Gardener-Handyman; no family; any part. No booking fees.—British Agency, Domestic Chambers, Horsham. 'Phone 464-5.

MARRIED Couple; Major and Mrs. Peale will personally recommend, with them seven years; life experienced; abstainers; Cook-General and House-Parlourman-Valet; £100; no family; any part. No booking fees.—British Agency, Domestic Chambers, Horsham. 'Phone 464-5.

MRS. Reeves' Agency, Derby, can supply trustworthy Married Couples, married and single Butlers, Parlourmen, Indoor Menservants, Housemen, single-handed, First, Second, and Under Footmen, Hallboys, Pantry-boys, Chauffeurs, Gardeners, Stable-helpers, Hotel Menservants, &c.—Tele., 3141 Derby.

BUTLER, temporary, six months; 35; 5ft. 9in.; present situation eight years; go anywhere.—Write Box 05720, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

BUTLER-VALET seeks re-engagement; life experience; good references, single, age 34.—Butler, Earnshill, Hambridge, Somerset.

BUTLER-VALET, married, age 40; 5ft. 9in.; used to hunting and shooting; 10 years' reference as same.—A. Shinn, Sibbersfield Hall, Churton, Chester.

EX-STEWARD (27) desires position Gentleman's Servant; undertake all duties small flat; good valet.—Write Box J.888, The Times, E.C.4.

MAN, 25, requires situation as Handyman; experienced odd work, care of car, cleaning, &c.; temporary or permanent.—C., 32, Finborough-road, S.W.10.

YOUNG man, 22, seeks post with bachelor gentleman. —Write Box Z.634, The Times, E.C.4.

A Well-recommended Hallboy or young Footman; in Kent, wants London; 16, 5ft. 11in.; £36; five months kitchen boy in a club, previously one year house-parlourboy.—Mrs. Hunt, Ltd., 86, High-street, Marylebone, W.1. Tele., Welbeck 7777. No booking fee.

HALL, House, Scullery Boys and Scullery Men, experienced, can be recommended by Regina Bureau (Dept. 22), 55, Duke-street, Grosvenor-square.

VALET; in London; go any; 24, 5ft. 9in., single; over 3½ years footman under butler (placed by us); employer writes:—"An excellent servant in every way." Willing to learn hunting and shooting things; can load; free August 14th.—Mrs. Hunt, Ltd., 86, High-street, Marylebone, W.1. Tele., Welbeck 7777. No booking fee.

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Law Report, July 29

SUMMARY OF CASES

The House of Lords—Lord Hailsham, Lord Warrington of Clyffe, Lord Atkin, Lord Thankerton, and Lord Macmillan—in allowing the appeal of the Girls' Public Day School Trust, Limited, held that the Wimbledon High School for Girls was a "public school" and that the trust was entitled to claim the allowances granted by the Income Tax Act, 1918, in respect of the school premises. (GIRLS' PUBLIC DAY SCHOOL TRUST, LIMITED v. EREAUT)

The House of Lords—Lord Hailsham, Lord Warrington of Clyffe, Lord Atkin, Lord Thankerton, and Lord Macmillan—allowed an appeal by a workman which raised the question as to the assessment of compensation payable to a workman whose partial incapacity rendered him unable to resume his former and normal employment. (WHITE v. LONDON AND NORTH EASTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.)

The Court of Appeal—Lord Justice Greer, Lord Justice Slesser, Lord Justice Scrutton dissenting—in allowing the appeal from the decision of Mr. Justice Wright in the action in which Tempus Shipping Company, Limited, as shipowners, sought to recover from Louis Dreyfus and Co., as owners of a cargo of grain and as indorsees of bills of lading, a sum alleged to be due as a general average contribution, held that they were entitled to recover. The defendants denied liability. The Court of Appeal unanimously held that the defendants' cross-appeal relating to damage to the grain failed. (TEMPUS SHIPPING COMPANY, LIMITED v. LOUIS DREYFUS AND CO.)

HOUSE OF LORDS

WORKMAN'S COMPENSATION: "AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS"

WHITE v. LONDON AND NORTH EASTERN RAILWAY COMPANY

(*Before* LORD HAILSHAM, LORD WARRINGTON *of* CLYFFE, LORD ATKIN, LORD THANKERTON, *and* LORD MACMILLAN)

The HOUSE to-day allowed this appeal by a workman from a decision of the Court of Appeal (the Master of the Rolls and Lord Justice Romer, Lord Justice Slesser dissenting) setting aside an award of the county court Judge of Durham as arbitrator under the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1925.

The appeal raised an important question as to the assessment of the compensation payable to a workman who has been partially incapacitated by accident within the meaning of the Act, rendering him unable to resume his former and normal employment.

The facts are fully stated in the opinion of Lord Hailsham.

Mr. Croom-Johnson, K.C., and Mr. W. Shakespeare appeared for the appellant; Sir Walter Greaves-Lord, K.C., and Mr. Norman Fox-Andrews for the respondents.

JUDGMENT

LORD HAILSHAM, in delivering judgment, said that the facts which gave rise to the appeal were as follows:—

The appellant was a fitter employed by the respondent company in their erecting department from 1921 onwards. On July 28, 1927, he met with an accident arising out of and in the course of his employment, and was thereby totally incapacitated until October 14, 1927. Before the accident he had been employed on piece work and had earned during the preceding 12 months £2 18s. 9d. a week on an average. Accordingly, while he was totally incapacitated, he received compensation at the rate of £1 9s. 5d. a week. On October 14 he resumed work in the respondents' fitting shop and continued working there until February 15, 1928. During that period he was working as a member of a gang which pooled their wages, and his earnings were equal to those which he received before the accident. In February, 1928, his fellow-workers complained that he was not able to do his fair share owing to his incapacity, and, after he had been examined by the respondent company's doctor, he stopped work and was again given compensation of £1 9s. 5d. a week on the footing of total incapacity.

On August 28, 1928, the respondent company engaged him on light work in their gauge department; there he was paid by time, and worked on an average for five days a week, receiving an average weekly wage of £2 15s. 1d. Five days a week was the total time for which the gauge department was working during that period. No evidence was adduced that any other works were working for a longer period than five days a week, and no evidence was adduced as to the normal time during which similar works were kept open; some evidence was given that "full time" in that gauge department was 5½ days, which he understood to mean that that was the maximum time for which a workman could be asked to work at ordinary rates, and beyond which overtime rates would have to be paid.

The question to be determined turned on the meaning to be attached to the words contained in section 9 (3) of the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1925:—

> The weekly payment in case of partial incapacity shall be one-half the difference between the amount of the average weekly earnings of the workman before the accident and the average weekly amount which he is earning, or is able to earn, in some suitable employment or business after the accident.

The county court Judge awarded the workman 1s. 10d. a week on the basis of partial incapacity, and in his note he said:—

> I award the applicant a weekly payment equal to half the difference between the amount of his average weekly earnings before the accident and the average weekly amount which he is actually earning in his present suitable employment with the respondents. I refuse to assume that he is able to earn a hypothetical figure for a hypothetical week's work, which neither he nor his fellow workmen in the gauge department have any opportunity to undertake.

The Court of Appeal reversed that decision on the ground that the case was covered by previous authority; and they relied mainly on three cases—The Cardiff Corporation v. Hall (27 *The Times* L.R., 339; [1911] 1 K.B., 1009), Bevan v. Nixon (44 *The Times* L.R., 805; [1929] A.C., 44), and Lyon v. Taylor (21 B.W.C.C., 415).

After referring to those cases he said that, in addition, their Lordships had had cited the case of Dykes v. William Baird and Co., Limited (1929 S.C., 555), which was not referred to in the argument in the Court below.

In that case a miner who had become totally incapacitated by nystagmus was paid compensation as if totally incapacitated until he obtained light work at a colliery. The colliery, in common with the other collieries in the district, was working short time owing to the economic depression in the coal trade, and accordingly the workman, who was paid by the shift, had in some weeks a number of idle shifts. No other work was available for him in which he could earn higher wages. The Court of Session held that, as the workman was employed, and there was no other employment open to him at which he could earn higher wages, the proper figure to take in assessing compensation was the amount he was actually earning, and that even if the figure to be taken was the amount he was able to earn in the present case, the amount he was actually earning must be taken as the amount he was able to earn since short time was general in the collieries in the district, and no other employment was open to him.

In the present case it seemed to him that the ground of the judgment of the Court of Appeal was to be found in a few words in the judgment of the Master of the Rolls, who said:—

> Cardiff Corporation v. Hall (*supra*) stands as an authority that the compensation which the workman is entitled to is that which is to be apportioned to his injury in a normal market, apart from the difficulties superadded by industrial conditions.
>
> It appears clear from the evidence that this man, who has been for a long time in the employment of the railway company, both before and since the accident, has, in the course of his time with the railway company, worked at 5½ days a week. He has worked less, and he has worked at full time. He is at the present time working only at five days per week, and not at full time, but that is because of the labour conditions, and I do not see that there is any evidence that it is right to say that his working five days per week is owing to some physical disability which prevents his working for the full 5½ days a week.

TWO PROPOSITIONS

It seemed to him (Lord Hailsham) that the decision of the Court of Appeal rested on two propositions, one of fact and the other of law. The proposition of fact was that 5½ days a week was the normal working time in the appellant's present employment; the proposition of law was that, where a man was actually earning wages, the compensation to which he was entitled was to be assessed by reference to the normal earnings under normal market conditions in that employment, and not by reference to his actual earnings in the conditions prevailing at the time.

The proposition of law was plainly inconsistent with the decision in the Scottish case of Dykes v. Baird (*supra*), and the point raised was of general importance. It did not seem to him necessarily to be covered by the decision of their Lordships' House in the case of Bevan. In Bevan's case the House was dealing with a case in which the workman was unable to earn anything, but that inability was due to market conditions and not to any physical disability of the workman. He did not think that it necessarily followed from that case, where a man was actually earning wages in a suitable employment and the wages which he was receiving were the wages usually paid at the time for that employment, that the arbitrator was bound to assess his compensation on the basis of what he would have been earning if the conditions of employment in that occupation had been more prosperous. If a man was prevented by injury from following his pre-accident occupation and was compelled to adopt a less remunerative occupation, it was a little difficult to see why the resulting loss of earnings was not occasioned by his injury, even though the lower wage which he earned in his new employment resulted in part from the economic conditions prevailing in that employment, whether they were reflected in a reduction of pay or a reduction in the hours of work.

When that question had to be determined, no doubt the language used by Lord Moulton in the Cardiff Corporation case (*supra*) would have to be carefully considered, as well as the decision of that House in Heathcote v. Haunchwood Collieries ([1918] A.C., 52). But in the present case it did not seem necessary to decide that question, because he could not accept the proposition of fact on which the Court of Appeal had proceeded. He did not think that there was any evidence that a normal week's work in the employment in which this man was engaged after August, 1928, was 5½ days. There was no doubt that 5½ days was full time, that was the maximum amount of time for which the employers could claim to pay at the ordinary rate of wage without resorting to overtime, but he found no evidence that anyone had ever worked 5½ days a week in the gauge department of that company, or in any other similar works. He had no doubt that, if there were sufficient work to do, the employers would have kept the men at work for 5½ days. He saw no reason to suppose that they would have stopped at 5½ days if there had been work which required doing, and which would need longer hours. There was no evidence even that the time worked in the gauge department was the same as that worked in the fitting shop. In the fitting shop there was evidence that the appellant worked 5½ days on an average between October, 1927, and February, 1928, and that he worked the same number of days between April 6, 1927, and July 28, 1927; but equally there was evidence that, from July 25, 1926, to January 9, 1927, he worked four days, and that from January 10 to April 6, 1927, he worked five days, so that his average for the 12 months before his accident was 4¾ days.

He did not think that the arbitrator was bound on that evidence to come to the conclusion that 5½ days was the normal week's work in the fitting shop, still less that he was bound to hold that it was the normal week's work in the gauge department. He thought that, on the evidence, the arbitrator was quite entitled, in his own language, to "refuse to assume that the appellant was able to earn a hypothetical figure for a hypothetical week's work which neither he nor his fellow workmen in the gauge department had any opportunity to undertake." It followed, in his opinion, that the appeal succeeded and the award of the county court Judge should be restored, and he moved their Lordships accordingly.

LORD WARRINGTON of CLYFFE and LORD ATKIN gave judgment to the same effect.

LORD THANKERTON and LORD MACMILLAN concurred in Lord Hailsham's judgment.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Pattinson and Brewer; Mr. I. B. Pritchard.

COURT OF APPEAL

ACTRESS'S CLAIM UNDER WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACT

ARMOUR v. BRITISH INTERNATIONAL PICTURES, LIMITED

(*Before the* MASTER *of the* ROLLS, LORD JUSTICE SLESSER, *and* LORD JUSTICE ROMER)

The COURT dismissed this appeal from a decision of his Honour Judge Turner, sitting at Westminster County Court, which raised the question whether Mrs. Marie Armour, known professionally as Miss Marie Mischel, who was injured while acting as a "crowd artist" in the production of the film *Atlantic* on board a liner in Tilbury Dock, was a "workman" within the meaning of the Workmen's Compensation Acts, and so entitled to claim compensation. The county court Judge decided that she was not.

Mr. HEATHCOTE, who appeared for Mrs. Armour, said that his client had been knocked down, and her left knee seriously injured to such an extent that it was doubtful whether she would again be able to take part in film production. She had been acting with 400 other "crowd artists" on board a liner, staging a scene representing the sinking of the Titanic and the rush for the boats. It was difficult to say that Mrs. Armour was not a workman; in other words, that she was an independent contractor giving her services in her own way to achieve a certain result. Four hundred people doing each one just as he pleased would achieve nothing but confusion. The county court Judge had not given weight to the control exercised over those "crowd artists."

Mr. Cave, K.C., and Mr. G. J. Paull for the respondents were not called on to argue.

JUDGMENT

The MASTER of the ROLLS, in giving judgment, said that the question was a simple one—namely, whether the appellant had entered into a contract of service, or whether she had merely agreed to render certain services. It was a question of fact, and the county court Judge, having heard all the evidence, had decided as a fact that Mrs. Armour was not the servant of the respondents. It was not for the Court to interfere with his decision on a question of fact, and the appeal must be dismissed.

LORD JUSTICE SLESSER and LORD JUSTICE ROMER agreed.

Solicitors.—Mr. G. R. Cran; Mr Percy W. Cole.

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE

PROBATE, DIVORCE, AND ADMIRALTY DIVISION

JUDICIAL SEPARATION FOR A WIFE

GAIRDNER, J. M. v. GAIRDNER, J. I. C. O.

(*Before the* PRESIDENT)

In this petition Mrs. Joyce Marie Gairdner (*née* Littleton), of Hatherton Hall, Cannock, Staffordshire, sought a decree of judicial separation from Mr. James Ian Charles Orr Gairdner, of Ovington-square, London, on the ground of his alleged cruelty. By his answer, the respondent denied the charges.

The marriage took place on November 3, 1923, at Penkridge parish church, Staffordshire, and there is one child, a daughter, aged five years. It was alleged that the respondent had abused and treated the petitioner with violence on several occasions. The petitioner left home on February 5, 1930, with the child.

Mr. Bayford, K.C., and Mr. F. L. C. Hodson appeared for the petitioner; Mr. Willis, K.C., and Mr. H. Durley Grazebrook for the respondent.

The PRESIDENT (Lord Merrivale), in giving judgment, said that he accepted the evidence of the petitioner and her witnesses that the respondent had used force to her when he was carried beyond his control by the strained relations existing between them since the autumn of 1928. The fact that she had maintained an affectionate correspondence with him, enthusiastically in the early periods of the married life, but in more measured terms later, up to the autumn of 1929, was explained by the petitioner as arising from her desire to "stick it," on the advice of friends and solicitors.

His LORDSHIP pronounced a decree of separation, with custody of the child, subject to access by the respondent, and costs.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Withers and Co.; Messrs. Vandercom, Stanton, and Co.

KING'S BENCH DIVISION

LIBEL ACTION AGAINST THE "DAILY HERALD": A SETTLEMENT

HOUSTON v. VICTORIA HOUSE PRINTING COMPANY, LIMITED, AND ANOTHER

(*Before* MR. JUSTICE ROWLATT)

A settlement was announced of a libel action brought by Lady Houston, of Beaufield, St. Saviour's, Jersey, against the Victoria House Printing Company, Limited, formerly the printers, and Mr. W. Mellor, of 12, Wilson-street, Long-acre, the editor, of the *Daily Herald*, in respect of an alleged libel appearing in the issue of the *Daily Herald* of February 15, 1930. Lady Houston complained that she was accused of financing a Tory plot against Russia.

Mr. G. J. Paull appeared for the plaintiff; Mr. H. St. John Field for the defendants.

Mr. PAULL said that Lady Houston had given £1,000 to a non-political organization protesting against religious persecution in Russia. The article complained of alleged that she was a Tory plotter financing a campaign against Russia. The money was given, said counsel, out of deep and sincere religious conviction. Lady Houston belonged to no political party.

The defendants had now published in their newspaper a full apology, and were willing to pay a substantial sum to a charity to be nominated by Lady Houston and to indemnify her as to costs.

Mr. ST. JOHN FIELD repeated the apology, and the action was settled accordingly.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Nicholson, Graham, and Jones; Messrs. Shaen, Roscoe, Massey and Co.

[Lady Houston states that she intends to give the money to the Christian Protest Movement.]

Mr. JUSTICE BENNETT made an order in the usual form yesterday for the compulsory winding up of Covent Garden Haulage Company, Limited.

SIR BEDDOE REES'S AFFAIRS

A sitting of the Bankruptcy Court was appointed to be held yesterday before Mr. REGISTRAR MELLOR for the public examination of Sir W. Beddoe Rees, described as of 72, Ashley-gardens, Westminster, and who formerly represented South Bristol in the House of Commons.

Mr. FERRARS VYVYAN, Official Receiver, reported that the receiving order was made on June 26. The debtor had attended for preliminary examination, but was taken ill and had not been able to furnish a statement of his affairs. It was a heavy case, the ranking liabilities amounting to many thousands of pounds.

His HONOUR adjourned the sitting for the debtor's public examination until October 21 next, and directed that the statement of affairs should be lodged within three weeks.

COURT OF APPEAL

FIRE IN BUNKER COAL: GENERAL AVERAGE CLAIM

TEMPUS SHIPPING COMPANY, LIMITED v. LOUIS DREYFUS AND COMPANY

(*Before* LORD JUSTICE SCRUTTON, LORD JUSTICE GREER, *and* LORD JUSTICE SLESSER)

Their LORDSHIPS delivered considered judgments allowing by a majority, Lord Justice Scrutton dissenting, the appeal by the plaintiffs from the decision of Mr. Justice Wright, reported in *The Times* of March 13, and 46 *The Times* L.R. 288. The COURT unanimously dismissed the defendants' cross-appeal.

The plaintiffs, Tempus Shipping Company, Limited, as shipowners, claimed from the defendants, Louis Dreyfus and Co., as owners of cargo and as indorsees of bills of lading, a sum alleged to be due as a general average contribution.

By a charterparty dated May 16, 1928, a steamer, the Campus, belonging to the plaintiffs, was chartered to an Argentine company to load a cargo of grain in the River Plate and bring it to certain British or Continental ports as ordered. The charterparty, which described the steamer as "on passage Wales/Las Palmas since 11th inst. with cargo and after discharge proceeds in ballast," was in the Chamber of Shipping River Plate Charterparty 1914 (Homeward) form, and contained a number of clauses, of which the following were material:—

> 29. The steamer shall not be liable for loss or damage occasioned by . . . perils of the sea . . . fire, from any causes or wheresoever occurring . . . or any latent defect in hull machinery or appurtenances . . . even when occasioned by neglect default or error of judgment of . . . the servants of the shipowners (not resulting however in any case from want of due diligence by the owners of the steamer . . .).
>
> The steamer shall have liberty to call at any port or ports in any order . . . and to deviate for the purpose of saving life or property.
>
> 31. Average if any payable according to York-Antwerp Rules, 1924.

Rule D of the York-Antwerp Rules was as follows:

> Rights to contribution in general average shall not be affected though the event which gave rise to the sacrifice or expenditure may have been due to the fault of one of the parties to the adventure; but this shall not prejudice any remedies which may be open against that party for such fault.

The steamer went to the River Plate and loaded a cargo of grain, as required, at Rosario and Villa Constitucion. She then started on her voyage, but it was found that some of her bunker coal had caught fire, and she had to put into Montevideo to have the fire extinguished. In the result part of the defendants' cargo was damaged and some part of it was lost.

The plaintiffs brought an action to recover a general average contribution from the defendants the amount claimed being £640 9s. 6d.

The defendants pleaded a general denial, and, alternatively, that from the beginning of the loading and at all material times thereafter the steamer was unseaworthy and unfit for the carriage and reception of the cargo, and that the general average expenditure was occasioned by such unseaworthiness, the bunker coal having been on fire throughout. They alleged that the coal was of such a nature that spontaneous combustion was certain to occur. And by way of counterclaim they said that the plaintiffs, in breach of their contract, or of their obligation as carriers, failed to deliver the whole of the cargo in good condition, and did not deliver part of it at all.

DEFENCE TO THE COUNTERCLAIM

In their defence to the counterclaim the plaintiffs pleaded a general denial, and said that the steamer was seaworthy at the beginning of the voyage, which, as provided by the charterparty, began when she was on passage from Wales to Las Palmas; and was also seaworthy at all material times thereafter. Alternatively, if the steamer was unseaworthy, they were relieved from liability by the exceptions in the charterparty of "fire" and "latent defects in appurtenances," the alleged defects in the bunker coal being, if they existed at all, latent defects in the appurtenances of the steamer. They also said that, as the bunker fires had happened without their actual fault or privity, they were protected by section 502 (i) of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, from liability for loss or damage to the defendants' goods.

When the steamer put into Montevideo with her bunkers on fire it was found that the grain which was stowed next to a bunker was also on fire. The cargo was, therefore, unloaded, and the sound part of it was subsequently put on board again.

Mr. Justice Wright held (1) that the coal was unfit for the voyage and the vessel was unseaworthy; that the exception as to latent defects did not apply to bunker coal, and, in any case, the breach of the warranty of seaworthiness was not excused by that exception, and liability for that breach was not excluded by rule D; that section 502 had no application to a claim for general average; and that the action therefore failed; and (2) that, as the damage by fire had occurred without the plaintiffs' fault or privity they were protected by section 502 from liability on that part of the counterclaim. The plaintiffs appealed, and there was a cross-appeal by the defendants.

Mr. Raeburn, K.C., Mr. Clement Davies, K.C., and Mr. Simey appeared for the plaintiffs; Sir Robert Aske for the defendants.

JUDGMENT

LORD JUSTICE SCRUTTON, in giving judgment, said that unseaworthiness had caused the fire, and the shipowners had no protection under the contract of affreightment against unseaworthiness. The fact that the ship started unseaworthy prevented the shipowner from relying on the exception "fire on board" or any special provision of the York-Antwerp Rules of 1924. The cross-appeal must be dismissed and, in his opinion, the appeal ought also to be dismissed, but, as the other members of the Court took a different view with regard to the plaintiffs' appeal, it would be allowed.

LORD JUSTICE GREER'S VIEW

LORD JUSTICE GREER said that the liability to contribute to general average arose when in the course of the voyage a sacrifice was made of some of the property at risk, or expense was incurred to avert some impending danger to all the property at risk. Though the obligation to contribute and the right to demand contribution might be controlled by contract, it did not in origin depend on contract, but on an equitable rule to the effect that extraordinary sacrifices made or expenses incurred for the preservation of the ship and cargo in time of peril should be borne by all who were interested.

The rights to a general average contribution might, however, as between shipowner and cargo owner, be controlled by contract, and the York-Antwerp Rules were drawn up for the purpose of regulating the contractual rights of ship and cargo owner so far as consistent with the express contract made between them.

The question which had to be asked in cases of that kind was whether the danger which occasioned the sacrifice or the expense sought to be recovered was one for which the shipowner was responsible to the cargo owners, so that it could be said that he had made the sacrifice or incurred the expense, not for the benefit of all concerned, but for his own benefit only. He (his Lordship) thought that it was not *ad rem* to say that the shipowner's non-responsibility for the danger was due to a statutory provision, and not due to the terms of the contract. The fact remained that whether the responsibility was taken off his shoulders by a clause in an Act of Parliament or by the terms of the contract of carriage he was, in incurring general average expense, acting for the benefit of all concerned and not for his own sole benefit.

It was suggested in the course of the argument that the statute did not provide that the shipowner should not be deemed in fault, but only provided that he should not be liable to make good the loss or damage caused by reason of fire without his actual fault or privity. There was no substance in the alleged distinction between a statutory elimination of a duty and a statutory provision that there should be no liability for an act. In either case the default was negatived. Assuming that damage by fire occasioned by unseaworthiness was within the protection of section 502 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, if the owner established that such unseaworthiness was without his actual fault or privity there was nothing in the facts of the case to deprive the shipowner of the right of contribution claimed in the action.

The cases of Schmidt v. Royal Mail Steamship Company (45 L.J., Q.B., 646) and Greenshields, Cowie and Co. v. Stephens (24 *The Times* L.R., 880; [1908] A.C., 431) had no bearing on any question which arose on the present appeal.

The appellants did not rely on the statute as giving them a right to recover contributions from the cargo-owners, but said that if the cargo-owners pleaded that they were disentitled to recover by reason of the fact that the expenses were incurred solely for themselves, they could then reply that it was not true because, by reason of the provisions of the Act which had not been altered by agreement, they were not in default at all, and that, when they incurred the general average expenses for which they were claiming, they incurred them not on their own behalf, but on behalf of all the interests concerned.

It was no doubt true, as Lord Halsbury said in Greenshields's case (*supra*), that section 502 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, was not dealing with average at all. It did not qualify the rule that, if the shipowner was in default and the expenses which he sought to recover were expenses which he incurred to save himself from a loss that would fall on him alone, he was not entitled to call on cargo-owners for contribution. But the statute did alter the situation that arose when the decision was taken by the master to incur the expenses in question. By reason of the immunity from liability created by the statute, the expenses incurred by the master were incurred, not for the ship alone, but for all the interests concerned.

The appeal of the plaintiffs should be allowed, with costs, and the cross-appeal dismissed with costs.

LORD JUSTICE SLESSER delivered a judgment agreeing with Lord Justice Greer in allowing the appeal and dismissing the cross-appeal.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Botterell and Roche, for Messrs. Vaughan and Roche, Cardiff; Messrs. Ince, Colt, Ince, and Roscoe.

HOUSE OF LORDS

PUBLIC SCHOOL: INCOME-TAX ALLOWANCES

GIRLS' PUBLIC DAY SCHOOL TRUST, LIMITED v. EREAUT

(*Before* LORD HAILSHAM, LORD WARRINGTON *of* CLYFFE, LORD ATKIN, LORD THANKERTON, *and* LORD MACMILLAN)

The HOUSE to-day allowed this appeal of the Girls' Public Day School Trust, Limited, from a decision of the Court of Appeal (45 *The Times* L.R., 557; [1929] 2 K.B., 481) affirming a decision of Mr. Justice Rowlatt (45 *The Times* L.R., 196) whereby a determination of the Commissioners for the General Purposes of the Income Tax Acts for the division of West Brixton was reversed.

The question raised by the appeal was whether the Commissioners were entitled to find, as they did, that the Wimbledon High School for Girls was a public school within the meaning of rule 1 (c) of No. VI. of Schedule A of the Income Tax Act, 1918, so as to entitle the appellant company to an allowance in respect of the annual value of the premises.

The General Commissioners granted the allowance, but Mr. Justice Rowlatt and the Court of Appeal (the Master of the Rolls, Lord Justice Lawrence, and Lord Justice Slesser) held that the school in question was not a public school for the purposes of Schedule A by reason of the fact that it was carried on by a company, whose Preference shareholders were entitled to receive dividends at the rate of 4 per cent. on their shares.

The facts sufficiently appear from the judgment of Lord Hailsham.

Sir John Simon, K.C., Mr. Latter, K.C., Mr. Edwardes Jones, K.C., and Mr. Gurney Beagley appeared for the appellants; the Attorney-General (Sir William Jowitt, K.C.), Mr. Needham, K.C., and Mr. Reginald Hills for the respondent.

JUDGMENT

LORD HAILSHAM, in delivering judgment, said that the appellants claimed to be exempt from income-tax chargeable under Schedule A in respect of the annual value of the premises of the Wimbledon High School for Girls by virtue of the provisions of rule 1 (c) of No. VI. of Schedule A, which granted an allowance under that schedule of "the amount of the tax charged on any hospital, public school, or almshouse, in respect of the public buildings, offices, and premises belonging thereto," with certain exceptions not material to the case.

The question which arose for determination was whether there was evidence on which the Commissioners could find that the school in question was a public school during the years in respect of which exemption was claimed.

The appellant company was originally incorporated under the Companies Act in 1872. Between 1905 and 1912 the memorandum and articles of association of the company were altered in consultation with the Board of Education to meet the requirements of that Board and to enable the school to receive grants from public funds; and the name of the appellant company was altered to its present title. After the alterations the capital of the appellant company was £200,005, divided into 40,000 Preference shares of £5 each and 100 new shares of 1s. each. The issued capital consisted of 30,669 Preference shares and 100 new shares. The new shares were held on the terms of a deed trust by which they were held on trust to transfer and dispose of the shares and to exercise their rights and powers in such manner as the Board of Education directed. Those shares were not entitled to any dividend, but special voting rights were attached to them which enabled the Board, through their holders, to exercise in certain circumstances a veto on proposals to alter the constitution of the company or to wind it up.

The Preference shareholders were entitled to a dividend of 4 per cent. a year, free of income-tax, cumulative for two years; and they were entitled on a winding up to receive back their capital and two years' arrears of dividend; but there could be no winding up against the will of the holders of the new shares unless the dividends of the Preference shares were in arrear for two years.

There were also provisions by which, after 1956, the Preference share capital could be extinguished and the assets of the trust handed over to a public charitable trust. The school was managed by a governing body of 24 persons, of whom one-third were nominated by the local education authority and the remainder appointed by the council of the trust.

FREE PLACES AWARDED

The fees charged had to be approved by the Board of Education. Free places were awarded in the school to the extent of 10 per cent. of the total number of pupils admitted to pupils who had attended a public elementary school for the preceding two years. So long as the trust was in receipt of Parliamentary grants it could not refuse to accept a pupil except on such grounds as the Board of Education considered to be reasonable, and it was bound to receive a certain number of free pupils, including scholars to whom scholarships were allotted by the local education authority.

The Commissioners found as a fact that the school was recognized by the local education authority as providing for the residents of the north-eastern part of the county of Surrey what was commonly described as a "public school education"; and that the council of the trust consisted of persons elected on account of their qualifications to administer education, and that their sole object was to maintain the schools of the trust at the highest level of efficiency. By the Secondary Schools Regulations, the conditions of the receipt of Parliamentary grants included a requirement that a school receiving Parliamentary grants must not be conducted for private profit. The Board of Education held that the Wimbledon High School for Girls complied with that condition, and the school had during all material dates been recognized by and in receipt of Parliamentary grants from the Board of Education.

The basis of the decision in the Court below was contained he thought in the concluding words of the judgment of Lord Justice Lawrence. The learned Lord Justice said:—

> In my judgment it is essential for the constitution of a public school that no person concerned in its foundation or maintenance should receive a personal pecuniary benefit out of the profits earned in carrying it on.

The question for their Lordships' consideration was whether that opinion was correct. It was common ground that the expression "public school" was in no way defined in the Income Tax Act, 1918, but it was said that there were decisions of great authority which compelled the Court below to reach the conclusion which he had stated.

THE AUTHORITIES

The first of those decisions, and in some ways the most important, was Blake v. the Mayor and Citizens of the City of London (18 Q.B.D., p. 437; and in the Court of Appeal, 19 Q.B.D., p. 79). In that case the respondents had made a claim for exemption under the rule corresponding to that now under discussion in respect of the City of London School. The Commissioners had decided that the school was a public school and had granted relief. Objection was taken to that decision on the ground that fees were charged for admission to the school and that to fall within the exemption the school must be one at which education was given free. The Court rejected this contention and upheld the allowance of exemption. In the Court of first instance, Mr. Justice Denman said—

> I do not think that the words "public school" in this Act must be construed as words of art. The question is what is the common understanding of those words, and that is a question not of law but of fact. In many senses the City of London School is a public school according to common understanding and if some charitable element be necessary in order to satisfy the words creating the exemption that element exists. Looking at all the facts before the Commission, I am of opinion that they might reasonably come to the conclusion that this was a public school within the meaning of the Act.

In the Court of Appeal the decision was affirmed. Lord Esher said that he was of opinion that the City of London School was a public school within the meaning of the rule, and he added:—"The object of the school is the education of a sufficiently large number of persons to enable us to say that it is a public object."

Lord Justice Fry said:—

> It seems to me that it would be unwise to endeavour to lay down any definition in the sense of saying what would or would not be a public school in all cases; but I think that the school in this case has certain characteristics which denote a public school. It has a perpetual foundation; a portion of its income is derived from charity; it is managed by a public body; no private person has any interest in the school; no profit was or is in the contemplation of its founders or managers, and, lastly, the object of the school is a benefit to a large class of persons. All these circumstances concurring, I think this institution may be said to be a public school.

Lord Justice Lopes said:—

> I do not propose to attempt to give an exhaustive definition, but I think the intention was to relieve schools not carried on for profit and in which the public were interested, because a sufficiently large number of the public received education there either gratuitously or to a great extent gratuitously.

NOT CONCLUSIVE

It was plain that the decision in that case did not conclude the present case. All that the Courts decided was that the fact that fees were taken did not prevent a school from being a public school; but it was suggested that the criteria formulated by Lord Justice Fry included the absence of any interest of any private person in the school and the absence of any profit in the contemplation of its founders or managers, and that that showed that a school which did not satisfy those criteria could not be a public school. In his (Lord Hailsham's) opinion that was a misconception of the Lord Justice's meaning. Lord Justice Fry had expressly disclaimed any attempt to lay down a definition of what would or would not be a public school in all cases; but he was indicating some characteristics which enabled him to say that the school in question was a public school. That was not in the least the same thing as saying that no school which did not possess all those characteristics could come within the expression. He had no doubt that the fact that no private person had any interest in the school and the fact that no profit was in the contemplation of its founders or managers were very material aids in reaching the conclusion that a school was a public school; but that did not necessarily involve that unless those facts were present the school must fall outside the clause.

In the same way, Lord Justice Lopes expressly disclaimed any attempt to give a definition and he did not read the Lord Justice's words as meaning that no school from the conduct of which any person could derive pecuniary benefit could in any circumstances be a public school, although no doubt the fact that a school was not carried on for profit would be a very material consideration as pointing in that direction.

Their lordships were also referred to a decision of the Privy Council in the case of Dilworth v. Commissioner of Stamps ([1899] A.C., 99). In that case the question for decision arose under certain New Zealand Acts and the Privy Council had to decide whether a school known as the Dilworth Ulster Institute was a "public institution" within the meaning of a Dominion Statute. Lord Watson in the course of delivering the judgment of the Board used these words:—

> The context of the Act does not define what, according to the general understanding of the Colony, constitutes the essential difference between a public and a private school. As these words are used in England there would be no difficulty in pointing out some schools which are public and others which are unmistakably private, but it might be troublesome to explain the reason why some schools are called public whilst others, not very different in their character and circumstances, are known as private. Schools founded or maintained by the community and managed by its representatives are clearly public, while schools conducted by individuals for their own emoluments are as clearly private. . . . The character of the school as public or private must depend not upon the scholars to whom education is given, but upon the terms on which and the circumstances in which education is given. . . .

The language of Lord Watson commended itself to his (Lord Hailsham's) judgment apart altogether from the great authority of its author. He thought that the terms on which and the circumstances in which education was given were the determining factors, and that a school conducted by an individual for his own emoluments would clearly not be a public school. But it did not follow that wherever there was a possibility of any profit arising to an individual in the course of carrying on a school that of necessity prevented the school from having the character of a public school.

QUESTION OF FOUNDATION

Lord Hailsham then dealt with an argument urged on behalf of the Crown that no school could be a public school unless it had a permanent foundation and said that the existence of a perpetual foundation, though one of the factors which required consideration, was not by itself conclusive. He also dealt with a further argument that there must be something in the nature of public ownership to constitute a school a public school. In his opinion that was not an essential condition. He agreed with Mr. Justice Denman in thinking that the question was: What was the common understanding of the expression "public school?" And that was much more a matter of fact than of law.

In the present case they had a school which at all material dates was open to the general public, from which the appellant company could not exclude any would-be pupil except with the approval of the public education authority; a large proportion of its pupils were scholars from the public elementary schools; a great proportion of its governing body was nominated by the local education authority. They had an express finding of fact that the "sole object" of the council which carried on the school was to maintain the school at the highest level of efficiency and that the education provided was recognized by the local education authority as being what was commonly described as a public school education.

During all the material dates the school was largely maintained by public moneys and in the view of the Board of Education the school satisfied the regulation which prohibited any Parliamentary grant to a school conducted for private profit. The concurrence of all those factors seem to afford ample material to enable the Commissioners to reach the conclusion of fact that the school was a public school, and if there were material on which they could reach that conclusion it was not open to review by the Courts.

It followed that the appeal should be allowed with costs there and below and he moved their Lordships accordingly.

LORD WARRINGTON of CLYFFE, LORD ATKIN, and LORD MACMILLAN, in whose judgment LORD THANKERTON concurred, gave judgment to the same effect.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Linklaters and Paines; Solicitor of Inland Revenue.

LORD CLARENDON'S VAN DYCK

RUSSIAN COMMITTED ON RECEIVING CHARGE

SYDNEY JOSEPH WEST, 42, café manager, described as a Russian subject, of Ampthill-square, N.W., appeared on remand at Hampstead Police Court yesterday, charged with burglariously breaking and entering Pitt House, North End, Hampstead, and stealing an oil painting by Van Dyck, valued at £3,000, the property of Lord Clarendon.

Detective-inspector Baker, who produced the Van Dyck at the last hearing, told then how with other officers he went with a woman to an address in Bergholt-crescent, Amhurst Park, Stoke Newington, and found the missing picture in a trunk.

West was further charged with feloniously breaking and entering a house at Maresfield-gardens, Hampstead, between 10 p.m. on July 11 and 7.30 a.m. on July 12, and stealing and receiving jewelry, hosiery, a camera, and cigars valued at £60, the property of Mr. Isidore Kerman, a solicitor. He was also charged with being a registered alien failing to notify change of address.

Mr. Barker prosecuted for the police, and West was represented by Mr. T. J. Phillips.

Detective-sergeant Quinlan put in a statement made by West after he was remanded last week. In this he said:—"I did not break into the house or steal the picture. It was given to me to look after about three weeks ago by a man I know as Mr. Jacks. I do not know his name or where he lives. He is a man about 30, 5ft. 6in. or 5ft. 7in. in height, of medium build, and wears a blue serge suit, soft collar, and no hat. I did not give the picture to Miss Betty." The detective-sergeant said that when West was further charged he said:—"I admit the alien charge, but the other I know nothing about."

Betty Morris, of Bergholt-crescent, N., said that she worked in a tobacconist's shop at Cranbourn-street, W.C., for a Mr. Rothfield. She had known West, who used to supply the shop with cigarettes, for about three months. On July 12 he handed her a parcel which he asked her to look after for him. He said that it contained personal documents. He told her that, being in lodgings, he had no place to keep his personal documents and insurances, and she offered to take care of them. The parcel was not touched until the police took possession of it nine days later.

Harry Browley, butler to Lord Clarendon, identified the picture as the earl's property.

Evidence was given on the second burglary charge.

Police-constable Collins then stated that that morning he told West that he was from the Aliens Registration Office and showed him a registration card which described him as a Russian citizen, one Solomon Josef Weistuch, *alias* West. West agreed that the signature and photograph were his. When Collins told him that he had failed to notify his change of address from New Compton-street, West said: "I have had a lot of trouble with my wife. I did not want her to know where I was living." West, added Collins, had been in England since 1888.

Mr. Barker agreed with the Chairman (Mr. J. P. R. Lyell) that there was not sufficient evidence in the burglary charges, and he asked that West should be committed for trial on the charges of receiving and the Aliens Act charge.

West, who reserved his defence and pleaded "Not Guilty," was then committed for trial on the charges of receiving the picture and the camera and the alleged Aliens Act offence

Sporting News

RACING

THE STEWARDS' CUP

VICTORY OF LE PHARE

(FROM OUR RACING CORRESPONDENT)

The Aga Khan's four-year-old colt Le Phare, trained by Dawson and ridden by Beary, won the Stewards' Cup at Goodwood yesterday by a short head from last year's winner, Fleeting Memory, with Songe three lengths away third. Pegasus was fourth and Grandmaster fifth. It is interesting to note the winner was drawn No. 3 at the start, the second No. 8, and the third No. 2 in a field of 27. I make this comment because it has been held for many years that the horses drawing the small numbers in a large field on this six furlongs course had a much worse chance of success than those which had drawn the large numbers. It is also to be noted that yesterday the horses drawing the small numbers were ridden on that side, the Stand side, of the course on which they were drawn and did not come across as they have done in the past. The winner started at 100 to 6, the second at 7 to 1, and the third at 28 to 1. Grandmaster was a good favourite at 5 to 1 after once touching 9 to 2.

The race started, as all races over this six furlongs course do, out of sight. There was no long delay at the gate, and almost as soon as the white flag had fallen, denoting that the field were on the way, the caps and then the colours of the riders appeared over the hill. Fleeting Memory and Le Phare, on the Stands side of the course, were obviously well away, but the course is so wide that at that distance it was not possible to say which was in front. On the far side of the course the leaders were Pegasus, Scotford, and Oak Ridge. At this moment Grandmaster was several lengths behind the horses on the far side of the course, and his position there suggests that he had not got well away. Actually he did not hit the gate too well, and then began slowly. He also failed to make up any ground coming down the hill, and it seemed then that his chance of success was very much smaller than his many followers hoped would be the case. At the bottom of the hill Le Phare and Fleeting Memory were still in front of the Stand side section of the field, while Pegasus, Scotford, and Oak Ridge were still leading on the far side of the course.

Two furlongs from the finish Oak Ridge and Scotford began to lose their places and Grandmaster began to close with Pegasus. For a moment I thought that Grandmaster might come through and win; he was certainly running on at the finish, but he could never catch Pegasus, and certainly could not catch Le Phare and Fleeting Memory, who, a furlong from the winning post, were out in front with a decided lead. Interest now centred entirely on them. There was nothing to choose between them, and no one could say which of the two would win. Both jockeys were hard at work and had to ride all out until the winning post was passed. Even as the two went past the post no one could say with any certainty which of the two had won. The Judge, however, very quickly gave his decision. Le Phare had won by a short head, with Songe, also on the Stands side of the course, three lengths away third. Then came Pegasus, who had run a good race, fourth, and Grandmaster fifth. Fingle Bridge and The Masher were left at the post and never had a chance. Of the other starters I have nothing to record, for in such a race and in such a large field it is not possible to watch the running of all the starters. It was a good race to watch, and will be remembered for a long time as exploding the theory that only horses drawn on the far side of the course can win this race. The point is that they can win it from the Stands side if only they will keep to that side.

SPINNER'S COTTAGE WINS

The afternoon's racing had been begun with the Charlton Welter Handicap, on which the market was very open with a number of the runners well backed, the favourites being Budaiya and Cyllarus, who started at 7 to 2, with Spinner's Cottage also well backed at 11 to 2 after short odds had been taken about all three. As a spectacle the race was rather disappointing until the very last stages, and then it was reasonably obvious that the horse which had made almost all the running, Spinner's Cottage, would win, which he did by a length from Cyllarus, with Old Herkie only a short head away third. It may be that Cyllarus was unlucky not to win, for he was fast catching the winner in the last furlong. He was rather badly shut in half-way up the straight. At the same time it is possible that this was in his favour, for it is not certain that he stays a mile, the distance over which this race was run. Phalarette ran better than her stable companion, Budaiya, who started at much the shorter odds.

I do not quite know what to make out of the race for the Ham Stakes. As I pointed out in my Notes on the race yesterday, if the Ascot form worked out correctly, then Lindos Ojos was certain to beat Carola, who, however, on her running with Turtle Soup, was much nearer to Athara than the Ascot form suggested. The race certainly suggests most strongly that the Ascot form was correct, for Lindos Ojos won, after a game performance, from Love-oil colt, with Windybrae third and Carola not placed. The last named got off slowly, and after that was always fighting a losing battle. Still, she finished just where she should as regards Lindos Ojos at the altered weights, but Love-oil colt improved on his Sandown Park form. For future guidance it is best, therefore, to accept the Ascot form as correct. Lindos Ojos, who, with Love-oil colt and Windybrae, was always in front, ran on most gamely under the whip, as did the unnamed son of Love-oil and Phalaris. It is not likely, however, that any one of the placed horses will ever develop into a real stayer.

The race for the Stewards' Cup, which followed, has already been described. Unfortunately the field for the Richmond Stakes did not include the Miss Matty colt, who had shown such promising form against Lemnarchus at Newmarket. It would have been instructive if he had been started, for the owner of Lemnarchus started that good filly Four Course in this race, and we should have known from the result whether Lemnarchus or Four Course is the better. As it was Four Course won after a good race with Disarmament, with Marquise third. Four Course ran on gamely and stayed the six furlongs well, as did Disarmament, who ran on with exceptional pluck, being under the whip a long way from the finish. Marquise ran very well for five furlongs, and should be placed to win a race over that distance before long. The others were beaten a long way from the finish. Disarmament had finished second in the New Stakes at Ascot, and as Four Course was giving him 12lb., including sex allowance, she is obviously really useful. If the Ascot form was correct, then Goyescas, who beat her there, is an exceptionally good colt.

There were only four starters for the Gratwicke Stakes, run over a mile and a half, and only two of them were backed at all seriously. They were Singapore and Rameses the Second, the latter of whom had been beaten with ease at level weights by Algonquin at Liverpool a week ago. The other starters were Sheerness and Son of Mint. Sheerness made the running to the Straight, when he gave way to Singapore and Rameses the Second, who came on in front side by side. At the Distance Rameses the Second gained a slight lead and, ridden well by Ray, won without ever being touched by the whip. Singapore, on the other hand, was ridden home with the whip, but was beaten by a short head. Son of Mint was third some distance behind the leaders. Both the first and second are in the St. Leger, but it should be noted in connexion with this race that Singapore was giving Rameses the Second 10lb. yesterday, and they will, of course, meet at level weights at Doncaster. I do not know that either has any chance there, but of the two on this form I must prefer Singapore. On the other hand, on the Liverpool form neither (through Rameses the Second, has any chance at all against Algonquin.

An excellent afternoon's racing was concluded with the Halnaker Stakes, for which there was a large field. Quite a number of the runners began slowly or were very nearly left, and the race never concerned more than three or four. Early on Themistocles, Valediction, Tetrapodos, and Cedarwood were in front, and, although later Themistocles lost his place, the other three came on and occupied at the end of the race the first three places, Valediction winning by a head from Cedarwood, with Tetrapodos three lengths away third. The first and second, and possibly the third, ran as if they did not really care for racing and needed all the riding that they got from their respective jockeys. Valediction is a filly by Gay Crusader out of Valona, and had never won before.

TO-DAY'S PROSPECTS

1.30.—SUSSEX STAKES (1m.).—Grand Salute is a much-improved colt, and ran really well in the Grand Prix de Paris. This distance should suit him very well, and he must have a good chance. Paradine did not seem to run so well in his last race at Lingfield as he had in his earlier races, and may for the time being have trained off. Botany Bay ran badly at Sandown, and on that form has no chance at all here. Sister Clover may find even this mile further than she can go, while Hieroglyphic should not on this season's form beat several higher in the weights than he is. Callonby ran at Newmarket as if he were not too courageous, but it may be that this shorter distance will suit him better. However, the winner, it seems to me, should be GRAND SALUTE, who before running in Paris, won at Ascot, and on that form alone must have a good chance.

2.15.—LAVANT STAKES (5f.).—If Thyestes runs he would most certainly be my selection, but there is a doubt as to whether he will be started. The best of the others on known form are surely Lemnarchus and Instigator II., each of whom won last time out. I do not know how to choose between the two, but as Lemnarchus may not be improving, whereas INSTIGATOR II. certainly is, I shall give the latter the preference, and accordingly make him my selection, in the absence only of Thyestes.

3.0.—GOODWOOD STAKES (2m. 3f.).—Several French horses are to be started in this race, but I do not know enough about them to say whether any of them may have a chance of winning here. Arctic Star may do better later, while Paul Caret would in all probability do better over a slightly shorter distance. Arctic Light showed in his last race that, like most Achtois, he can stay. Libertine II. has a fair chance, but is not too well handicapped, while, strange as it may seem, Joyous Greeting may find even this distance too short for him. He can stay for ever, but only at one pace. West Wicklow and Medarlin met in the Northumberland Plate, and at the altered weights it seems that West Wicklow is still just the better handicapped, but he is so difficult to ride that I shall give the preference to MEDARLIN, whom I take to win. I make West Wicklow to be the best handicapped horse in the race, but only a pound or so better than Medarlin, and for reasons given I choose the latter.

3.30.—KING GEORGE STAKES (6f.).—The winner here should be STINGO or Fair Isle. My preference is for the former, not necessarily because I regard him as better than the filly, but because she has been racing over longer distances, while for a long time Stingo has been running with great success over short distances, and the distance here is six furlongs. Costaki Pasha, who failed at Liverpool, and Grace Dalrymple, who has not had a race this season, are other certain starters.

4.0.—TRUNDLE STAKES (1¼m.).—Saracen has a big weight, but even then is not badly handicapped. Silverstead has not run this season, and so is best left alone. Mint Master's win at Manchester was very lucky, and he has failed since. Burnside always runs well, and won last time out, while Coster Boy is to all intents and purposes, on his Liverpool running, a winner without a penalty. Gentlemen's Relish must have a chance on Ascot form. Annaly, Flange, and Accra have all won recently, while Pard, if he were in his best old form, would have to be considered very well handicapped. On account of his Liverpool running I am inclined to consider that the probable winner is COSTER BOY. In his absence I would turn to Saracen, who is possibly of better class than the other probable starters.

4.30.—SELSEY STAKES (6f.).—PUTTALONG showed very distinct promise at Newmarket, when she ran fourth in the race won by Hill Cat. On that form she must have a good chance here with her weight, and, as she has probably improved since, I shall not worry further, but will make her my selection.

PONTEFRACT PROSPECTS

2.30.—PARK HILL MAIDEN PLATE (5f.).—ROYAL ATHLONE, who won at Lanark, is very useful and should win again.

3.0.—ALEXANDRA HANDICAP PLATE (5f.).—In spite of a 10lb. penalty for his success at Lanark Grand Succes should run well. He may not, however, beat JOLIMENT and Konda, of whom I give preference to the former.

3.30.—BOROUGH SELLING PLATE (6f.).—The best selection here seems to be MOTOR-BOAT, who may have Detriment and Crackaberry to beat.

4.0.—GREAT WEST RIDING HANDICAP PLATE (1¼m.).—At his best Poor Man could win this race even with top weight. Lanson missed a race at Lanark to run here and has a chance on his Hurst Park running. The best selection, however, seems to me to be KERR'S PINK, who is very fit and well.

4.30.—INNKEEPERS' SELLING PLATE (1m.).—JEAN'S BAIRN may win from Winker.

5.0.—CASTLE MAIDEN PLATE (1¼m.).—LYNTON should be able to win from Hallowe'en.

NEWMARKET PROSPECTS

(FROM OUR NEWMARKET CORRESPONDENT)

Headquarters will be represented in all the six events at Goodwood to-day. In the Sussex Stakes Hogg will saddle Grand Salute, who has won one race out of six attempts this season. He is sure to require beating. BOTANY BAY went really well in his gallop with Sargasso and Salmon Leap on Saturday, and I believe he will prove our best.

I doubt if the Lavant Stakes will come to Headquarters, as Tetaru will be our only representative. She is no better than her public form shows, and that is not good enough for her to win.

We have three useful animals in the Goodwood Stakes. West Wicklow was unlucky not to win the Summer Handicap at our Second July Meeting. He has been kept busy since then and did a very nice gallop of two miles on Saturday. Libertine II. is a good stayer, and with her light weight should run well, and our other representative, The Niche, is at his best. I doubt, however, if we have one to beat WEST WICKLOW.

In the King George Stakes we must look to FAIR ISLE to win. She moved in her very best style on Saturday, and there is no doubt about her well-being.

There will be a nice field of stayers for the Trundle Stakes. The change of going will suit both Saracen and Mint Master. Annaly and Flange are probably better now than they have been all the season, and Toreslong is fancied. For the winner I shall not look beyond FLANGE.

In the Selsey Stakes we have Spearhead and Porphyr, who are fit and well, but I doubt if they are good enough to win.

PONTEFRACT

In the Park Hill Maiden Plate at Pontefract Free Stater will run well. In the Alexandra Plate NORANDA, who has done well lately, will require a lot of beating. The Borough Selling Plate may go to QUEENETTA COLT. Selling Plate may go to QUEENETTA COLT. In the Great West Riding Handicap Plate I like the chance of POOR MAN better than the chance of Lanson. DENISON will very nearly win the Innkeepers' Selling Handicap, and HALLOWEEN the Castle Maiden Plate.

GOODWOOD PROGRAMME

(The letter "a" is prefixed to the names of horses that have arrived.)

1.30.—The SUSSEX STAKES of 25 sovs. each, 10 forfeit if declared by the Tuesday in the week before running, or 5 sovs. the only forfeit if declared by July 2, 1929, with 500 sovs. added; for three-year-olds; second to receive 500 sovs. and third 100 sovs. out of the stakes. New Mile.

	st	lb
GRAND SALUTE (Lord Glanely) ..... Hogg	9	4
aPARADINE (Mr. W. M. Cazalet) ..... Lawson	9	1
BOTANY BAY (Lord Derby) ..... Frank Butters	9	1
LANSDOWNE (Lord Glanely) ..... Hogg	9	1
MEISTERSINGER (Mr. J. S. Kincaid) ..... Lacy	8	13
SISTER CLOVER (Mr. C. Wadia) ..... Moloney	8	12
HIEROGLYPHIC (Major J. S. Courtauld) B. Jarvis	8	10
GOLDEN GRACE (The Aga Khan) ..... R. Dawson	8	5
SALMON LEAP (Mrs. A. Jones) ..... Frank Butters	8	5
SILVER DOLLAR (Mr. G. Peck) ..... J. Cannon	8	5
CALLONBY (Lord Woolavington) ..... F. Darling	8	5
DUNBEATH (Duke of Portland) ..... F. Darling	8	2

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

GRAND SALUTE, Gordon Richards; PARADINE, R. Jones; BOTANY BAY, T. Weston; SISTER CLOVER, J. Sirett; SALMON LEAP, B. Carslake; HIEROGLYPHIC, Elliott; SILVER DOLLAR, Jelliss; DUNBEATH, F. Fox.

2.15.—The LAVANT STAKES of 50 sovs. each, 10 forfeit if declared by July 1, with 300 sovs. added; for two-year-olds. Five furlongs.

	st	lb
LEMNARCHUS (Lord Ellesmere) ..... F. Darling	9	2
ARTHUS (Major D. McCalmont) ..... Perse	9	2
CLARICE C, by Mieuse—Miss Clarice (Mr. J. E. Widener) ..... Boyd-Rochfort	9	2
THYESTES (Major D. McCalmont) ..... Perse	9	2
LUCKY MISCHIEF (Mr. W. Rosenthal) ..... Jelliss	9	2
BERRYDALE (Lord Woolavington) ..... F. Darling	9	0
QUADRIL (Lady Ludlow) ..... W. Nightingall	9	0
FOUR COURSE (Lord Ellesmere) ..... F. Darling	8	13
ATHARA (Lieutenant-Colonel G. Loder) ..... Gilpin	8	13
WINDYBRAE (Lord Woolavington) ..... F. Darling	8	13
CICADA (Major D. McCalmont) ..... Perse	8	11
BIRTHDAY BOOK (Lord Woolavington) ..... Lawson	8	9
CANDESCENT C, by Argosy or Diligence (Sir A. Bailey) ..... Cottrill	8	9
PORTREE C, by Beregrad (Sir A. Bailey) ..... Perse	8	9
SHIPPOURNE (Mr. W. M. Cazalet) ..... Lawson	8	9
CLOGHEEN (Lieutenant-Colonel R. B. Charteris) ..... Boyd-Rochfort	8	9
D'ENCOURT (Mr. F. W. Dennis) ..... Templeman	8	9
QUATREFOIL (Mr. E. Esmond) ..... J. Jarvis	8	9
aST. CYPRIAN (Mr. E. S. Freeland) ..... W. Nightingall	8	9
STINGO (Mr. D. M. Gant) ..... W. P. Lowe	8	9
DIPLOMAT (Sir H. Hirsch) ..... Templeman	8	9
PHALAROTE (Mrs. A. James) ..... Frank Butters	8	9
SHERAB (The Aga Khan) ..... E. Dawson	8	9
MALLOW (Lord Woolavington) ..... F. Darling	8	9
ROYAL HELLO (Mrs. A. Mackintosh) ..... F. Hartigan	8	9
HETHERA (Captain L. Hoolahan) ..... De Mestre	8	9
MELLOWFIRE F, by Buchan (Sir A. Bailey) R. Day	8	6
NANCE O'DONNELL (Sir H. Cunliffe-Owen) ..... C. Bell	8	6
aLADY OF THE EAST (Mr. J. B. Joel) ..... C. Peck	8	6
UNTAMU (Mr. S. B. Joel) ..... Earl	8	6
MISS JINKS (Major D. McCalmont) ..... Perse	8	6
AVIATION (Sir J. Rutherford) ..... R. Day	8	6

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

LEMNARCHUS, F. Fox; THYESTES or MISS JINKS, H. Beasley; ST. CYPRIAN, R. Dick; SORDO, —; NANCE O'DONNELL, H. Wragg; LADY OF THE EAST, B. Carslake; TETARU, T. Weston or Elliott.

TO-DAY'S PROSPECTS

1.30.—SUSSEX STAKES (1m.).—Grand Salute is a much-improved colt, and ran really well in the Grand Prix de Paris. This distance should suit him very well, and he must have a good chance. Paradine did not seem to run so well in his last race at Lingfield as he had in his earlier races, and may for the time being have trained off. Botany Bay ran badly at Sandown, and on that form has no chance at all here. Sister Clover may find even this mile further than she can go, while Hieroglyphic should not on this season's form beat several higher in the weights than he is. Callonby ran at Newmarket as if he were not too courageous, but it may be that this shorter distance will suit him better. However, the winner, it seems to me, should be GRAND SALUTE, who before running in Paris, won at Ascot, and on that form alone must have a good chance.

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3.0.—GOODWOOD STAKES (2m. 3f.).—Several French horses are to be started in this race, but I do not know enough about them to say whether any of them may have a chance of winning here. Arctic Star may do better later, while Paul Caret would in all probability do better over a slightly shorter distance. Arctic Light showed in his last race that, like most Achtois, he can stay. Libertine II. has a fair chance, but is not too well handicapped, while, strange as it may seem, Joyous Greeting may find even this distance too short for him. He can stay for ever, but only at one pace. West Wicklow and Medarlin met in the Northumberland Plate, and at the altered weights it seems that West Wicklow is still just the better handicapped, but he is so difficult to ride that I shall give the preference to MEDARLIN, whom I take to win. I make West Wicklow to be the best handicapped horse in the race, but only a pound or so better than Medarlin, and for reasons given I choose the latter.

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PONTEFRACT

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GOODWOOD RESULTS

1.30 (1.32).—The CHARLTON WELTER HANDICAP, a sweepstakes of 6 sovs. each, with 400 sovs. added; second to receive 50 sovs. out of stakes. New Mile.

SPINNER'S COTTAGE, br c, by Cottage—First Spinner (Mr. G. C. D. Beighton), 3 yrs, 8st. 9lb. ..... R. Perryman 1
CYLLARUS, b c, by Cylbo—Wandoo (Mr. F. W. Wilmot), 3 yrs, 7st. 7lb. ..... G. Richards 2
OLD HERKIE, ch g, by Irish Elegance—Glinda (Sir W. Chilcott), aged, 8st. 11lb. ..... J. Childs 3
Budaiya (Mr. S. Tattersall), 4 yrs, 9st. 9lb. ..... R. Jones 0
Lilette (Mr. Z. Michalinos), 4 yrs, 8st. 12lb. ..... J. Sirett 0
Portraitist (Mr. E. C. Dawson), 4 yrs, 8st. 12lb. ..... M. Beary 0
Kudos (Mr. H. Arnold), 4 yrs, 8st. 3lb. ..... S. Donoghue 0
Timber (Mr. M. E. Kayton), 3 yrs, 8st. 4lb. ..... H. Wragg 0
Au Fait (Mrs. F. J. Barlow), 3 yrs, 8st. 2lb. ..... C. Elliott 0
Stroll (Mrs. C. Beatty), 3 yrs, 7st. 13lb. ..... S. Wragg 0
Kiln (Lord Ellesmere), 3 yrs, 7st. 13lb. ..... F. Fox 0
Bachelors (Mr. E. Harmsworth), 3 yrs, 7st. 12lb. ..... F. Lane 0
Phalarette (Mr. W. M. Cazalet), 3 yrs, 7st. 5lb. ..... H. Packham 0

(Winner trained by C. Leader, at Newmarket)

BETTING.—7 to 2 each agst Budaiya and Cyllarus, 11 to 2 Spinner's Cottage, 7 to 1 Au Fait, 100 to 8 each Lilette, Kudos, Bachelors, and Phalarette, 100 to 6 Portraitist, 50 to 1 each agst the others. Won by half a length; a short head separated second and third. Timber was fourth and Au Fait last.

2.15 (2.17).—The HAM (PRODUCE) STAKES of 100 sovs. with 300 sovs. added; for two-year-olds; owner at time of entry of dam of winner and owner of second each receives 200 sovs., and owner of third saves stake. T.Y.C. (six furlongs).

LINDOS OJOS, gr f, by Buen Ojo—Fourfold (Lady McCalmont), 8st. 7lb. ..... H. Beasley 1
LOVE-OIL COLT, by Phalaris (Sir A. Bailey), 8st. 9lb. ..... B. Carslake 2
WINDYBRAE, b f, by Manna—Windyridge (Lord Woolavington), 9st. 3lb. ..... F. Fox 3
Carola (Mrs. C. Glorney), 9st. ..... J. Dines 0
Sherab (The Aga Khan), 8st. 9lb. ..... M. Beary 0
Finale (Mr. S. B. Joel), 8st. 5lb. ..... H. Wragg 0
Phryne (Mr. A. de Rothschild), 8st. 5lb. R. Perryman 0

(Winner trained by Persse, at Stockbridge)

BETTING.—13 to 8 agst Lindos Ojos, 9 to 4 Windybrae, 11 to 2 Love-Oil colt, 13 to 2 Carola, 100 to 8 Sherab, 100 to 7 Phryne, 33 to 1 Finale.
Won by three-quarters of a length; two lengths separated second and third. Finale was fourth and Phryne last.

3.0 (3.4).—The STEWARDS' CUP, a handicap sweepstakes of 15 sovs. each, with 1,000 sovs. added (including cup); second receives 75 sovs., and third 25 sovs. Six furlongs.

LE PHARE, b c, by Phalaris—Eagle Snipe (The Aga Khan), 4 yrs, 8st. 11lb. ..... M. Beary 1
FLEETING MEMORY, b h, by Vencedor—Memoria II. (Mr. S. B. Joel), 5 yrs, 8st. 11lb. T. Weston 2
SONGE, b c, by Sundari—Salsamanca (Senor J. Farsky de Dada), 6 yrs, 8st. 11lb. H. Wragg 3
Oak Ridge (Mr. F. H. Cundell), aged, 9st. H. Beasley 0
To You (Mr. J. Shepherd), 4 yrs, 8st. 2lb. (car. 8st. 3lb.) ..... J. Ray 0
Guards' Parade (Sir A. Bailey), 5 yrs, 7st. 11lb. ..... J. Dines 0
John Silver (Mr. H. E. Steel), 5 yrs, 7st. 11lb. ..... F. Field 0
Grandmaster (Lord Glanely), 5 yrs, 7st. 10lb. ..... G. Richards 0
Friarvine (Mr. G. Peck), 3 yrs, 7st. 9lb. S. Wragg 0
Readermouth (Lord Wyfold), 3 yrs, 7st. 9lb. F. Fox 0
Rattlin the Reefer (Lord Woolavington) 4 yrs, 7st. 7lb. (car. 7st. 9lb.) ..... S. Donoghue 0
Holikoki (Mr. A. H. Walker), aged, 7st. 6lb. ..... H. Packham 0
Pachalik (Mr. J. A. Phillips), 5 yrs, 7st. 4lb. G. Baines 0
Fingle Bridge (Mr. F. T. Halse), 5 yrs, 7st. 4lb. ..... C. Richards 0
Fair Diana (Lord Woolavington), 3 yrs, 7st. 2lb. ..... J. Sirett 0
The Masher (Mr. F. W. Wilmot), 3 yrs, 6st. 13lb. (car. 7st. 2lb.) ..... J. Robertson 0
Knight Error (Sir E. Noble), 3 yrs, 6st. 12lb. ..... T. Lowrey 0
Polar Bear (Mrs. J. B. Joel), 3 yrs, 6st. 12lb. ..... H. Wragg 0
Pegasus (Mrs. C. Beatty), 3 yrs, 6st. 10lb. W. Alford 0
Flute (Sir H. Cunliffe-Owen), 3 yrs, 6st. 10lb. ..... A. Richardson 0
Zambelli (M. Pierre Wertheimer), 3 yrs, 6st. 10lb. ..... A. Smirke 0
Triptych (Lord Howard de Walden), 3 yrs, 6st. 3lb. (car. 6st. 6lb.) ..... L. Furze 0
Whoopee (Sir A. Butt), 3 yrs, 6st. 2lb. (car. 6st. 3lb.) ..... F. Sharpe 0
Duchess of Mars (Mr. J. E. Rowson), 3 yrs, 6st. 2lb. (Gunn, 4lb.) ..... J. Brown 0
Claudine (Mrs. C. Evans), 4 yrs, 6st. F. Rickaby 0
Phonemeter (Mr. E. G. de Mestre), 3 yrs, 6st. ..... T. McCaffery 0
Early Closing (Lord Portman), 3 yrs, 6st. 10lb. (car. 6st. 11lb.) ..... C. Adley 0
Scotford (Mr. E. G. de Mestre), 3 yrs, 6st. 11lb. ..... P. Nelson 0

(Winner trained by R. Dawson, at Whatcombe)

BETTING.—5 to 1 agst Grandmaster, 7 to 1 Fleeting Memory, 8 to 1 to 100 to 6 each Le Phare and Whoopee, 20 to 1 each Oak Ridge, Reedsmouth, Rattlin the Reefer, Holikoki, Fingle Bridge, Friarvine, Fair Diana, Pachalik, Polar Bear, Scotford, and Duchess of Mars, 50 to 1 each agst the others.
Won by half a length; a short head separated second and third. Pegasus was fourth and Grandmaster fifth.

3.30 (3.33).—The RICHMOND STAKES of 20 sovs. each, with 500 sovs. added; for two-year-olds; second receives 200 sovs. and third 100 sovs. out of stakes. T.Y.C., six furlongs.

FOUR COURSE, b f, by Tetratema—Dinner (Lord Ellesmere), 9st. 5lb. ..... F. Fox 1
DISARMAMENT, b c, by Beresford—Shimmer (Mr. H. F. Clayton), 8st. 10lb. ..... T. Weston 2
MARQUISE, b f, by Thunderer—Our Lady (Mr. J. B. Joel), 8st. 7lb. ..... B. Carslake 3
Cicada (Major McCalmont), 9st. 1lb. H. Beasley 0
Wall Street (Sir A. Bailey), 8st. 10lb. R. Perryman 0
Lantern (Mr. C. W. Nolan), 8st. 10lb. R. J. Colling 0
Batusha, b c, by Milesius (Sir R. Garton), 8st. 10lb. ..... C. Elliott 0
Ponsardin (Mr. S. B. Joel), 8st. 10lb. ..... J. Childs 0
Nuchirawan (The Aga Khan), 8st. 10lb. M. Beary 0
Craigmish (Mr. H. D. Brockleburst), 8st. 7lb. ..... S. Donoghue 0
Fleur (Duke of Richmond and Gordon), 8st. 7lb. ..... W. Wells 0

(Winner trained by F. Darling, at Beckhampton)

BETTING.—13 to 8 on Four Course, 15 to 2 each agst Wall Street and Disarmament, 10 to 1 Cicada, 100 to 9 Fleur, 100 to 8 Ponsardin, 25 to 1 each agst the others.
Won by a length; five lengths separated second and third. Wall Street was fourth and Cicada last.

4.0 (4.2).—The GRATWICKE (PRODUCE) STAKES of 100 sovs. each, with 300 sovs. added; for three-year-olds; owner at time of entry of dam of winner and owner of second each to receive 200 sovs.; owner of third to save stake. One mile and a half.

RAMESES THE SECOND, ch c, by Gainsborough—Grand Rapide (Mr. W. M. G. Singer), 8st. 7lb. ..... C. Ray 1
SINGAPORE, b c, by Gainsborough—Tetrabbazzia (Lord Glanely), 9st. 3lb. ..... J. Childs 2
SON OF MINT, b c, by Son-in-Law—Lamb Mint (Mr. H. E. Steel), 8st. 7lb. ..... F. Lane 3
Sheerness (Mr. A. de Rothschild), 8st. 10lb. ..... R. Perryman 0

(Winner trained by Lawson, at Manton)

BETTING.—5 to 4 on Singapore, 11 to 8 agst Rameses the Second, 20 to 1 each agst the others.
Won by a short head; three lengths separated second and third.

4.30 (4.32).—The HALNAKER STAKES of 3 sovs. each, with 200 sovs. added; for three-year-olds. Five furlongs.

VALEDICTION, b or br f, by Gay Crusader—Valona (Mr. R. Tree), 8st. 7lb. ..... R. Jones 1
CEDARWOOD, ch c, by Hereswood—Sassoe (Mr. J. C. Denison-Pender), 8st. 10lb. ..... P. Beasley 2
TETRAPODOS, gr c, by Tetratema—Lady Orb (Mr. J. M. Woodville), 8st. 10lb. ..... C. Ray 3
Themistocles (Major McCalmont), 8st. 10lb. ..... H. Beasley 0
Archimedes (Mr. W. J. Waldron), 8st. 10lb. ..... A. Smirke 0
Jean Gordon (Mr. H. R. Armitage), 8st. 7lb. F. Lane 0
Fore-topsail (Colonel R. B. Charteris), 8st. 7lb. ..... J. Childs 0
Dark Light (Sir W. Cooke), 8st. 7lb. ..... H. Wragg 0
Mount of Olives (Major J. S. Courtauld), 8st. 7lb. ..... C. Elliott 0
Princess Foote (Mr. T. Davidson), 8st. 7lb. ..... R. Perryman 0
Vernella (Lord Glanely), 8st. 7lb. ..... G. Richards 0
The Great Pyramid (Major P. Honner), 8st. 7lb. ..... J. S. Cox 0
Swank (Mr. J. B. Joel), 8st. 7lb. ..... B. Carslake 0
Bridal March (Duke of Richmond and Gordon), 8st. 7lb. ..... W. Wells 0
Scotch Legend (Miss H. V. Smith), 8st. 7lb. ..... S. Donoghue 0
Sister Norah (Lord Woolavington), 8st. 7lb. F. Fox 0

(Winner trained by Lawson, at Manton)

BETTING.—100 to 30 agst Fore-topsail, 5 to 1 Valediction, 6 to 1 Vernella, 8 to 1 each Tetrapodos and Cedarwood, 10 to 1 each Swank and Sister Norah, 100 to 6 Jean Gordon, 20 to 1 the others.
Won by a head; three lengths separated second and third. Swank was fourth and The Great Pyramid last.

SUNBONNET f, by Happy Man (Mr. G. T. Angell) ..... R. J. Colling 8 6
HAWTHORN (Mr. H. D. Bazley) ..... Bazley 8 6
PROSPERITY PARTY (Mrs. R. G. Borwick) ..... Morris 8 6
aRIVELIN VALLEY (Mr. J. T. Downing) ..... Vasey 8 6
aCORKSCREW HUSSAR (Mr. C. Foster) ..... Peacock 8 6
TWINTHORNE f, by Irish Battle (Mr. J. H. M. Gordon) ..... MacColl 8 6
aCRACKABERRY (Mr. S. B. Mason) ..... Drake 8 6
TALONS (Mr. W. J. Peek) ..... Bazley 8 6

4.0.—The GREAT WEST RIDING HANDICAP PLATE of 500 sovs.; second to receive 50 sovs., and third 20 sovs. One mile and a half.

	yrs	st	lb
POOR MAN (Major D. Dixon) ..... S. Darling	5	9	0
LANSON (Mr. D. Goold) ..... R. J. Colling	6	8	12
SUNDOWN III. (Mr. H. Morris) ..... Flynn	6	8	7
FRANCONI (M. J. Whitcomb) ..... Braime	a	8	2
GOOD MEET (Mr. F. B. Barling

Sporting News

(Continued from page 5)

CRICKET

FOURTH TEST MATCH ABANDONED

AN APPROPRIATE CONCLUSION

(FROM OUR CRICKET CORRESPONDENT)

Test Match cricket was washed out yesterday at Manchester by a series of heavy showers which enabled the captains to acquiesce in a draw almost at soon as they reached the ground. This was a not inappropriate result of a game in which the standard of skill displayed was, if the horrid truth is to be told, distinctly mean. Either side might have lost the match in three days if the other had been capable of winning it, but both lacked the touch of genius required to drive home an advantage gained. The fielding throughout was really good ; otherwise the play was almost entirely lacking in distinction. Curiously enough the three men who showed some capacity for dominance, Sutcliffe, Duleepsinhji, and Peebles, were all Englishmen. Yet England had if anything the worse of the position at the finish.

The history of the match amply justifies these statements. The Australians won what in the weather conditions prevailing should have been a preponderating advantage. Woodfull and Ponsford gave them what must be considered a useful start by putting upwards of a hundred runs on the score-sheet before they were parted. That must be allowed to be a notable performance. But the runs took them nearly three hours to collect. A negative stand of this kind is only profitable if it is followed by definitely positive attack. Although the remaining Australian batsmen were opposed for the rest of Friday and part of Saturday to bowling which was at one end negative and at the other persistently unlucky they could not raise the rate of scoring to one run a minute at any period of their innings. That is not the way to win a match, though it gives to the other side opportunity to lose it. The English bowlers had given to their batsmen very little chance of forcing a win, but Sutcliffe and Duleepsinhji showed us batting of the match-winning kind. Sutcliffe has not played so stylishly for years and may be unable to recall an occasion when his strokes have sent the ball to the boundary at greater speed, allowance being made for the state of the ground. Duleepsinhji earned even higher marks. He made it impossible for Woodfull to let Grimmett continue bowling lest any inferiority complex which that remarkable little man has inspired into English batsmen should be finally dispelled. Unfortunately each of these two got himself out prematurely, and after that there was a sad lapse into mediocrity.

Now the fifth Test Match must be played to a finish, and it is not unreasonable to invite, in anticipation of possibilities, the sympathy of the public for those who serve it in the Press-box and may have to attend at a full week of negative endeavour.

Score :—

AUSTRALIA.—First Innings

W. M. Woodfull, c. Duckworth, b. Tate 54
W. H. Ponsford, b. Hammond .. 83
D. G. Bradman, c. Duleepsinhji, b. Peebles 14
A. F. Kippax, c. Chapman, b. Nichols 51
S. McCabe, l.-b.-w., b. Peebles .. 4
V. Y. Richardson, b. Hammond .. 1
A. Fairfax, l.-b.-w., b. Goddard .. 49
W. A. Oldfield, b. Nichols 2
C. V. Grimmett, c. Sutcliffe, b. Peebles 50
P. M. Hornibrook, c. Duleepsinhji, b. Goddard 3
T. Wall, not out 1
Byes, 23; l.-b., 3; n.-b., 7 33

Total 345

ENGLAND.—First Innings

Hobbs, c. Oldfield, b. Wall 31
Sutcliffe, c. Bradman, b. Wall .. 74
Hammond, b. Wall 3
K. S. Duleepsinhji, c. Hornibrook, b. McCabe 54
Leyland, b. McCabe 35
A. P. F. Chapman, c. Grimmett, b. Hornibrook 1
Tate, c. Ponsford, b. McCabe 15
Nichols, not out 7
I. A. R. Peebles, c. Richardson, b. McCabe 6
Duckworth, not out 0
Byes, 13; l.-b., 12 25

Total (8 wkts.) 251

Goddard did not go in.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

AUSTRALIA.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Nichols ..	21	5	33	2
Tate	30	11	39	1
Goddard ..	32·1	14	49	2
Peebles ..	55	9	150	3
Leyland ..	8	2	17	0
Hammond ..	24	6	24	2

ENGLAND.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Wall	33	9	70	3
Fairfax ..	13	5	15	0
Grimmett ..	19	2	59	0
Hornibrook ..	26	9	41	1
McCabe	17	3	41	4

FALL OF THE WICKETS

AUSTRALIA.—First Innings

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
106	138	184	189	190	230	243	330	338	345

ENGLAND.—First Innings

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
108	115	119	192	199	222	237	247

UMPIRES.—Chester and Hardstaff

AMERICAN INTEREST IN THE TEST MATCHES

NEW YORK, July 29.—Although the average American's interest is completely centred in baseball at this time of the year, and cricket is only played to a limited extent in the United States among the British communities on the eastern side, the progress of the Test Matches is being followed here with surprising interest. One of the big New York papers has started to publish daily cables from Leeds and elsewhere, and its rivals have been forced to follow suit, with the result that Bradman and all the rest are now almost as well known here as they are in England.

Two West-Indian teams playing at Brooklyn last week-end drew a gate of over 8,000, in spite of the fact that several big baseball games were played on the same day.—*Reuter.*

TWO MATCHES ABANDONED

The matches between Yorkshire and Warwickshire, at Sheffield, and Somerset and Sussex, at Bath, had to be abandoned yesterday owing to rain. Yorkshire and Warwickshire each take four points, Somerset five, and Sussex three. The scores were :—

YORKSHIRE, 208 v. WARWICKSHIRE, at Sheffield. SOMERSET, 158 ; SUSSEX, 99, at Bath.

COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP TABLE

	P.	W.	L.	Won 1st inns.	Lost 1st inns.	No result	Pts.
Points Awarded ..	—	8	0	5	3	4	—
Yorkshire ..	19	9	3	8	3	4	104
Lancashire ..	19	7	3	5	3	4	104
Nottinghamshire ..	19	6	1	5	1	2	101
Kent	20	9	5	5	3	3	99
Sussex	21	6	3	4	2	1	90
Gloucestershire ..	19	8	4	3	4	1	93
Surrey	20	7	4	3	3	1	88
Middlesex	20	4	0	3	0	1	57
Glamorgan	20	4	0	3	0	1	84
Worcestershire ..	21	3	0	2	0	1	75
Leicestershire ..	20	4	6	4	4	1	72
Warwickshire ..	20	2	5	2	5	1	70
Northamptonshire ..	20	2	7	2	7	1	58
Hampshire	18	3	8	3	7	1	58
Middlesex	20	0	7	0	7	1	45
Somerset	19	1	10	1	8	1	40

THE BOURNEMOUTH FESTIVAL

LANCASHIRE GAIN FIVE POINTS

After the excitement of Monday there was rather a dull day's cricket yesterday in the Bournemouth Festival match between Hampshire and Lancashire, and in the end Lancashire were left with the first-innings points.

Since the wicket yesterday morning was perfectly firm and easy there was never any chance, barring such extravagances as a hat-trick and 100 in 30 minutes, or a suicidal declaration, of any definite finish. Hampshire batted entertainingly enough in scoring 145 runs in a little over two hours, but Lancashire had legitimate cause for complaint in that they always had at least one left-handed batsman to bowl against. Brown and Pothecary settled down immediately against the bowling of McDonald and R. Tyldesley, and Brown soon reached his 50 by forcing Tyldesley off his legs to mid-wicket for 2. Pothecary once more showed a laudable anxiety to use his feet in playing Tyldesley. After he had cleverly made a half-volley out of a ball which on first principles was not one, he would jump out to Tyldesley's slower ball and then find he could do no more than push it away defensively, while, had he waited for it, there was a certain boundary to square-leg for him. He was eventually out to a catch at the wicket in reaching forward to a ball of McDonald's that was swinging away from him.

Mead and Brown, who was playing well within himself, kept up more than a respectable rate of scoring. Mead made 24 quickly before he was leg-before-wicket to a ball of Hopwood's that came in with his arm, and A. K. Judd arrived to pull Sibbles for a 6 to mid-wicket and generally to indicate that there was a declaration in the air. He was, at 226, caught at square-leg, trying to hook a ball that got up rather abruptly. Brown, who had been producing an occasional and powerful drive and who had been very sure in his playing of anything on or outside the leg-stump, had a most uncomfortable time in the 90's, McDonald, bowling at no more than medium pace, beating him three times in one over. He reached his hundred safely, however, by turning a well pitched-up ball from Sibbles to the square-leg boundary. Brown had been batting just four hours, and at luncheon Lord Tennyson declared the innings closed, leaving Lancashire 235 runs to make to win in a possible 2½ hours' play.

A fairly heavy shower of rain fell during the interval, but it made no difference to the pitch. P. T. Eckersley sent in Hallows and Watson, and after 15 runs had been scored in half an hour it was sufficiently obvious that stumps would be decently drawn at 4.30 as had been arranged and that the extra half-hour would not be claimed. It is not, after all, very difficult for two batsmen with the technique and experience of Hallows and Watson to put defeat, given a possible 2½ hours' play on a good wicket, out of the question, and Hallows and Watson put it out very definitely and thoroughly. The crowd did not approve of their methods, but the result justified them. After Watson had been caught at the wicket, E. Tyldesley, with thoughtfulness and thoroughness, provided the kind of entertainment the crowd desired.

Score :—

HAMPSHIRE

First Innings		Second Innings	
Brown, c. and b. Sibbles ..	29	not out	106
Arnold, c. Eckersley, b. Tyldesley (E.) ..	12	st. Parrimond, b. Tyldesley (R.) ..	34
Pothecary, b. Tyldesley (R.) ..	70	c. Parrimond, b. McDonald ..	45
Mead, l.-b.-w., b. Tyldesley (E.)	2	l.-b.-w., b. Hopwood ..	24
A. K. Judd, c. Parrimond, b. Tyldesley (E.) ..	0	c. Watson, b. McDonald ..	23
Lord Tennyson, c. Eckersley, b. Tyldesley (E.) ..	1	b. McDonald ..	1
Boyes, b. Tyldesley (E.) ..	0	l.-b.-w., b. McDonald ..	1
Kennedy, b. McDonald ..	24	not out	0
Newman not out	11		
A. E. G. Baring, b. Tyldesley (E.) ..	0		
C. G. Fynn, b. McDonald ..	1		
Byes	4	Byes, 2; l.-b., 5 ..	7
Total	145	Total (6 wkts.)*	241

* Innings declared closed.

LANCASHIRE

First Innings		Second Innings	
Hallows, c. Fynn, b. Baring ..	11	not out	35
Watson, b. Kennedy	6	c. Brown, b. Judd	32
Tyldesley (E.), l.-b.-w., b. Kennedy	18	not out	46
Iddon, b. Fynn	11		
Hopwood, c. Boyes, b. Kennedy	51		
Tarlor, c. Arnold, b. Fynn	0		
P. T. Eckersley, l.-b.-w., b. Kennedy	14		
Sibbles, c. and b. Kennedy	2		
Parrimond, c. Kennedy, b. Boyes	5		
Tyldesley (R.), st. Brown, b. Boyes	18		
McDonald, not out	12		
Leg-byes	4	Byes, 2; l.-b., 4 ..	6
Total	152	Total (1 wkt.)	113

BOWLING ANALYSIS

HAMPSHIRE.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.		O.	M.	R.	W.
McDonald	25·2	10	42	2	Hopwood	4	0	15	0
Sibbles ..	15	9	15	1	Iddon ..	4	0	18	0
Tyldesley (E.) ..	28	10	51	7					

Second Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.		O.	M.	R.	W.
McDonald	24	3	72	4	Sibbles ..	23	2	58	0
Tyldesley (E.) ..	27	9	65	1	Hopwood	21	5	39	1

LANCASHIRE.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.		O.	M.	R.	W.
Baring ..	5	0	22	1	Boyes ..	24.1	9	47	5
Kennedy ..	24	11	54	5	Fynn ..	6	0	25	2

Second Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.		O.	M.	R.	W.
Kennedy ..	6	2	6	0	Boyes ..	7	3	9	0
Baring ..	3	1	5	0	Pothecary	10	3	39	0
Fynn	13	0	35	0	Judd ..	6	0	33	1

UMPIRES.—Street and Young.

CHEAP WICKETS AT ASHBY-DE-LA-ZOUCH

After a blank day on Monday, Gloucestershire made a determined effort to force a victory over Leicestershire at Ashby-de-la-Zouch yesterday, but a thunderstorm rufned the prospect of a definite result, causing the abandonment of play at 4 o'clock. Gloucestershire thus had to remain content with the five points for a first innings lead of 180. In the course of the day 13 wickets fell for an aggregate of 130 runs.

Continuing their innings, in which, on Saturday, they had scored 218 for the loss of eight batsmen, Gloucestershire were all out for the addition of a further 31. Leicestershire's first innings was a tale of unbroken disaster. The third ball sent down by Sinfield caused the dismissal of Dawson, and matters went so badly that by luncheon-time five men were out for 39. The innings ended for 69—the result of 90 minutes' batting. Sinfield came out with the remarkable analysis of five wickets at a cost of five runs each, and Parker took five for 32. Leicestershire followed on, and again began deplorably, Berry being leg-before-wicket at 18. With the total advanced to 30, however, there came a successful appeal against the light, and no sooner had the players reached the pavilion than heavy rain and hail flooded the pitch.

Score :—

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.—First Innings

B. H. Lyon, c. Hazlerigg, b. Smary ..				34					
Dipper, c. Smary, b. Hazlerigg ..				72					
Sinfield, b. Geary				32					
Dacre, l.-b.-w., b. Geary ..				27					
Barnett, c. Sidwell, b. Geary ..				11					
D. N. Moore, b. Geary				22					
Smith (H.), b. Smary				57					
Neale, c. and b. Hazlerigg ..				12					
Stephens, b. Geary				4					
Parker, l.-b.-w., b. Smary ..				0					
Ford, not out				5					
Byes, 1; l.-b., 1				2					
Total				249					

LEICESTERSHIRE.—First Innings

E. W. Dawson, c. Parker, b. Sinfield ..	0
Berry, c. Barnett, b. Sinfield ..	9
Armstrong, c. Barnett, b. Parker ..	0
A. G. Hazlerigg, b. Parker	12
Riley, b. Parker	1
Astill, b. Sinfield	16
Geary, l.-b.-w., b. Parker	8
Sidwell, b. Parker	4
J. A. de Lisle, b. Sinfield	4
Smary, not out	0
Smith (H. A.), st. Smith, b. Sinfield ..	0
Byes, 6; l.-b., 3	9
Total	69

Second Innings.—E. W. Dawson, not out, 15 ; Berry, l.-b.-w., b. Parker 14 ; Armstrong, not out, 1. Total (4 wkts.), 30.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.		O.	M.	R.	W.
Smith ..	16	5	32	0	Astill ..	21	4	64	0
Smary ..	32·3	10	47	3	Hazlerigg	13	2	44	2
Geary ..	31	8	51	5	Armstrong	2	0	9	0

LEICESTERSHIRE.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.		O.	M.	R.	W.
Sinfield ..	17·5	8	25	5	Parker ..	18	4	32	5
Barnett ..	1	0	3	0					

Second Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.		O.	M.	R.	W.
Sinfield ..	11	3	13	0	Parker ..	8	2	15	1
Barnett ..	2	0	2	0					

UMPIRES.—Buswell and Denton.

RUGBY v. MARLBOROUGH

The teams for the Rugby v. Marlborough match at Lord's to-day and to-morrow will be :—

RUGBY.—R. T. Robinson (captain), B. H. F. Fehr, K. C. T. Jackson, R. Leader, P. F. Bedford, F. S. Smallwood, M. Dowson, A. Gemmill, R. W. Parnell, F. W. Foster, and W. H. L. Gordon. Twelfth man, E. C. Clarke.

MARLBOROUGH.—J. T. H. Comber (captain), P. M. Nelson, F. H. Anderson, P. H. Bell, J. W. Seamer, D. J. McCutchen, F. K. McNamara, C. W. Male, A. Macdonald, D. S. L. Crimp, and R. H. Hunt. Twelfth man, P. H. W. Ford.

TO-DAY'S SCHOOL MATCHES

Rugby v. Marlborough (at Lord's) (first day); St. Paul's v. Old Paulines (first day).

WOOLLEY IN FORM AT THE OVAL

RAIN RUINS A GOOD MATCH

The rain that put an end to the Test Match and so much county cricket ruined what looked like proving a good finish between Kent and Surrey at the Oval, for at 4.30 the match had to be abandoned.

The trouble began during the luncheon interval when Kent, with six wickets in hand, were 174 ahead. Just before 2 o'clock a heavy thunderstorm broke over the ground and saturated the pitch to such an extent that, after an inspection, it was decided that no play was possible before 3.30, when a further inspection would be made. At 3.30 it was still too wet to play, and a third inspection was promised at 4.15. However, more rain fell shortly after 4, and that ruled out any further play.

The story of the play before luncheon, and, as it turned out, of the day, may be summed up in one word—Woolley. During that time—there were two interruptions for rain, one of 20 minutes at 20 minutes to 12 and another of 15 minutes just an hour later—he dominated the game. Indeed, he was at his very best and most inspiring mood. Anything in the shape of a loose ball was punished ruthlessly, and many that were by no means loose were treated just as severely. Big carrying drives, others that never left the ground, but gave the field no chance, and beautifully timed cuts, both late and square, and all done with the ease and grace that always leave one wondering, provided the spectators with an exhibition of batting that is remembered with joy as well as gratitude. Ames played the part of accompanist to a virtuoso admirably, and helped to add 96 in 65 minutes before he was caught at the wicket by Brooks off Shepherd for 29. Of this 96 Woolley scored 64. And so it went on in spite of Shepherd and Lock coming on for Gover and Peach, until Woolley, after making 102 out of 158 in two hours, also was caught by Brooks, this time off Gover, for 109. For this he hit one 6 and 14 4's. His 6 was a glorious pull from the Pavilion end over the ring by the gas works scoring board, and another memorable stroke was his square-cut off Gover one ball before he was out. A little earlier Ashdown had to retire after receiving a severe blow from a rising ball from Gover. J. A. Deed took his place. Luncheon was taken after Woolley left, at which point the score was 195 for four wickets. And that as it turned out was the end. Brooks did well for Surrey, sharing in the capture of five Kent wickets.

KENT

First Innings		Second Innings	
Hardinge, c. Brooks, b. Gover ..	8	c. Shepherd, b. Lock	26
A. M. Crawley, c. Ducat, b. Peach	16	b. Gover	17
Woolley, c. Brooks, b. Lock ..	38	c. Brooks, b. Gover	109
Ames, c. Shepherd, b. Peach ..	49	c. Brooks, b. Shepherd	29
Ashdown, c. Peach, b. Gover ..	22	retired hurt	7
J. A. Deed, c. Brooks, b. Peach	0	not out	2
Todd, c. Ducat, b. Peach ..	36		
R. H. Leare, c. Shepherd, b. Peach	34		
Freeman, c. Shepherd, b. Peach	0		
Wright, not out	44		
Beslee, st. Brooks, b. Shepherd	19		
Byes, 4; l.-b., 1; n.-b., 1 ..	6	No-balls	5
Total	282	Total (4 wkts.) ..	195

SURREY.—First Innings

Sandham, c. Leare, b. Freeman ..	14
Ducat, c. Ames, b. Freeman ..	51
Gregory, l.-b.-w., b. Freeman ..	6
Shepherd, c. Ashdown, b. Wright	40
Harding, c. Woolley, b. Freeman	46
Wilson, c. Ames, b. Freeman ..	11
Squires, c. Woolley, b. Beslee ..	53
Peach, c. Woolley, b. Hardinge	11
Brooks, c. Wright, b. Freeman	52
Gover, not out	2
Lock, b. Freeman	2
Leg-byes	2
Total	303

BOWLING ANALYSIS

KENT.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.		O.	M.	R.	W.
Gover ..	30	5	94	2	Shepherd ..	14·4	2	39	1
Peach ..	27	8	91	2	Gregory ..	6	2	20	0
Lock	18	4	42	1					

Second Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.		O.	M.	R.	W.
Gover ..	19	2	67	2	Lock	9	0	18	1
Peach ..	13	1	54	0	Shepherd ..	12	1	51	1

SURREY.—First Innings.

	O.	M.	R.	W.		O.	M.	R.	W.
Wright ..	25	5	52	2	Beslee ..	7	0	31	0
Ashdown ..	17	4	50	0	Hardinge ..	9	1	32	1
Freeman ..	47·5	14	114	7					

UMPIRES.—Reet and Reeves.

GLAMORGAN'S GOOD WIN

Declaring their innings closed at their overnight total of 193 for eight wickets, Glamorgan yesterday at Cardiff left Worcestershire to get 321 to win in roughly five hours, and on a pitch which was still difficult the visiting county again collapsed, being beaten soon after 4 o'clock by 215 runs.

Rain on Monday night delayed the resumption of the game for half an hour, and Worcestershire had scored only six runs when a heavy shower held up play for some time. The pitch seemed to be easier in pace when play was continued, and Wright attacked the bowling to such purpose that he scored 30 out of 33 in something over a quarter of an hour before giving a tame return to Mercer. Another shower caused a delay of 40 minutes, and then Nichol hit up 27 out of 33 added for the second wicket, Worcestershire at the interval having scored 65 with two men out.

After luncheon Mercer and Ryan, as had been the case in Worcestershire's first innings, carried all before them, and though the visitors concentrated almost entirely on defence, J. Fox, for instance, batting 75 minutes for eight, four wickets fell in 20 minutes for five runs, and the innings eventually closed for a total of 105.

GLAMORGAN

First Innings		Second Innings	
Bates, c. Gibbons, b. Root ..	13	b. Perks	7
Dyson, l.-b.-w., b. Brook ..	19	l.-b.-w., b. Perks	69
W. J. Turnbull, c. Root ..	19	b. Perks	0
Bell, l.-b.-w., b. Brook ..	7	b. Perks	3
Ellis, c. Fox (J.), b. Brook ..	0	b. Fox (J.)	8
Davies (D.), b. Brook	74	not out	76
J. T. Morgan, b. Fox (J.) ..	10	b. Perks	0
Davies (E.), b. Brook	51	c. Fox (J.), b. Brook	15
Mercer, c. Walters, b. Root ..	6	c. Nichol, b. Fox (J.)	2
Every, b. Brook	6	not out	6
Ryan, not out	6		
Byes, 15; l.-b., 6	21	Byes, 3; l.-b., 1; n.-b., 1 ..	5
Total	224	Total (8 wkts.) *	193

* Innings declared closed

WORCESTERSHIRE

First Innings		Second Innings	
Wright, c. Ryan, b. Mercer ..	1	c. and b. Mercer ..	30
Fox (J.), c. Every, b. Ryan ..	19	c. Hill, b. Ryan ..	21
Nichol, l.-b.-w., b. Mercer ..	3	b. Mercer	27
Gibbons, b. Mercer	1	c. Davies (E.), b. Ryan ..	5
C. F. Walters, b. Mercer ..	4	l.-b.-w., b. Mercer ..	2
Fox (V.), c. Dyson, b. Ryan ..	1	c. Every, b. Mercer	0
B. W. Quaife, l.-b.-w., b. Mercer	7	c. Bates, b. Ryan ..	1
The Hon. J. Coventry, c. Hills, b. Ryan	9	c. Bell, b. Ryan ..	5
Root, not out	23	c. Every, b. Ryan ..	9
Brook, b. Mercer	3	st. Every, b. Ryan ..	6
Perks, l.-b.-w., b. Ryan ..	1	not out	0
Byes, 17; l.-b., 6; w., 1 ..	24	Byes, 7; l.-b., 1 ..	8
Total	97	Total	105

BOWLING ANALYSIS

GLAMORGAN.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.		O.	M.	R.	W.
Root	25	5	53	3	Fox (J.) ..	8	2	21	1
Brook	29·4	7	74	6	Wright ..	5	1	13	0
Perks	11	1	42	0					

Second Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.		O.	M.	R.	W.
Root	11	3	31	0	Wright ..	7	1	16	2
Perks	19	5	55	5	Fox (J.) ..	20	5	35	2
Brook	17	4	64	1					

WORCESTERSHIRE.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.		O.	M.	R.	W.
Mercer ..	18	8	22	6	Ryan ..	15·1	4	45	4
Bates	2	0	6	0					

Second Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.		O.	M.	R.	W.
Mercer ..	32	5	45	4	Davies (E.)	5	3	8	0
Ryan	17·1	5	54	4					

UMPIRES.—Huddleston and Phillips.

TO-DAY'S MATCHES AND TEAMS

PORTSMOUTH.—HAMPSHIRE v. SUSSEX

HAMPSHIRE.—Selected from Lord Tennyson, A. K. Judd, A. E. G. Baring, C. G. Fynn, Mead, Kennedy, Newman, Brown, Boyes, Arnold, Pothecary, and Cresse.

SUSSEX.—A. H. H. Gilligan, C. Williams, K. S. Duleepsinhji, Bowley, Cook, Cornford, Parks (J.), Parks (H.), Langridge (J.), Hammond, and Tate.

BUXTON.—DERBYSHIRE v. LEICESTERSHIRE

DERBYSHIRE.—Selected from G. R. Jackson, S. M. Ford, Storer, Smith, Townsend, Worthington, Lee, Slater, Hutchinson, Alderman, Elliott, and Mitchell.

HULL.—YORKSHIRE v. GLOUCESTERSHIRE

YORKSHIRE.—Selected from A. T. Barber, Rhodes, Sutcliffe, Leyland, Macaulay, Robinson, Wood, Mitchell, Dennis, Oldroyd, Barber (W.), and Dennis.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.—B. H. Lyon, D. N. Moore, Parker, Dipper, Hammond, Smith, Sinfield, Goddard, Barnett, Dacre, and Neale. Twelfth man.—Stephens.

NOTTINGHAM.—NOTTINGHAMSHIRE v. WARWICKSHIRE

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.—A. W. Carr, R. H. Cox, Gunn (G.), Whysall, Walker, Lilley, Larwood, Staples (A.), Staples (S.), Barratt, and Voce.

WARWICKSHIRE.—T. S. Wyatt, G. D. Kennedy, Welch, Smith, Bates, Kilner, Croom, Santall, Smart, Mayer, Sanders, and Paine.

NORTHAMPTON.—NORTHAMPTONSHIRE v. SURREY

SURREY.—Selected from P. G. H. Fender, M. J. C. Allom, Hobbs, Sandham, Ducat, Shepherd, Barling, Lock, Peach, Brooks, Gover, and Gregory.

WORCESTER.—WORCESTERSHIRE v. MIDDLESEX

WORCESTERSHIRE.—Selected from the Hon. J. Coventry, C. F. Walters, B. W. Quaife, Root, Gibbons, Nichols, Wright, Fox (V.), Brook, Fox (J.), Perks, and Jackson.

MANCHESTER.—LANCASHIRE v. GLAMORGAN

LANCASHIRE.—Selected from P. T. Eckersley, Hallows, Watson, Tyldesley (E.), Tyldesley (R.), Duckworth, McDonald, Iddon, Hopwood, Sibbles, Taylor, and Hodgson.

TAUNTON.—SOMERSET v. AUSTRALIANS

SOMERSET.—C. C. White, R. J. Ingle, E. F. Longrigg, G. Case, A. G. Marshall, Hewkins (L.), Lee (F. S.), Hunt, Young, Wellard, and Lee (J. W.).

AUSTRALIANS.—Selected from W. M. Woodfull, V. Y. Richardson, A. F. Kippax, W. H. Ponsford, S. J. McCabe, D. G. Bradman, L. S. Nicholson, S. McCabe, A. Fairfax, W. A. Oldfield, C. V. Grimmett, C. W. Walker, T. Wall, P. M. Hornibrook, and A. Hurwood.

LORD'S.—RUGBY v. MARLBOROUGH

PUBLIC SCHOOLS AT LORD'S

CLIFTON v. TONBRIDGE

Rain spoiled what might have been an interesting finish in the match between Clifton and Tonbridge at Lord's yesterday. At one o'clock Clifton were 116 runs ahead with nine wickets in hand, but then rain came down so heavily that further play was rendered impossible.

The end of the first day's play left the state of the game fairly even. Clifton made 266 and Tonbridge had scored 125 for two wickets. Yesterday morning the last eight Tonbridge wickets fell for 47. R. G. Musson and H. R. Crouch began confidently enough, but suddenly D. W. Wilshin bowled a slightly faster ball than usual which broke back quickly, just touching the outside of Crouch's leg stump and dislodging the bail. P. Wills-Rust was also out to an almost unfair ball. He played very straight to a ball pitched well up to him but it got up almost straight from the pitch, hit him on the glove and gave an easy catch to short slip. Wills-Rust played the orthodox stroke correctly and was out where, with a worse stroke, he would probably have stayed in. Musson, who was playing good cricket, was well caught at mid-off by Allen, who made a lot of ground to reach the ball an inch from the ground. Shortly afterwards A. D. Robertson played back instead of forward, was very late with his stroke and was bowled middle stump. That was the last ball of an over and Wilshin was then taken off. It is very right never to over-bowl a young cricketer, especially if he is a fast bowler, but it is a fact that bowlers in school matches do not get tired while they are hitting the wickets with any frequency.

Six wickets were then down and it became a question as to whether Tonbridge could save the follow-on. J. E. Pasmore went to drive Kinnersley straight, but he did not get to the pitch of a leg break and was easily caught at cover point. R. S. Haines played a brave innings to save the follow-on, making 14 runs and leaving the last two men to get two more. Of his 14 he made seven with a good 3 and hit over extra-cover's head for 3 and an old-fashioned sweep to long leg for 4, all run. Wilshin was put on again at 163, and he got Haines caught at second slip in his first over. R. J. M. Willcocks saved the follow-on with a beautiful late off-drive past cover-point, but he was out shortly afterwards, caught at short slip, and B. O. Allen made quite a nasty catch at deep mid-wicket look a very simple one to get the last man out. The Clifton fielding throughout was up to a very high standard.

Going in again Clifton lost one wicket quickly, J. T. Nuttall being bowled by a ball which came through much quicker than he expected. J. M. Northen was dropped lower down in the order, Clifton having several dashing batsmen who, though none of them did himself justice in the first innings, have got runs very quickly in other matches. The plan was, of course, to rattle up runs until they were reasonably safe and then to give their opponents at least two and a half hours' batting on a pitch which might become difficult. Rain, however, took possession of the ground after 1 o'clock and reduced what might have been the result of the game to conjecture.

Score :—

CLIFTON.—First Innings

K. C. Kinnersley, c. Musson, b. Pasmore ..	76
J. T. Nuttall, c. Musson, b. Allbertini ..	7
J. M. Northen, b. Crouch	64
G. St. C. Darlington, c. Davies, b. Pasmore ..	11
C. C. Torrey, st. Willcocks, b. Crouch ..	11
B. O. Allen, hit wicket, b. Crouch ..	18
F. W. Keun, b. Crouch	12
D. F. Crawford, not out	15
R. K. Jones, b. Davies	0
J. C. Harrison, l.-b.-w., b. Davies ..	0
D

Parliament

INDIA AND EGYPT

PRIME MINISTER'S STATEMENTS

THE PRIVILEGE MOTION

HOUSE OF LORDS

TUESDAY, JULY 29

The LORD CHANCELLOR took his seat on the Woolsack at half-past 3 o'clock.

THE INDIAN CONFERENCE

OPPOSITION VIEWS

EARL RUSSELL, Under Secretary of State for India, read the statement on the constitution of the Conference on India which he said had been made by the Prime Minister in the House of Commons.

The MARQUESS of SALISBURY.—It is perhaps desirable that I should say something of the views which we on this bench, and those with whom we have the honour to act, hold with regard to the Conference to which delegates from India are being invited in October next. We are as anxious as are his Majesty's Government to see an amicable settlement of the difficulties which have arisen in India, and no one will be more glad than we shall be should the Conference prove to be the means by which such a settlement is reached. But we hold very strongly that if any settlement that is reached is to possess the elements of durability it must be the outcome not of a party, but of a national, agreement. It follows that we are prepared to accept the invitation which has been extended to us by the Government to participate in the coming Conference.

Then as to the spirit in which we are prepared to enter the Conference. It has been stated by the Viceroy, speaking more particularly on behalf of the Indian representatives, that it is to be a free conference at which those who take part in it will be entitled to submit for consideration alternative schemes for the future government of India. We should naturally claim for ourselves the same measure of freedom as is to be accorded to others. We do not pretend to have any cut and dried scheme of our own. We should certainly require that full and careful consideration be given to the scheme contained in the Report of the Simon Commission. Indeed, we recognize in the proposals set forth in Volume II. of the Report the greatest constructive contribution which has yet been made towards the carrying out of the policy laid down and agreed to by all parties in this country in August, 1917. It sometimes seems to be forgotten that the Report is the outcome of an exhaustive inquiry by representatives of all three parties in this country, who not only brought to bear upon the problems which they were called upon to investigate fresh and wholly unprejudiced minds, but who sought and received the collaboration of Indian committees representative of the Indian Legislatures, both in the Provinces and at the centre.

No one who has made a careful study of the Report can fail to have been impressed by the fact that the proposals put forward in Volume II. have been made not in disregard of, but, on the contrary, with a very clear recognition of the special difficulties which have to be overcome. And while we should be prepared to examine with care and with sympathy any alternative proposals which might be submitted to us, we should certainly require that they should be subjected to the test to which the Commission have voluntarily subjected their own proposal—namely, the test of their practical applicability in the special circumstances which prevail in India and which have been set forth with undeniable fairness and admirable lucidity in Volume I. of their Report. (Hear, hear.)

The MARQUESS of READING said he desired at the outset to express his complete agreement with everything that had fallen from the Leader of the Opposition. The Liberal Party, to which he belonged, would, of course, accept the invitation of the Government to send representatives to the Conference, and would help to the utmost of their power in reaching a settlement of a difficult and anxious problem. Nothing would give them greater satisfaction than to find that at the end of the deliberations of the Conference a settlement had been reached which would have the assent of all Indians and all parties in this country. It was eminently to be desired that such an agreement should be reached. Nothing less could really be durable in the way of a settlement. (Hear, hear.) It was inevitable that at this Conference, free and open as it had been declared to be, there should be much and very important discussion and deliberation in regard to the Report of the Statutory Commission.

It might be well just to recall for one moment only what had happened. The Commission was appointed by the unanimous voice and vote of Parliament to perform duties under the Act of 1919. It proceeded to India and laboured incessantly for a period of three years and in the end a unanimous Report was presented upon it. That Report must necessarily be one of great authority and influence. It must be considered with the greatest care. At the same time, let him not be misunderstood: the recommendations in that Report were not sacrosanct. They would be discussed at the Conference and they might be criticized at the Conference. He thought it was the Chairman of the Commission himself who had said they were appointed to advise and not to decide. It was a constructive scheme presented by them and reached after much anxious deliberation. It bore on the face of it evidence of most careful thought and investigation. It was impossible for the Conference to sit without having this Report before it and giving it a great part of its attention.

To his mind the hand of friendship that was extended to India by the invitation to the Conference was wisely extended. It offered to Indians an opportunity of coming to this country, of formulating their proposals and presenting their views to the Conference, of taking part in all the deliberations and discussions of the Conference, and equally it was open to the delegates from the three political parties here, if they so chose, to make their own proposals. What was essential to be remembered was that all who attended the Conference should do so with free and open minds, prepared to consider all that might be said.

Those who took part in the work of the Simon Commission, who at great personal inconvenience devoted themselves for a period of nearly three years to the work with which Parliament entrusted them, were deserving of the gratitude of the people of this country and especially of Parliament. (Cheers.) He doubted very much whether there could be found a State document which bore the testimony of more careful thought and work than the Report which had been presented. For those reasons he regretted that his Majesty's Government had not seen fit to indicate any intention—indeed, he rather gathered that they had expressed an intention to the contrary—of appointing a representative or representatives of that Commission to sit at the Conference. (Hear, hear.) No one who attended that Conference could present with equal authority and influence the views of the Commission after their long study of the problems of India.

LORD BURNHAM'S QUESTION

Later VISCOUNT BURNHAM rose to ask his Majesty's Government whether, having regard to Lord Irwin's statement at Simla on July 9, the Report of the Indian Statutory Commission will form the main subject of consideration and discussion at the Round-Table Conference which is to assemble here in November next; and to move for papers.

He said the statement on India made earlier in the sitting was so limited that he did not feel he was relieved of the necessity of putting his question. He spoke for himself alone and in no sense on behalf of the Statutory Commission, of which he had been a member; but he thought it his duty as a member of Parliament to raise the question in a House that was still able to exercise freedom of debate without being fettered by the Executive. The Prime Minister, speaking in another place, characterized the question as being lacking in helpfulness. He was unable to understand what the right hon. gentleman meant. The Prime Minister was a strong and almost fanatical believer in the virtues of Parliamentary Government. It would be inconceivable in the spacious days of Parliamentary annals that a Conference fraught with such grave issues, national and Imperial, should not be the subject of debate in both Houses. He only wished for a plain answer to a plain question. He wanted to rescue Indian affairs from the mystification which at present surrounded them—a mystification which in the long run was bound to be as injurious to Indian as to British interests. The Indian extremists had denounced the Report of the Statutory Commission as reactionary and an insult to India and declared that they were not going to pay the slightest attention to its recommendations.

He did not want to bring the Viceroy into the debate; but it was difficult for the plain man to understand what he said on July 9. It had been said that the Conference was suggested in the beginning to the Prime Minister by the Statutory Commission; but both the Prime Minister and the Secretary of State knew full well that that was not the proposal as it was originally made by the Commission. There had been a good deal of talk as to the expediency of the Round-Table Conference being free and unfettered in its method of procedure. That was all very well. But this Conference, like every other Conference, must have an agenda paper, and for that agenda paper his Majesty's Government would be responsible. The Government must ask the Conference not to lay down general propositions, but to formulate concrete and practicable proposals. Generalities, however high-minded and fine-sounding, would not serve. Catchwords had been tried too often in India and had failed. He suggested that the Conference ought to confine its discussion to the report of the Statutory Commission. He had heard it suggested that the British delegation to the Conference should be confined to two for the Government and one each for the Opposition parties. That would be neither adequate nor complete. In no circumstances ought the number of the delegation to be fewer than 12. What was of the first importance was that we ought to be able to hold our own in the sight of the world. There was only one policy in dealing with the affairs of the Indian Empire, and that was the straight line. His only purpose in asking his question had been to clarify the situation, which was dangerously opaque and complicated.

THE GOVERNMENT'S REPLY

EARL RUSSELL, in reply, said Lord Burnham had said many things, not all of them connected with his question on the paper and not all of them helpful. His view that the Conference should not take place without a very full debate in both Houses of Parliament was not very widely shared. The proper time for a debate in Parliament would be after the Conference had come to their conclusions, and Parliament would then have to consider them and reach final determination.

VISCOUNT BURNHAM.—That is too late.

EARL RUSSELL.—I am not aware that the resolutions of the Conference will bind Parliament any more than Parliament is bound by the recommendations of the Simon Commission. It will be for Parliament to decide after the Conference is over; surely that is perfectly clear. Lord Burnham had not given him (Earl Russell) notice of his question as to the number of the British delegates, and it did not seem to be a very important one. Matters were not to be decided by the counting of heads or votes. He would take note, however, that Lord Burnham thought the number should be 12, and he was sure his Majesty's Government would be grateful for that advice and would take it into consideration. He (Earl Russell) had nothing to add to and nothing to qualify in the statement which he had made earlier, and which spoke for itself. Lord Burnham spoke of the confusion of mind and the obscurity that existed; but he had not helped to clarify the situation himself. He spoke in what seemed to him (Earl Russell) a most extraordinary phrase of an ambassador of peace who had been sent to Mr. Gandhi. Was it not clear that the emissaries were in no sense sent to Mr. Gandhi? Lord Burnham ought to be very careful in those matters.

VISCOUNT BURNHAM.—They were authorized to see Mr. Gandhi.

EARL RUSSELL said they merely asked whether they could see Mr. Gandhi; they were not sent to him. It was perfectly obvious that the Conference must have something before them, and the Government were now engaged in settling the agenda paper and the form in which the questions would be discussed. If Lord Burnham wished to render any assistance to the Secretary of State for India in that matter his right hon. friend would be very glad to receive any suggestions, but obviously he could not state the form of the agenda that day, because it did not yet exist. The Simon Report was a report of very great authority, and all the more so because it was unanimous. It was the result of very careful investigation, and was entitled to the greatest possible respect, and it was wrong to suggest that anyone was anxious to ignore it.

VISCOUNT BURNHAM said that there were people in India who were anxious to ignore it.

EARL RUSSELL said that statements had been made by people who had no connexion with the Government, and the noble lord had suggested that those statements must necessarily be adopted by the Government. Why, he did not know. The Government had no responsibility for statements of that sort. Whether the Conference would spend the principal part of their time criticizing the Simon Report, or in making other suggestions thereon, was a question which he could not answer. That would be settled by the Conference itself. The noble lord must remember that the conference would be a free conference; nither the Government nor any of the delegates would enter the Conference with their minds made up, but with open minds. He hoped that would be the spirit in which all the Opposition parties would enter the Conference. While the Conference would not confine their discussions to the Simon Report it was also true that they would not ignore the Report. The Report was no more intended to bind the Conference than to bind Parliament. The Conference would be free to accept it, reject it, or to modify it. That was the only possible condition of a free conference. The suggestions that the Report could be ignored or that it would form the only basis of the Conference discussions were both very harmful.

VISCOUNT PEEL said he was very glad that the Government had wisely decided that all the three political parties should be represented at the Conference, but he agreed that it was desirable that the representation should be substantial, otherwise too heavy a burden would be thrown upon the individual delegates selected. He reinforced very strongly the suggestion that the Government should invite Sir John Simon to take part in the Conference.

VISCOUNT BURNHAM withdrew his motion for papers.

LONDON NAVAL TREATY BILL

LORD PARMOOR, Lord President of the Council, moved the second reading of the London Naval Treaty Bill and briefly explained its provisions.

EARL STANHOPE said he did not propose to oppose the Bill, but there were certain criticisms which ought to be made. That part of the Treaty which extended the prohibitions of the Washington Treaty to aircraft-carriers of 10,000 tons and under and submarines over 2,000 tons applied only to those Powers which signed the Treaty, leaving other Powers, except Germany, free to build whatever kind of ships they chose. Under the Washington Treaty articles were signed by which the Powers agreed that certain rules were to apply both to surface ships and submarines. In the London Treaty surface ships were omitted, and the rules in regard to submarines were somewhat modified. The five Powers had agreed that a submarine was not to sink a ship until passengers and crew were in what was considered to be a place of safety—a rather indefinite phrase, but it was difficult to frame one which would cover the case. But the clause in the Washington Treaty which stated that anyone who broke the rules was liable to be treated as a pirate and tried in a court of law had been omitted from the London Naval Treaty.

LORD PARMOOR said that it would be impossible in a Bill of this kind, which was passed in reference to the London Naval Treaty, to bring in other nations like Germany who were not parties to that Treaty. He agreed that at the present time international law relating to the sea was very indefinite, but to deal with that question agreement between the Powers was necessary, and it would be going outside the clauses of the present Treaty to deal with the problem in the present measure. He thought it was wiser to get the Root Treaty out of the way if they wanted to secure a wider agreement between the Powers.

The Bill was read a second time and passed through all its remaining stages.

The Housing (Scotland) Bill was read the third time and passed.

THE FINANCE BILL

LORD PASSFIELD, moving the second reading of the Finance Bill, said the Revenue estimates showed that the income-tax on the old basis was expected to yield this year £3,000,000 more than last year, and that Customs and Excise, on the old basis again, was expected to yield £2,000,000 more; that, he thought, ought to give a little encouragement to those who were disposed to believe that the country was making no profit at all, and that, in spite of our incorrigible habit of self-depreciation, the income of the country was not only being maintained, but was slightly increasing.

EARL BEAUCHAMP thought that no one could view with satisfaction the putting of the Bill on the Statute-book. The only thing that could be said for it was that it was an honest and straightforward attempt to pay for the extravagance of the late Government as well as of the present. The Chancellor of the Exchequer had added to the expenditure of the country and its debt. In 12 months there had been an increase on a very large scale of the expenditure for the payment of the unemployed, and it was no wonder that another 6d. had to be added to the income-tax, which would still further cripple industry and defer the revival of trade that they had hoped for. It would have been far better to have raised a loan in order to get a large number of people at work instead of paying them under the present system. The Liberal Party's remedy had been attacked as a quack remedy; but there were circumstances in which a quack remedy was better than no remedy at all.

LORD JESSEL said one of the reasons for the increased unemployment was the increase of taxation, and there was lack of confidence in the present Government, although it had to be said that there was depression in every country.

VISCOUNT NOVAR said the land companies to which reference had been made were formed so that supertax on agricultural land should be levied on the same basis as upon all other industries. If there was any shame in the matter, it rested upon the Governments which had laid an undue proportion of taxation on agriculture as compared with other industries.

LORD PASSFIELD, Secretary to the Dominions, said all Governments were in the position of having to resist pressure for further expenditure. On the following day a motion would be proposed in that House asking that further expenditure should be made for sugar. Whatever lack of confidence there might be in the Government, it was very significant that the estimated receipts from income-tax during the current year were more than last year, and, he believed, more than they had ever been. The certification of Bills was carried out by the Speaker of the House of Commons, and the Government were not in communication with him on the subject, but of all the Finance Bills which had come up to their lordships since the passing of the Parliament Act about half had been certified and half had not. He did not know on what grounds the Speaker had acted. It was found convenient to put into the Finance Bills germane matters, and that practice had been followed by Chancellors of the Exchequer on both sides. Lord Novar had reproached the Government for outlawing land companies. Of course, those who sought to evade taxation always assumed that the taxation was unfair and unjust, but while it was right for the individual to seek to evade taxation, if he could do so lawfully, it was also right that the Government should state to the House of Commons their intentions and see that they were enforced.

The Bill was read a second time, and passed through its remaining stages.

BREAKWATERS AT MALTA

LORD STRICKLAND asked whether the Government would consider favourably a recommendation submitted by the Government of Malta that plans and estimates for breakwaters at Marsa Scirocco Bay, Malta, prepared by the chief engineer of that Administration, might be checked and revised as proposed by experts selected by the Admiralty as a step towards what was described by the Secretary of State for Air last year as making Malta the Clapham Junction of the air; and moved for papers. He said that in the event of war between France and Italy we must be either belligerents or neutrals. If we were belligerents, Malta would be hopelessly unprepared; if we were neutrals it would be found that Malta could only be approached by flying-boats, because other aircraft would not be able to cross either France or Italy. Flying-boats could land in four-fifths of the area of the world, whereas other aircraft could only land in selected places. Therefore, if Great Britain was to hold a position at all comparable to its place as the greatest maritime Power, the Government must prepare landing places for flying-boats. The London Naval Treaty had not diminished the overcrowding of the harbours of Malta; it had shifted the centre of naval and air strategy back again to Malta. It was true that a request for £3,000,000 at once, or £300,000 a year for 10 years, for this scheme was not likely to obtain any responses from the Government that day, but he would be satisfied if the scheme was not excommunicated.

LORD THOMSON, Secretary of State for Air, said he was most desirous of assisting the development of aviation throughout the Empire, and they had to recognize the important part Malta might play in that development, but it would be more becoming on the part of the people of Malta if when expressing their passionate desire too improve the island they showed their readiness to put their hands in their pockets to a greater extent. The strategical and Imperial aspects of the question were not being lost sight of, but whether it would be worth while to spend this large sum of money merely to have an additional seaplane base in Malta was a matter for mature consideration.

The motion for papers was withdrawn.

TOWN PLANNING

Replying to VISCOUNT GAGE,

LORD PARMOOR said that the Government were taking steps to obtain the views of local authorities and other bodies interested in the settlement of the difficult and delicate questions associated with town planning, and the Government proposed to take the question of legislation into careful consideration when framing their programme for next Session.

Their lordships rose at 10 minutes to 6 o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS

TUESDAY, JULY 29

The SPEAKER took the Chair at a quarter before 3 o'clock.

The Lords' amendments to the Bournemouth Corporation Bill, Bristol Cattle Market Bill, Bristol Corporation (No. 2) Bill, Cardiff Corporation Bill, Dartford and Purfleet (Thames) Tunnel Bill, Manchester Corporation (General Powers) (No. 2) Bill, and Southend-on-Sea Corporation Bill were considered and agreed with.

Southport Corporation Bill, Boston Corporation Bill, and London United Tramways Bill were read the third time.

THE INDIAN CONFERENCE

STATEMENT BY THE PRIME MINISTER

Mr. BALDWIN (Bewdley, U.) asked the Prime Minister whether he was yet in a position to indicate the composition of the British side of the forthcoming Indian Conference.

Mr. MAC DONALD (Seaham).—The House will remember that the suggestion of a Conference was first made in the letter addressed to me by the Chairman of the Indian Statutory Commission on October 16. He suggested "that in this Conference his Majesty's Government would meet both representatives of British India and representatives of the States."

His Majesty's Government have been considering how, without changing the character of the Conference as indicated in this letter, it can be used so as to give an opportunity to the representatives of India and this Parliament for exchanging and discussing views on the problems with which they are dealing and for understanding each other; and his Majesty's Government are impressed by the advantages that would result from the presence in the Conference of representatives of the other parties in Parliament. Thus we believe that difficulties and differences will be removed and that the legislation to be undertaken hereafter will be facilitated.

For this reason his Majesty's Government propose to invite the leaders of the other two parties to nominate representatives to attend the Conference from both Houses.

But I must make it clear that his Majesty's Government cannot throw off their constitutional responsibility and must retain complete freedom in regard to the proposals which they will subsequently lay before Parliament as the outcome of the Conference to advance the purpose announced by the Viceroy after consultation with his Majesty's Government.

Mr. BALDWIN.—Would the right hon. gentleman tell us, as time is very short before we adjourn for the Recess, whether he has arrived at any conclusion as to the number of representatives to be included?

Mr. MAC DONALD.—At the present moment I am exchanging views on the subject. I should very much like, if it were possible, that the names should be announced before we rise. The number that my mind is playing round just now is three or four from each of the Opposition parties, and I hope that that number will be agreed to, as I am sure that it is the most convenient.

Mr. LLOYD GEORGE (Carnarvon Borougns, L.).—May I ask whether those who represent the two Opposition parties will be there on equal terms with any other delegate; whether they will be of an equal status in every respect and taken into full consultation and will take part in every discussion, whether in a plenary session, committee, or otherwise? Has the right hon. gentleman come to any conclusion as to the representation of the Statutory Commission, seeing that it is not an ordinary Commission appointed by a Government, but a Commission appointed under the authority of Parliament, the very names having been sanctioned by Parliament?

Mr. MAC DONALD.—Certainly, the delegates will be full delegates and will be entitled to sit in plenary sessions, committees, and take part in discussions and be put in possession of all the material necessary to enable them to fulfil their full functions as delegates of the Conference. With reference to the representation of the Statutory Commission, that matter has given my colleagues and myself a good deal of concern, and at the moment we are inclined to say that it would be a great mistake to have them represented as delegates at the Conference.

Mr. MAXTON (Glasgow, Bridgeton, Lab.) said that Mr. Lloyd George should be very well satisfied with the representation that his comparatively small party was receiving at the Conference, and asked the Prime Minister whether, since he had been able to invite such a large proportion of the Liberal Party, he could not see his way to include in the Conference representatives of his own backbenchers who held strong views.

SIR A. CHAMBERLAIN (Birmingham, W., U.).—Clearly it is undesirable that any member of the Statutory Commission should be appointed as a member of one of the party delegations, but is it not clear that this conference ought to have the assistance of a representative of the Commission? Cannot the Government, with the consent of all parties, ask the Chairman of that Commission to be present?

Mr. MAC DONALD.—I am very sorry that I received no notice that this question was to be raised to-day. As the right hon. gentleman and Mr. Lloyd George know, this is a matter that is at present under consideration. The view to which my colleagues and myself have come up to now is that for very strong reasons it would be very undesirable that this should be done. If I had had notice that this would be raised, and I should have been required to give a specific answer, I should have proceeded further than I have gone with my negotiations. But I must tell the House that the view I hold at the present moment is that it would be a profound mistake to do anything of the kind.

SIR A. CHAMBERLAIN.—Does the right hon. gentleman propose to exclude from the Indian representation anyone who has signed any report or has taken part in the Indian Central Committee, or is there to be one rule for Indian representatives and another for British representatives?

Mr. MAC DONALD.—So far as the Indian Central Committee is concerned, I understand that no members will be represented, but we are at present in communication with the Viceroy on the whole subject, and it is awkward for me to say more on the subject than I have done. I have been perfectly candid with the House. We have considered it, we are at present considering it, and are engaged in negotiations about it. At present I think the House would be very well advised to adopt my suggestion.

Mr. LLOYD GEORGE said that he only heard at half-past 11 last night that a statement was to be made, and not a word was said to him about the attitude of the Government to the Indian Commission until a short time ago.

Mr. THURTLE (Shoreditch, Lab.) asked whether the Government, in deciding on this new policy of admitting the Opposition parties to the Round-Table Conference, had taken into consideration the probable serious reaction on Indian Nationalist opinion.

Mr. MAC DONALD.—Yes, we have, and I think it is perfectly obvious that it is not a new policy, and that it is for the good of India as well as for our own good that the discussion which takes place at this conference should be very full and should be representative, and that the Government should have the benefit of listening to the most thorough threshing out of all the problems that will arise and will have to be dealt with by legislation. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. MACLEAN (Glasgow, Govan, Lab.) asked if the three parties were to have the same representation or were they to be represented proportionately to their numerical representation in the House.

Mr. MAC DONALD said he was very little interested in proportional representation regarding this conference. There was to be no voting, and what he wanted was to get a representation which would be efficient in bringing ideas and making examination of the questions before the conference.

THE PRIVILEGE MOTION

MR. SANDHAM'S SPEECH

Immediately after questions the House resumed consideration of the motion proposed yesterday by Earl Winterton (Horsham and Worthing, U.):—

That the speech of the honourable member for the Kirkdale Division of Lancashire, reported in the *Manchester Guardian* newspaper of Monday, July 28, 1930, is a gross libel upon honourable members of this House and is a grave breach of its privileges.

The SPEAKER at once called on Mr. SANDHAM (Liverpool, Kirkdale, Lab.), who said:—May I in the first place express my regret that I was unable to be present in this House yesterday when this matter was raised? In the second place, may I intimate to the noble lord that I only got his letter at 8 o'clock last night? In the third place may I remind members of this House, and the Prime Minister in particular, that I am quite conscious of my duties as a member of this House as to what I ought and ought not to do? I should be quite happy to read the speech referred to in the motion, if the House agreed.

Comrades of No. 9 Division (laughter).—It is now six months since I addressed you. At that time I passed some mild criticism on the Labour Government and I also issued a warning. Six months ago I pointed out that the Labour Government would fail because it sought to deal with the problem of unemployment on precisely the same lines as the Tories. I said then that any Government which tried to solve this problem on other than Socialist lines was doomed to failure. Events have proved that my warning was justified. A year ago at the Brighton conference Mr. J. H. Thomas told us that if we gave him until February of this year he would work wonders. He has! To-day there are 500,000 more men unemployed than when Mr. Thomas took on the job, and now, in sheer desperation, Mr. Thomas has been transferred to a more comfortable post and Mr. MacDonald is now responsible. Mr. MacDonald, if anything, has done worse than Mr. Thomas, and the reason is this: Although there has been a change of men, there has been no change of policy. In fact we seem to have reached a position when our party is the only one in the country that does not possess at least a paper policy. I will deal with that later. When Labour took office, the idle rich, the parasite landlord, the usurer, and the exploiter were all assured that nothing of a Socialist character would be tried. Society heaved a sigh of relief. The election figures had given it a fright. It had begun to picture the serious possibility of a revolting working class demanding justice for itself and its children, but when Society saw that the first great act of the Labour Cabinet was to buy itself new tall hats in order to show its respectability, Society's ruffled feelings were smoothed down. When Mr. MacDonald announced that there would be no Socialism Society laughed aloud. Here, it said, was no Government of the working class, but a collection of perfect English gentlemen, only anxious to maintain the great British tradition——

The SPEAKER, intervening, said that when the motion was moved in the House the whole speech was not called in question. Exception was taken to certain parts of the speech, and the hon. member should now only deal with those parts of the speech which caused the motion.

Mr. SANDHAM.—It has been my grievance—which has been no part of my fault—that the tearing out of certain sentences from the context has altered the meaning altogether.

The hon. member resumed the reading of his speech, when the SPEAKER again intervened to ask him to apply himself to that part to which exception was taken.

Mr. MAXTON (Glasgow, Bridgeton, Lab.).—The hon. member, at the opening of his speech, asked the permission of the House to read his speech. I understand that that was assented to unanimously; and now, to ask the hon. member to recast the whole lines of his speech when he is in the middle of it would be to put him in a most unfair position when he is in a very difficult personal position.

The SPEAKER said that if there were any question of unfairness it was clearly his responsibility for having allowed the hon. member to read that speech. He naturally thought it was the proper thing to give the hon. member a chance to make his statement in his own way; otherwise he (the Speaker) would certainly have been not only accused but guilty of unfairness. He naturally thought that the rest of the speech had some bearing on the passages to which exception was taken. He could not allow the hon. member to proceed on the lines on which he was going. He must confine himself to the passages of the speech to which exception was taken.

Mr. MILLS (Dartford, Lab.).—There is an order on the paper dealing with a private Bill, the Dartford and Purfleet (Thames) Tunnel Bill, which I have had the honour of working through this Parliament. Am I in order, as one of the ordinary members of this House, in demanding that the hon. member who is just attempting to apologize should indicate whether he includes me in his general attack on corruption of members of the House? You cannot get at him outside.

The SPEAKER (indicating Mr. Sandham).—I have given the hon. member my ruling, and I hope he will abide by it.

Mr. SANDHAM, saying "I accept your ruling with very great respect," went on to read further from the speech containing the passages complained of:—

The Mace, as you know, is the symbol of authority in the House of Commons, and it is of gilt. Once there was a real gold Mace. A man called Oliver Cromwell, enraged for the same reason that some of us are to-day, because Parliament was become only a symbol of authority, ordered one of his soldiers to "Take away that bauble." The real gold Mace was lost. What is worse, the Cromwell spirit is also lost. When John Beckett touched the sacred symbol the other day faces went white with horror. When Mr. J. H. Thomas took the initiative some time ago in handing over to the bankers the sacred reality of Parliamentary power, not a thrill of apprehension or regret stirred the conscience of these same custodians of democratic law and tradition. The sheer stupid tradition of this ghost house has got most of the members in its deadly grip. Labour members can and receive bribes to help to pass doubtful Bills in the interests of private individuals. Labour members can get stupidly drunk in this House. But none of these things are against the sacred traditions of the House. In fact, they are in keeping with it. Labour members accepted money from moneylenders and other interests, and it is known that Labour M.P.s get drunk in the House. Our leaders see nothing wrong in that, or at any rate such conduct is not bad enough to create a demand for expulsion. But immediately John Beckett touches the sacred symbol, the gilt toy, all the pack are in full cry. They are righteously indignant as any tribe of savages would be if somebody had desecrated the temple of their favourite medicine man. Indifferent members from the Opposition benches, from the smoke rooms, and the terrace, careless as to India or anything else so long as their capitalist interests are safe; office-conscious snobs from our benches, flattered by a little brief authority; all trooped to vote against the handful of us on whose Socialist conscience the dead and imprisoned Indian martyrs lie heavily. It is too much for Beckett. I know the feeling so well myself.

The SPEAKER.—The hon. member has now concluded that part of his speech to which exception was taken. If he has any further remarks to make upon it I shall be glad to hear them.

Mr. SANDHAM.—I submit to your ruling, Mr. Speaker, with great respect. May I now proceed to read my reply? I came to the conclusion that the position which I was placed in was a serious one, and I sat down and put into writing what I considered to be the reply that I ought to give with the clarity and brevity that I feel is essential in this House. In reply to the noble lord (Earl Winterton), I want to say at the outset that I stand by every word in my speech. (Cries of "Oh!") Frankly, the honour of hon. members opposite is of less concern to me than the honour of the working-class movement. I am not surprised that certain members are indignant at my charges, but I can only marvel that the member who seeks to indict me is the noble lord. Twenty-one years ago in this House he was earning a reputation as being very offensive to any member of this House who came direct from the working classes, and——

The SPEAKER.—That is not the question which is before the House. What happened 21 years ago does not matter.

Mr. MAXTON.—I have never seen in this House an occasion when an individual making a personal statement was interrupted in the same way as my hon. friend. (Cries of "Oh!" and "Order.") I would advise him very strongly to take his seat now and not to rise again.

Mr. BUCHANAN (Glasgow, Gorbals, Lab.).—Let him have fair play.

The SPEAKER.—On all occasions when a member makes a personal explanation it is always listened to most patiently, but it has always been laid down, and I have often referred to the ruling given on these occasions, that the hon. member who is making the explanation must confine himself to the charge which is made against him and to the explanation in defence of that charge.

Mr. MAXTON.—I have the manuscript of my hon. friend, and he was proceeding to refer to the occasion when the noble lord 21 years ago charged the hon. member for West Ham (Mr. Thorne) with drunkenness in this House. Surely when a charge of the same kind is levelled by the noble lord it is legitimate Parliamentary debate to reply to it.

The SPEAKER.—We must confine ourselves to the particular question before the House.

Mr. THORNE (Plaistow, Lab.).—As my name has been mentioned I would like to say with regard to that incident that it is quite true to say that I am not going to have any mud on my name now. (Hear, hear, and cries of "Order.")

The SPEAKER.—That only shows how wrong it is to diverge in this matter.

Mr. SANDHAM (continuing).—Twenty-one years ago in this House he was earning a reputation for being very offensive to any member of this House who came——

A LABOUR MEMBER.—Give us the truth about the bribery!

The SPEAKER.—I must ask the hon. member to confine himself to the question before the House.

LABOUR MEMBERS.—"He is only a coward," "Go on," "Justify it," and "Be a man." (Cheers and interruption.)

Mr. SANDHAM continued his references to Earl Winterton.

The SPEAKER.—The hon. member must keep to the point before the House.

Mr. SANDHAM thereupon resumed his seat, carefully folding his papers and placing them by his side, amid further cries from the Labour benches to justify the charges complained of.

The SPEAKER.—Does not the hon. member wish to proceed any further?

Mr. MC GOVERN (Glasgow, Shettleston, Lab.).—You will not allow him. (Interruption.)

MR. SANDHAM ORDERED TO RETIRE

The SPEAKER.—Order, order. The hon. member for Kirkdale will be pleased to retire while this question is being considered by the House. (Cheers.)

Mr. SANDHAM then left the House, moving slowly along the back benches and without comment.

MR. MAC DONALD'S SPEECH

Mr. MAC DONALD.—The duty of this House is perfectly plain. The noble lord drew attention to a speech delivered by Mr. Sandham. There were two statements in that speech to which special attention was drawn and upon which any action that this House may take will be based. The two statements are as follows:—"Labour members can receive bribes to help to pass doubtful Bills in the interests of private individuals." It is perfectly obvious that the tag there does not mean that we are free to do it if we like, but that, as a matter of fact, it has been done. The second statement is:—"It is known that Labour members accepted money from moneylenders and other interests, and it is known, and so on." Those are the two very serious statements that have been made and which have to be dealt with by the motion of this House. That is my point, and I want to confine the attention of the House at the moment to those two points—one point repeated in two variations. The hon. member appears to-day, and he shows quite clearly that the statement was considered, was written out before it was delivered, and that it was coolly and deliberately given out to the world. To-day he has withdrawn nothing. He has explained nothing. (An hon. member: "Give him a chance" and interruption.) He has justified nothing. The charges are perfectly specific. He must have in his mind facts, men, actions, and he must be asked to inform the representative Committee of this House as to whom he had in his mind and upon what basis he made his charge. In order that that may be done I propose to move an amendment to the resolution to secure that this matter is referred to the Committee of Privileges.

I do that because I want action to be taken at once. I see that there is another resolution or amendment on the paper asking for the setting up of a Select Committee. That is going to take time, and a Select Committee is not sitting. The Committee of Privileges is, as a matter of fact, a Select Committee, and it has all the powers and authority that a Select Committee of this House has got.

Mr. LLOYD GEORGE (Carnarvon Burghs, L.).—Does it sit when the House is not sitting?

Mr. MAC DONALD.—I am afraid that it cannot. That is why I want it to sit now. This is Tuesday, and we shall certainly not rise until Friday, and I believe that the Committee of Privileges can, at any rate, give us some indication between now and then as to what substance there is in those charges. If there is no substance in them it certainly would be able to give us a report to that effect. Therefore, for expedition I propose to move that this matter be referred to the Committee of Privileges.

Mr. BALDWIN (Bewdley, U.).—I have no desire at this moment to make a speech, but as the Leader of the Opposition I wish to endorse every word which has fallen from the Prime Minister, who, as the Leader of the House, has the honour of this House in his hands. I think that the proposal he has made is a perfectly correct one. We are bound to examine into this matter, and we cannot help it. The sooner we do it the better, and I hope that any necessary steps, if such steps are

(Continued on page 8)

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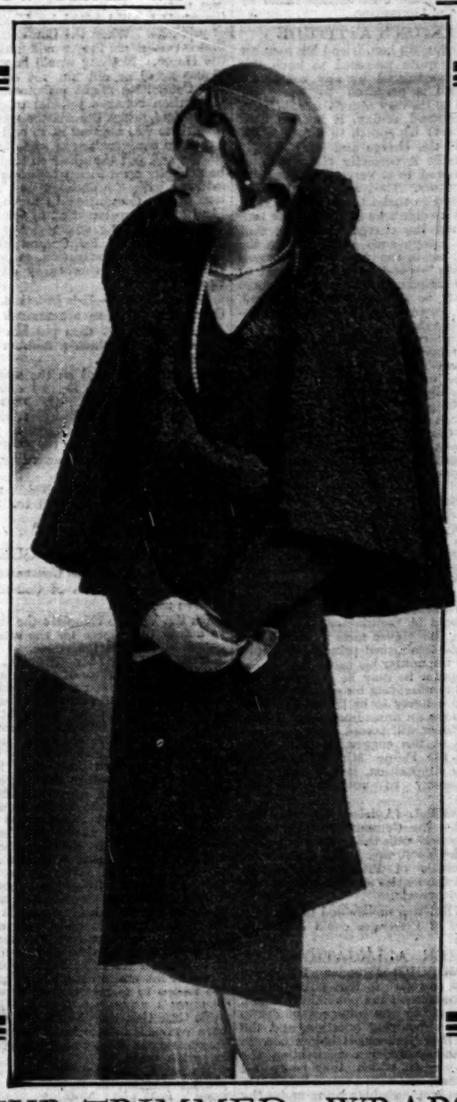

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Parliament

(Continued from page 7)

necessary, to enable the investigation to be continued at a later date after prorogation will be taken. I beg to support the Prime Minister.

Mr. LLOYD GEORGE.—I am quite in accord with the suggestion made by the Prime Minister and with the observations made by the Leader of the Opposition.

MR. MAXTON'S ATTITUDE

Mr. MAXTON.—My hon. friend the member for Kirkdale is quite prepared to have this matter fully investigated by any competent Committee. He is prepared to have the matter probed to its very foundations. (Hear, hear.) He proposed to-day, if he had been permitted to carry his speech to a conclusion, both to extend the charge and limit it. He proposed to make it perfectly plain that his charge was limited to a very small minority of Labour members. That was the limitation that he proposed to make to-day. (An Hon. Member.—"Why didn't he do it?") He proposed to extend the charge by saying that there was not merely such a minority in the Labour Party, but in the other parties as well—(cries of "Oh")—and he was prepared to go before any responsible Committee, where witnesses would be protected and privileged, and to bring forward his witnesses in substantiation of his charge.

Since I have seen the mood and temper of the House to-day and the great unanimity among the front-bench leaders, I cannot feel any confidence in the Committee of Privileges, which, while it may be capable of looking after the good name of the House generally, is not to me a suitable tribunal before whom the hon. member for Kirkdale can appear, because it is quite obvious from the proceedings here to-day that his case has already been prejudged. (Cries of "No," and Hear, hear.) What I am going to suggest is that the Prime Minister should add to the Committee of Privileges one or two members who might be somewhat in the category of the prisoner's friend in a military Court-martial, otherwise I do not think that full justice can be done either to the House of Commons or to the offending member. In these matters there are always two sides. It is absolutely necessary that the prestige of the House should be maintained, but part of the prestige of this House rests upon the fact that it is an old-established principle that one man, however unpopular his cause may be, or however unpopular he may be in person, has full liberty, as representing his constituents, to speak what he believes to be the truth. I do not wish to move an amendment, but I hope the Prime Minister will accept my suggestion. In the event of the suggestion not being acceptable to the Prime Minister and the Leaders of the Opposition, it will be my regrettable necessity to vote against the motion.

SIR H. O'NEILL (Antrim, U.) asked the Speaker whether the Committee of Privileges would normally deal with this matter in public, and, if not, whether it was in the competence of the Committee of Privileges to decide whether or not the matter should be dealt with in public or in private.

The SPEAKER was understood to say that the Committee of Privileges could decide its own procedure.

FURTHER ALLEGATIONS

Mr. SCRYMGEOUR (Dundee, Ind.) said he only wished to refer to that phase of this matter which concerned the possibility of hon. members being under the influence of drink. This had been a recurring question, and the Committee of Privileges ought before now to have had seriously under consideration the palpable fact, with which they were all familiar, that there was such a result frequently in the House as hon. members being under the influence of drink. (Cries of "Order" and "Privilege.") There was no hon. member who could dispute having seen from time to time members of all parties under the influence of drink. (Cries of "Rubbish" and "Privilege.") He submitted that in the interests of the House and common truth, the Committee of Privileges ought before now to have given, and he hoped that it would now give, serious attention to that particular aspect of the affairs of the House. They knew that in the House there were these shebeens—the only part of the country where this provision was made without licence. It was a very serious matter for the Prime Minister to be dealing with an issue of this kind, and particularly with that particular charge, when he himself knew the serious results that had taken place in the House as regarded even the Front Bench before now. (Laughter, and cries of "Oh!" and "Privilege.")

Mr. W. J. BROWN (Wolverhampton, W., Lab.) said that he had never in public or in private made charges of corruption against anybody, but there were charges in existence about which nothing would have been heard probably under ordinary conditions but which became immediately relevant and overridingly important if a member of the House was placed on trial, as it were, for saying that corruption did exist in the House of Commons. If some of the charges which were in existence were to be adequately investigated, a longer period than three or four days would be necessary. If they were to probe this matter to the bottom, two conditions must be satisfied. The first was that those who thought they had information to impart—he was not in the least prejudging whether they had or not or whether the information was of any value or not—must be assured that they could give evidence under conditions of safety. (Laughter.) In the nature of the case the kind of individuals who would speak on this matter would not be the principals but the go-betweens, and the go-betweens in many cases were poor men, who would speak if they could speak safely, but who would not speak if they could not speak safely. Therefore, if the House desired a full investigation into the charge of corruption, it seemed to him that they must give immunity to witnesses and allow adequate time for the investigation of the charges that might be made, with power to the Committee to subpoena, not merely witnesses, but documents.

He had documents in his pocket about which he had said nothing outside or inside the House, but which were going to be investigated if this charge of corruption was gone into, but if he was to produce documents he wanted an assurance that the conditions under which the Committee would operate would be conditions which admitted of witnesses speaking freely and adequate investigations being made. He was entitled to ask the Prime Minister for assurances on two points—as to how the Committee would be composed, and whether it would operate under conditions which would admit of a complete investigation of the truth of the charges made by the hon. member.

Mr. BUCHANAN (Glasgow, Gorbals, Lab.) associated himself with the remarks of the previous speaker. He said it would have been much better if a Committee of Judges outside the House had been appointed to investigate these charges instead of committing the matter to the Committee of Privileges. Mr. Sandham was almost in the same position as a prisoner at the bar of a Court, and some members did not think he was at all likely to get a fair trial. (Opposition cries of "Oh.") Would any Judge who was going to hear a trial have made a speech about it in the tone of the speech which had been made by the Prime Minister? If a member of the jury had spoken as the Prime Minister had spoken—with the same tone and feelings—counsel for the defence would have objected to his being on the jury. The Prime Minister had read out the charge and said that Mr. Sandham withdrew nothing. The whole tone and temper of his speech showed that he thought there was no foundation in fact behind what had been stated. After further criticism of the membership of the Committee, the hon. member suggested the addition to it of Mr. Stephen, the member for Camlachie, and Mr. W. J. Brown, the member for West Wolverhampton.

Mr. E. BROWN (Leith, L.) said that private members in other parts of the House did not share the opinion of Mr. Buchanan. The vast majority of them would regard the Committee of Privileges or any other Committee of the House as being as fair a tribunal as could be got on earth. The members of the Committee of Privileges were:—The Prime Minister, the Attorney-General (Sir W. Jowitt), the Foreign Secretary (Mr. Henderson), the Home Secretary (Mr. Clynes), the Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Baldwin), Mr. Bowerman, Lord H. Cecil, Lieutenant-Colonel Spender-Clay, Sir D. Herbert, and Mr. Macpherson. A Select Committee was limited to 15 members. There were 10 members on the Committee of Privileges, and he saw no reason why Mr. Maxton should not be added to it.

The SPEAKER said that the Committee of Privileges was set up at the beginning of the Session and was limited to 10 members. Therefore no additional names could be added now.

Mr. BROWN suggested that one member of the Committee might retire in favour of some other member. Mr. Sandham, he said, had made such a grave charge against members that it was important that there should be no suspicion outside the House that the House as a whole did not mean to do the member who had made the charge justice.

Miss LEE (Lanarkshire, Northern, Lab.) said that she was informed that the Foreign Secretary was away and could not possibly be back while the Committee of Privileges was sitting. There would thus be a place vacant, to which another member might be added.

LORD H. CECIL (Oxford University, U.) said that the Committee of Privileges was not, strictly speaking, any more than any other Committee a tribunal which could judge anything. The House of Commons alone could judge and alone had power to inflict penalties with contumely. The Committee of Privileges, from its nature, must sit, in the first instance, to inquire into and investigate the whole subject raised by an alleged breach of privilege. When the Committee had made that investigation they would make a report to the House. Nothing would happen until the House acted or did not act on that report. The Committee might recommend further investigation before a judicial tribunal, or they might find, when the matter was scrutinized, that there was nothing in it, and that it arose out of an exaggeration of some trivial circumstance, and put the question aside. It would be perfectly open to any member who was not satisfied with the decision and recommendation of the Committee to move anything he liked on the consideration of the report of the Committee. The whole power lay entirely with the House; the Committee was only a committee of investigation, in order that the House might be thoroughly advised of the circumstances.

Mr. MAXTON.—It is just that report of the Committee which we are anxious about.

The SPEAKER then put Mr. MacDonald's amendment, to which a number of members shouted "No."

The House divided on the amendment, the tellers being:—For: Mr. Parkinson and Mr. Edwards; against: Mr. Kinley and Mr. McGovern. As the tellers advanced to the table to announce the figures one or two members cried, "Watch the Mace."

The amendment was carried by 419 votes to 8—majority, 411.

EARL WINTERTON'S motion, as amended, was then agreed to.

EGYPT

MR. CHURCHILL'S QUESTIONS

The House went into Committee of Supply. Mr. Young, Chairman of Committees (Newton), in the Chair.

On the Vote to complete the sum necessary to defray the charge for the salaries and expenses of the Foreign Office,

Mr. CHURCHILL (Epping, U.) called attention to the state of affairs in Egypt. He said that nearly 600 persons had been killed and wounded in the streets of Cairo and Alexandria during the last fortnight. The riots which took place had led to great destruction of property. A virtual state of siege had been proclaimed in Cairo by the Government, British troops had been held in readiness, strictly confined within their barracks, British ships had hastened across the Mediterranean, and the state of the foreign community had caused the gravest anxiety and had led to complaints being made by them to their Governments with severe censure of his Majesty's Government in almost all the newspapers of Europe. Was it not providential that the British troops had not been withdrawn from Cairo before this situation had developed? Let hon. members imagine if the Treaty which it was vainly attempted to negotiate had come into operation, and that these events had taken place with no British troops nearer than the Canal. Obviously, the Government would have had to give orders to the troops to march, or be conveyed in Lord Thomson's armoured cars, to Cairo, at the same time that this Socialist Government had been compelled to order battleships from the Mediterranean Fleet to appear off the different Egyptian ports.

He asked the Committee to contrast the present position in Egypt with the position there a year ago. Nothing could exceed the tranquillity of Egypt a year ago. But he quite admitted that there was one circumstance in the condition of Egypt a year ago which could not be left where it was. It was impossible to allow Egypt to continue in a condition where all the work of a Parliamentary assembly was suspended. It was clearly necessary for the Egyptian authorities and their British friends and advisers to cooperate in reconstructing and reviving suitable institutions which would enable the legislative assembly to be called into being, for which task they were well circumstanced by the tranquillity of the country.

They were also well circumstanced by the fact that the Prime Minister, Mahmud Pasha, and the then High Commissioner, Lord Lloyd, were looking forward to the construction of constitutional institutions which would have had the effect of providing a proper and adequate foundation for Egyptian government more capable of progress than either the present dispensation or pure protectorate such as had been the case in the past. How had this great change been brought about in a single year, and what acts had the Government committed that had led to this degeneration in the state of affairs?

A year ago the Government laid their hands strongly and vehemently on Egyptian affairs. They provoked the resignation of the then High Commissioner in such a way as to cause the maximum disturbance in Egypt and throughout the East, in such a way as to encourage the subversive forces antagonistic to the Anglo-Egyptian connexion, and in such a way as to strip the successor of Lord Lloyd of almost every vestige of that influence so precious to Great Britain in the conduct of her affairs with Egypt. That was the first step.

The next step was to inaugurate negotiations with the Egyptian Government with the object of reaching a treaty, the main purpose of which should be the evacuation of Cairo and Alexandria by British troops and their withdrawal to the canal zone. This step overlapped the resignation of Lord Lloyd. The negotiations prospered and Mahmud Pasha was taking his draft agreement over to Egypt. Not until he reached Paris did the Government open upon him the full intention of their policy. They informed him that the agreement must be ratified by a parliament elected on a basis of manhood suffrage. If he (Mr. Churchill) were asked to specify where the Government took the disastrous step that produced such evil conditions in Egypt, that was the step that he would specify. From it had flowed all the evils. Even in our own powerful country our affairs had not prospered with the wide extensions that had been given to the franchise. But in Egypt, where the peasant of the Nile valley and the Egyptian fellaheen were the slaves of yesterday and, but for the British influence, would be the slaves of to-morrow, where 95 per cent. of the fellaheen were illiterate and therefore unable to have the protection of the ballot—to pretend that manhood suffrage could be made the electoral foundation for representative institutions was the veriest farce and the most contemptible casting aside of the duty of mental effort that it was possible to conceive. This decision destroyed altogether any prospects of negotiating a reasonable treaty, it destroyed the tranquillity of Egypt, and it destroyed, there and then, Mahmud Pasha, the reasonable man whom the Government used so intimately. The Wafd made the election; no one else was allowed to stand at all and those who voted were dragooned in accordance with the powerful machinery that that corrupt caucus was able to use. The complete destruction of the moderate elements resulted from the decision of the Government and their interference in Egyptian affairs in dictating to Mahmud Pasha the character of the electoral law under which the election was to be held.

Negotiations were resumed with Nahas Pasha in circumstances that certainly doomed them to failure. The treaty was rejected, and the Government had nothing to show at the end of the nine months of disturbing interference in Egyptian affairs. But the consequences of their action remained. They saw now two rival autocracies facing one another in Egypt. It was marvellous how so much mischief could have been scientifically produced, and now, having got them in opposite corners, the Government declared absolute impartiality and were backing both sides. Was it a prizefight that they were promoting on the brilliantly illuminated stage of Cairo? Was it a film that they were making by the banks of the Nile—Charles I. and Oliver Cromwell in an Egyptian setting? He warned the Government that they were not at the end, but only at the beginning, of this conflict. When influence was gone interference emerged, naked, blunt, and crude; and interference in the shape of the movement of ships and the influence of troops was what the Government had been forced to rely on. What we had got to do was to restore British influence, so that we could make one side concede and another forbear, and we had to try to re-create the conditions which were so laboriously and slowly gathered together in the four years preceding the change of Government and which were wantonly squandered on the morrow of the accession of Labour to office. Judged by its results, the Government's policy had made Egypt a worse place for every class and every race to live in than it was at this time last year. They had inflamed all passions, complicated every difficulty, and armed every hatred, and they left us with a future of weakness and embarrassment, the end of which no man could foresee.

PRIME MINISTER'S REPLY

Mr. MAC DONALD said that the right hon. gentleman had forgotten that he and his own Government gave instructions of precisely the same character in 1926 that this Government gave in 1929—at least they were not instructions but advice, and this Government never gave instructions either. Because of that advice given last year Mr. Churchill wished to put at the Government's door all the untoward events that had happened in Egypt since. In 1926 Lord Lloyd, seeing the impossibility of carrying on longer without a restoration of the Parliamentary régime which had been suspended in 1924, proposed to advise the Egyptian Government to conduct elections on the present electoral law, the law which the right hon. gentleman had attempted to hold up to scorn, that was universal manhood suffrage, and his proposal was approved by the then Government. The right hon. gentleman had apparently forgotten two important things. First, he forgot that it was not British troops who were employed in Egypt the other day.

Mr. CHURCHILL.—I stated that they had been strictly confined to barracks.

Mr. MAC DONALD said that the situation was handled in Cairo, in Alexandria, and in Port Suez by troops. The right hon. gentleman said that if the treaty had been put into operation, or at least five years after it had been put into operation, there would have been no troops there, but as a matter of fact the troops themselves were not affected by any provision of the treaty. The second point was that the British troops now in Cairo were confined to barracks. As a matter of fact, the occupation of Cairo, so far as the events of the last few days were concerned, had no effect on the methods by which the riots were put down. But that was not the whole story. The British troops were confined to barracks in Cairo, and, therefore, the barracks in Cairo were not in action, but if the Treaty had been put into operation within five years after the ratification then, according to the provisions of the Treaty, those barracks would have been used by Egyptian troops. If barracks tenanted by troops in Cairo were essential to the maintenance of law and order in Egypt the Treaty made better provision for the maintenance of law and order by the use of barracks in Cairo than the right hon. gentleman himself provided in his time. The fact of the matter was that all this talk about British troops being necessary in Cairo in order to maintain law and order in Egypt had again and again been proved, and never more effectively than by recent events, to be a mere fiction of a rather swollen imperialistic imagination. (Opposition cries of "Oh!")

It had been said that when Mahmud was here never a word was uttered about a Parliamentary régime, that we never said a word to him that the existing system of autocracy was not a sufficiently broad foundation for a Treaty between Egypt and ourselves, and that Mahmud never had that whispered in his ear until he got to Paris. That was not the case. Mahmud and everybody concerned knew perfectly well that when a Treaty between Egypt and Great Britain was going to be made taking out the four reserve points, that Treaty could not be delivered except by a Government that had got at any rate a large measure of support in Egypt. The Government of which the right hon. gentleman was a member recognized that fact. The events of the last few days arose out of circumstances concerning the internal affairs of Egypt. The right hon. gentleman said that our mission was to go up the Nile Valley to protect the fellaheen. What became then of all the bargains we have made with Egypt and all the declarations that Egypt was a self-governing and independent country? Was that reserved in one of the four points? If the fellaheen in the Nile Valley were going to be protected it was their own Government which was going to protect them. Our mission in Egypt was confined now to the safeguarding of four specific points, and one of those points was the responsibility for foreign life and property in Egypt. To refuse to accept that responsibility would be criminal folly. (Hear, hear.)

No such thing as official representations concerning unsettlement among foreign nationals over what had taken place had been made.

Mr. CHURCHILL.—What I said was that there had been bitter complaints by the foreign community in Egypt and that foreign newspapers in almost every country concerned had been scathing in their comments.

Mr. MAC DONALD.—I think the right hon. gentleman should be sparing in any authority which he places in those. Would he be very much surprised if many of these attacks were rather less concerned with matters arising out of Egypt than to weaken the prestige and authority of this country wherever it finds itself mixed up with occurrences like we have here. (Hear, hear.)

PROTECTION OF FOREIGN LIFE AND PROPERTY

One of our responsibilities under the four reserve points was that we must see that foreign life and property were protected. It was in accordance with that responsibility that warships were sent to Alexandria to stand by, and that would be done again and again whenever circumstances might necessitate, and so long as there was no agreement on that particular reserved point. He was glad to say that owing to the state of affairs in Egypt to-day the warships had found it possible to leave. (Hear, hear.) What had we done to remind Egypt both of our interest and of our neutrality? We told Mahmud last year exactly the same thing as the Government of 1926 decided should be communicated to the responsible members of the Egyptian Government. Our circumstances were slightly different because the draft Treaty came in. We told him that in our view an attempt made to get sanction for an agreement such as developed later on into the Treaty after an election which was conducted on a constitution and a franchise which were narrower and less liberal than the Constitution which then existed would be a great blunder.

They never asked that a change in the Constitution should take place; they never interfered with the franchise. They simply said: "If you have any chance of getting an agreement between Egypt and ourselves, our judgment leads us to the conclusion that that attempt ought not to be preceded by an attempt to cook your register, to narrow your franchise, and to give your political opponents the chance of saying that this agreement was effected behind the backs of the Egyptian people, and that the Egyptian people were in no way responsible for carrying it out." That was the advice given to Mahmud, which Mr. Churchill said was the turning-point in British policy. He would repeat that advice again and again should the circumstances arise.

What had they done with regard to our interests and neutrality? They had said: "There is an attempt being made to change the Constitution as it is now." They had said that we were not to be used as tools for the alteration of the Constitution, and that it was not to be given out that it was done with our consent or our connivance, or with our approving knowledge. They had said that it was purely an Egyptian question; that it belonged to that field of Egyptian political activities where Egyptian will ruled without interference by us; that it was their own affair. They had warned them that if, in the change of the Constitution, the conditions of law and order should be so deteriorated in Egypt that foreign life and property would be put in jeopardy, then our responsibility under that reserved condition would be taken up by us and we should have to interfere.

Mr. CHURCHILL.—Interfere in the matter of keeping law and order or in the guidance of policy?

Mr. MAC DONALD.—Interfere in the matter of keeping law and order. He was exceedingly obliged to the right hon. gentleman for the interruption. They were blamed for having warned Nahas as well as the responsible Government. What their advisers, and what the Government, felt was that here was no case for red tape. The opposition against the present Government in Egypt was, in fact, the majority; if Parliament were sitting it would be the ruling authority. It was embarking on a political agitation the result of which had been, designedly or undesignedly, the events of the last week or so. Was it desirable, was it wise, was it the right thing to be so objective that that political machinery should be allowed to work and work and produce events after events which would or might involve us in the obligation to which he had already referred without saying to the political party responsible: "You must bear your responsibilities if results are such as may happen, as, as a matter of fact, have happened"? There they left it. He believed it was a very wise decision, although on strict legalistic lines it might have somewhat exceeded the letter of the law or the bond.

Their position was that Egypt was free to govern itself within the limitations of the four reservations. Within those limitations and so long as those reservations were not brought into question, we had no business to interfere with Egyptian affairs. They had offered a fair chance for settlement on those reservations. There was an Egyptian agreement in existence, and by that agreement they stood. There was one outstanding point: by that they stood. As soon as Egypt was prepared to come to an agreement with us on those lines they were ready to effect it. (Hear, hear.)

MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S VIEWS

Mr. LLOYD GEORGE said he was very glad to hear from the Prime Minister that the Government were fully alive to their responsibility under the Declaration of 1922 to protect the lives and property, not only of our own nationals, but of the nationals of other countries. That was very vital, because there was no doubt at all that unless that duty was discharged effectively there were other countries which would see that their nationals were protected, and that might end, not in the independence of Egypt, but in the substitution of the Government of another country for the rule which we had exercised. (Hear, hear.) Therefore it was very important, not only from the point of view of our own nationals, but also of our prestige in Egypt and throughout the East, that the Prime Minister acted so promptly in sending warships to Alexandria. The Prime Minister was very sanguine that it would not be necessary to call out our troops. He hoped the right hon. gentleman was right, but a policy that would justify the Government in using warships for the purpose of protecting life and property was also a policy that would justify them in using troops if it were necessary to do so, and if the Egyptian Government found themselves unable to cope with the difficulty.

The Prime Minister was very clear that we ought not to interfere in the internal affairs of Egypt, but he was not so sure that some declarations the right hon. gentleman had himself made might not be thought to be interference with the internal rights of Egypt. After all, what kind of franchise on which they elected members was one of the primary rights of any country, and it was a great mistake for us to use what power and prestige we had in a fight between two parties in Egypt if it was believed there that we were taking sides. There was trouble in Egypt. He thought it would emerge all right, but he hoped we were not going to interfere unless there was danger to the life and property of foreigners and of our own nationals. He hoped we should not interfere with the responsible Egyptians thinking out their problems of government for themselves. We had more or less indicated to them that we not merely meant to confer the blessing of universal suffrage on them, but meant to insist that they should take it. Though the right hon. gentleman said he had been giving advice, in substance it was an indication to Mahmud Pasha that the attitude of the Government would largely depend on his acceptance of universal suffrage. He thought that was a mistaken attitude in a case of this kind. (Cheers.) It went rather far. He did not know to what extent we had a right to force Western ideas of democracy and government upon the East. The Prime Minister had not said he was going to impose universal suffrage on the Egyptians—he would not do that—but he was going to impress it upon them. He thought the right hon. gentleman said that if he thought the denial of universal suffrage was going to interfere with law and order he would interfere under reservation No. 1.

Mr. MAC DONALD, intervening, was understood to say he would not like that to go to Egypt. He did not mean that at all. He was not going to lay down a formula and he was not going to lay down a rule. What he said was that if under a given set of circumstances they were advised—and convinced that the advice was sound—that great political changes—he was not imposing anything—but if any great political change was going to be made, in those circumstances the Government, whatever Government was in power, would be perfectly right in saying "We are sure that our responsibility for foreign life and property will have to be undertaken at once." That was what they did. They did it in that spirit and in that method of handling affairs. Beyond that he was not going to say he would go at the present moment.

Mr. LLOYD GEORGE said that if the Prime Minister was satisfied with just that sentence it might not be very mischievous. He hoped we should allow the Egyptians to work out their own salvation in their own way. The responsible leaders of Egypt were thinking out their problems, and if they were left alone, always provided there was no peril which would compel us to intervene, he thought it would be very much better. At any rate, we had a salutary warning as to the perils involved in forcing Western institutions on a people quite unaccustomed to them. He pleaded that the Government here should not seek directly or indirectly to impose a basis of election upon the Egyptian people which their wisest leaders believed to be thoroughly inapplicable to them.

Mr. NOEL BAKER (Coventry, Lab.) said that the real danger in Egypt lay in the uncertainty and the lack of legal basis for the present position. The policy of the Opposition was impossible under present conditions because of a great new fact in world affairs. That was the nationalism of Eastern nations which we in Europe had done so much to create.

SIR R. RODD (St. Marylebone, U.) said that the Government claimed to have adopted an attitude of non-intervention in Egyptian affairs, yet last year is was well known that the agents of the Egyptian Opposition were in active touch with the Government regarding the treaty negotiations. As a result of the introduction of a full-grown parliamentary system into a soil not ready for it, a new and perhaps more insidious tyranny than those gone before now menaced Egypt. An Egyptian "tammany" had been constituted and had often succeeded in controlling the administrative machinery of the country. With regard to the position in Russia, he asked whether the Government were making any inquiries similar to those being made by the United States into the production of commodities by forced labour.

Mr. R. TAYLOR (Lincoln, Lab.) urged that credit facilities to Russia should be eased, especially in the cases of individual traders whose orders to this country would do much to improve our trade and lessen unemployment.

Mr. LLOYD GEORGE also urged the Government to reconsider the terms on which credit was granted for British goods to Russia.

CAPTAIN EDEN (Warwick and Leamington, U.) said he regretted the terms of the Note recently sent to the Egyptian Government. While the intention was to imply neutrality, he was sure that was not the effect which the Note produced.

Miss PICTON-TURBERVILL (The Wrekin, Lab.) said that the foreign policy of the present Government had added to our prestige in the eyes of the world.

Mr. WARDLAW MILNE (Kidderminster, U.) said that he was in agreement with the recent actions of the Government in regard to Egypt, but, unfortunately, their previous actions had led to some extent to the present situation in that country.

SIR K. WOOD (Woolwich, W., U.) said that ever since the agreement with Russia was signed the Government had been put in a degrading and humiliating position. He was very sceptical about the advantages and intentions of Russian trade.

Mr. DALTON, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs (Bishop Auckland), replying to points raised in debate, said there was no intention to deplete the British garrison in Egypt. Whatever changes took place in the disposition of particular units the total strength of British forces would remain for the present undiminished. In regard to Russia questions of possible extensions of credit facilities under the export credit scheme were under active consideration, and if in the debt negotiations that were to begin in the autumn the present Russian Government should show a disposition to make a common sense settlement those who were well acquainted with the psychology of the City of London assured him that it might have some effect on the position of credit for exports to Russia. As for propaganda the Government were not satisfied that the Soviet Government had fully carried out the pledge which they gave when this country signed the protocol for the resumption of relations. On the other hand the Government were not satisfied with a great deal of the evidence supplied by the Conservative Party. The expert committee which was examining the evidence was nearing the completion of its work, and it was hoped that at a comparatively early date the Foreign Secretary would be able to come to a decision as to what action, if any, was appropriate in the light of the results of that inquiry.

The Vote was agreed to.

This being the last allotted day for Committee of Supply, the outstanding Votes were put from the Chair and agreed to. The House then resumed.

HOUSING BILL

The House considered the Lords' amendments to the Housing (No. 2) Bill. The majority of the Lords' amendments were agreed to, but the House disagreed with the Lords' amendment dealing with compensation by 274 votes to 152—majority, 122.

The order for the second reading of the Land Valuation Bill was discharged, and the Bill withdrawn.

The House stood adjourned at 24 minutes past midnight.

PARLIAMENTARY NOTICES

HOUSE OF LORDS

At 3.30

Lord Olivier, motion on conditions in British Colonies dependent on the production of sugar.

Lord Hailsham, question on Pact of Paris.

Lord Brentford, motion to present for Royal Assent the Benefices (Transfer of Rights of Patronage) Measure, 1930.

Public Works Facilities Bill. Committee.

HOUSE OF COMMONS

At 2.45

Army Estimates.

At 10 o'clock outstanding Votes on Report to be put from the Chair.

COMMITTEES

House of Commons.—Capital Punishment, Room 11, at 11. Shop Assistants, Room 16, at 11.

THE MINORITIES OF INDIA

MR. SASTRI AND FUTURE POSITION

At a largely attended meeting held at the Friends' House, Euston-road, last night by the Friends' Service Council, Mr. Srinavasa Sastri gave some indication of the Indian Nationalist outlook in respect to the Round Table Conference.

Mr. Sastri, who took for his title "How English People can Help the Indian Situation," said that ignorant of India, and in some cases prejudiced, as members of the two British Houses might be, they still wished India to come to them again and again. The 1919 Act laid it down in the Preamble that every stage in the future progress of India should be determined by the wish of Parliament. Since the formation of the Indian National Congress 45 years ago Indian leaders had not wavered from the desire to remain in the British Empire, but on a footing of equality.

Mr. Sastri went on to deplore the attacks made upon the Viceroy by men prominent in affairs in this country, for having voiced under the authority of his Majesty's Government the view all along held by Indians that the pledge of "responsible government within the Empire" made in 1917 was equivalent to a promise of leading India to Dominion status. Seven months after Lord Irwin's announcement the Simon Report was published without any mention being made of the announcement. Not only so, but the proposals of the Report were of a character to carry India further and further away from Dominion status. If it went forth seriously to the people of India that at the Round-Table Conference they would have to consider the Simon Report first of all, he could promise that few, if any, Indians would come.

They must come free to put forth their ideals, and his honest opinion was that if the British members desired to get the utmost cooperation from the Indian delegation and their cheerful contribution to the business of the Conference it would be wise to ignore the Simon Report altogether. But if that solution could not be hoped for in the rudimentary state of British generosity in this matter, then it must be open to the Indian delegates to take up which of the many documents available they pleased and how they pleased. It was to be remembered that it was the Indian delegates that were most concerned; it was they who had to be satisfied; it was their country. He pleaded with the citizens of England to treat the Indian delegates as they themselves would expect to be treated in a matter vitally concerning themselves. Defending the Indian demand for "Dominion status with safeguards" against those who argued that Dominion status, like the Deity, was perfect and absolute, and admitted of no restriction or deduction, he asked what harm was there in India saying that she wished for the same status as Canada or Australia, subject to the safeguard and limitations which were necessary to meet her peculiar conditions.

RESERVATIONS

Reservations must be made in respect to the Indian States and the Army; and the minorities would ask for safeguards. The desires of Mohamedans and the depressed classes would be carefully considered at the Conference; and he was certain that the Nationalists would be able to satisfy these minorities. Their position under the revised Constitution would not be worse but incomparably better than to-day, because they would then be a part of the Government.

It was his most earnest hope that all parties in India would come to the Conference. Within the last two or three days there had been a most encouraging lull in the disorders in India. There was also a hope, it might be a faint hope, that the peace mission of Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Mr. Jayakar to Mr. Gandhi would yield a good result, and that the Congress Party would be represented at the Conference, if not by their outstanding leaders, then by men of the second order. If the Congress Party was represented, he was confident there would be this result—the attainment of the greatest part of the Nationalist demand. If they did not come he was not so sure of the result; but the success of the Conference was his earnest hope, so that the British and Indian people might work together in harmony under one flag and one order of free institutions.

MR. J. C. C. DAVIDSON, M.P.

PRESENTATION FROM STAFF OF CONSERVATIVE CENTRAL OFFICE

Mr. J. C. C. Davidson, M.P., at the headquarters of the Conservative Party, Palace Chambers, Westminster, last evening, was presented by members of the staff of the Conservative and Unionist Central Office, on his retirement from the chairmanship of the party, with an original etching of Westminster Bridge by Samuel Scott (1747), and an illuminated album containing facsimile signatures of the subscribers.

The album, which was inscribed "A Message of Good Will," and contained a sketch of the Houses of Parliament "from the chairman's window," bore the following address:—

"The members of the staff of the Conservative and Unionist Central Office, both in Westminster and the provinces, desire you to accept this album as a token of their respect and esteem. It is intended to convey to you their gratitude for the kindly interest you have taken in their welfare during the 3½ years that you have presided over the office as chairman of the party. And, within its covers, lie the sincere good wishes of all those whose signatures appear upon its pages."

Mr. H. R. Topping, principal agent of the party, in making the presentations, said that universal regret was felt by the staff when it became known that Mr. Davidson was leaving. The gifts, to which over 240 had subscribed, were expressive of the gratitude they all felt for what he had done for them during his chairmanship.

Mr. Davidson, in returning thanks for the gifts, said that the loyal support he had at all times received and, in later days, the real sympathy, were to him a source of the greatest satisfaction and pride. When he accepted the chairmanship he did so solely with a desire to serve the party, and it was that spirit of service which prevailed throughout the central office, and which would go far towards carrying the party to victory. The Conservative triumph in Canada that day was an excellent omen.

FINSBURY LIBERALS AND THEIR CANDIDATE

LOSS OF CONFIDENCE

Dr. W. J. Pinard, prospective Liberal candidate for Finsbury, has announced that he will appear on the platform at a meeting to be addressed by Lord Beaverbrook at Finsbury Town Hall to-night. At a special meeting of the members of the local Liberal Association on Monday night a resolution was passed that "the meeting, no longer having confidence in the political leadership of Dr. W. J. Pinard, rescinds the resolution adopting him as prospective Liberal candidate." The meeting was called on the receipt of a letter from Mr. G. F. Rowe, chairman of the London Liberal Federation, who wrote to Mr. Robert Shaw, the president of the local association.

The Executive Committee of the London Liberal Federation regrets to learn that a meeting is to be held in Finsbury, ostensibly by the Finsbury Liberal Association, at which Lord Beaverbrook is the chief speaker, and that Dr. Pinard, the prospective candidate for Finsbury, is also speaking. It is clearly wrong that such a meeting should be held under Liberal auspices, seeing that Lord Beaverbrook is the author of a policy, inaccurately called "Empire Free Trade," which has been unhesitatingly condemned by the Liberal Party and its leaders. It is especially regrettable that the meeting should be announced as called by the Finsbury Liberal Association. We are glad to know that you and your fellow officers do not approve of what is being done, and we hope that you will be able, without delay, to deal suitably with Dr. Pinard and to take steps to put the association right in the eyes of all good Liberals.

Mr. Shaw said last night that the meeting was wrongly announced as being under the auspices of the Finsbury Liberal Association.

Dr. Pinard stated last night that he was still determined to contest Finsbury at the next election. He would stand as an Empire Free Trade Liberal. He believed that the Liberal Party could save itself only by adopting that policy. The meeting of the association on Monday night was not representative. The resolution was carried, but the voting was only 50 to 39.

The figures at the last election at Finsbury were:—

G. M. Gillett (Lab.)	17,970
Sir William Ray (Con.)	9,026
W. J. Pinard (L.)	4,855
Lab. majority	8,944

INTERNATIONAL HORSE SHOW, 1931

The Twentieth International Horse Show will be held at Olympia from Thursday, June 18, to Saturday, June 27, 1931.

THE TERRITORIAL ARMY

44TH DIVISION IN CAMP

SIGNS OF IMPROVEMENT IN RECRUITING

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

BEAULIEU, JULY 29

The units of the 44th (Home Counties) Division which have pitched their tents here are allaying a fear that arose in many minds when the proposal to draw upon Regular battalions and depôts for assistance during the training period first was mooted. The fear, fairly common among the southern divisions, was lest the assistants—the N.C.O.s especially—should supersede those whom they were intended to assist and thereby prevent their hosts from utilizing opportunities which can only occur at the training camp.

So far as this division is concerned those fears are entirely groundless. Scattered over a dozen units here are 30 officers from the Regular battalions and depôts of the regiments represented in this camp, more than that number of Regular N.C.O.s, and several student officers from Camberley Staff College, yet it is impossible to discover a single case of supersession. The officers, assisting in the production of minor schemes and acting as umpires when occasion needs, are setting the Territorial officers free for executive duties with their commands, and the N.C.O.s are, as they were in past years, entirely instructors to the specialists. The latter certainly are rather more numerous than in former training seasons; but the increase was made necessary by the formation of machine-gun companies.

Those machine-gun companies are responsible, I believe, for a more optimistic outlook than formerly existed in the 131st and 132nd Infantry Brigades. Most of the machine-gun companies are about 100 strong; some are over that number, and practically every company has brought its full complement to camp.

The 131st (Surrey) Infantry Brigade, commanded by Colonel Lord Roundway, has in camp 75 regimental officers and nearly 1,100 other ranks. Of those numbers the 4th Queen's Royal Regiment (Lieutenant-Colonel B. L. Evans) accounts for 22 officers and 230 other ranks; the 5th Queen's Royal Regiment (Lieutenant-Colonel C. R. Wigan) for 19 and 294; the 5th East Surrey Regiment for 16 and 240; and the 6th East Surrey Regiment for 18 and 252.

In Colonel H. C. W. H. Wortham's 132nd (Middlesex and Kent) Infantry Brigade the marching-in states were rather heavier. The 5th Queen's Own Royal West Kent Regiment (Lieutenant-Colonel A. F. Hooper) paraded 12 officers and 336 other ranks; the 7th Middlesex Regiment (Lieutenant-Colonel S. C. M. Smith) close upon 400 of all ranks; and the 9th Middlesex Regiment (Lieutenant-Colonel G. W. H. Tupper) 20 officers and 320 other ranks. I did not see the marching-in states of Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. Parmeter's 8th Middlesex Regiment, but I saw the battalion on the road and should say it fell little if at all short of 360.

In addition to the two infantry brigades of his division, Major-General Peck has in camp his Divisional Signals (Lieutenant-Colonel R. E. Coleman), over 200 strong; his Divisional Train (Lieutenant-Colonel S. A. Medcalf), at a strength of about 70; the 131st Field Ambulance (Lieutenant-Colonel J. Vincent Bates), with six officers and 60 other ranks; and the Divisional Ordnance Section, from Chatham, under Major G. M. Coombes.

Signals completed their camp duties by furnishing all the necessary internal communication facilities on Monday and for the remainder of the fortnight they are at liberty to devote themselves entirely to their own specialized training; but, if service be the best form of training, then the Services detachments are more fortunate. Lieutenant-Colonel Medcalf's command, with their own two motor-lorries and six others lent by the Eastern Command, are doing supply and transport service to the Division; the Ordnance Section, although not so fully employed, is also carrying out Divisional duties, and the R.A.M.C. unit has set up a receiving hospital, for which it is responsible, although the prospects of use on this healthy camp site are not alarming.

BETTER TYPE OF MEN

Machine-gun companies excepted, no unit has brought much more than 80 per cent. of its headquarter strength to the first week's training, and, although the arrivals next Saturday should raise the proportion considerably, the gain in most cases will do little more than compensate for the departure of others. The difficulty of inducing every employer to release his Territorial Army employees for a fortnight has not lessened this year, at least not in the Southern Counties, and, so far as the smaller employers are concerned, there is no solution to the problem.

Nevertheless, the recruiting outlook is distinctly better than it was at this time last year. Every unit is more than replacing its wastage, and, in two of the Middlesex battalions, extension of service is better than it has been in any previous post-War year. There is not and never has been in these two brigades any lack of officers; the need for more recruits of the right type to the ranks is, however, still pressing. The qualifying clause "of the right type" possibly explains the lack of numbers. The men in camp are of the right type in every way. They are taller, especially in the Middlesex units, than their predecessors of five or six years ago, and, judged by the platoon training of the past two days, they are keener. A wise discrimination exercised in the acceptance of recruits is, I am assured, accountable for this improvement; and something must be allowed for the attraction which such an intricate weapon as the Vickers gun holds for intelligent youth.

I mentioned in my previous dispatch that the G.O.C. had nothing beyond Brigade operations on his programme. Those exercises will take place late next week, and to prepare for them this week is given entirely to platoon and company training and the early days of next week to battalion training and exercises.

PASSING OUT OF AIRCRAFT APPRENTICES

"MORE OPPORTUNITIES FOR PROMOTION"

The passing-out inspection of aircraft apprentices of the September, 1927, entry No. 1 Royal Air Force School of Technical Training, Halton, Bucks, was held yesterday by Air Vice-Marshal T. I. Webb-Bowen, who distributed the awards.

Speaking of opportunities of promotion, Air Vice-Marshal Webb-Bowen said that things had been speeded up, and that it was going to be possible to become a warrant officer very much more quickly than it was now, and that there were going to be many opportunities for warrant officers to get commissions in the stores branch.

The Sir Charles Wakefield Scholarship was won by Leading Aircraft Apprentice Thomas George Lamb Gale. Cadetships have been offered to and accepted by T. G. L. Gale, Robert Alfred Copsey Carter, and Stanley Jackson Marchbank. The Elliott Memorial Prize was awarded to Carter.

The passing-out inspection of aircraft apprentices of the January, 1927, entry Royal Air Force Electrical and Wireless School, Cranwell, took place yesterday, the inspection being made by Air Vice-Marshal R. H. Clark-Hall.

Two prizes given by the Air Ministry for the aircraft apprentice obtaining the highest aggregate marks in all subjects and for the highest marks in educational subjects were both won by J. Friend. The Air Ministry's prize for the aircraft apprentice obtaining the highest marks in technical subjects was awarded to A. Ward.

ARMY STAFF COLLEGE NOMINATIONS

The following officers have been nominated by the Commander-in-Chief in India to the Staff College, Quetta, for the course beginning in 1931:—

Captain J. C. F. Holland, D.F.C., Royal Engineers; Captain J. S. Lethbridge, M.C., Royal Engineers; Captain G. Carr-White, Prince Albert Victor's Own Cavalry; Captain E. W. Lickman, 18th King Edward's Own Cavalry; Captain L. C. Pale, 4th/7th Rajput Regiment; Captain G. G. C. Bull, 4th/19th Hyderabad Regiment.

Letters to the Editor will be found on page 17

CADET TRAINING

PUBLIC SCHOOLS O.T.C. ON THE PLAIN

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

LUDGERSHALL, JULY 29

By nightfall to-night there were nearly 10,000 cadet members of the Public Schools O.T.C. (Junior Division) under canvas at Tidworth Pennings and Tidworth Park camping grounds for their annual training, which will continue until August 6.

The school with the longest journey, Portora Royal, of Enniskillen, were among the first arrivals during the week-end, and yesterday about 1,400 cadets and their officers arrived by train and road, the majority coming by rail. These included the Harrow contingent, 240 strong, Bromsgrove, and Cheltenham. Altogether six special trains were unloaded at the station.

Soon after noon to-day the first of 17 special trains reached Tidworth. Others followed in rapid succession, camp officers meeting the trains and directing the contingents to the camping grounds. It was not until late this evening that the final train arrived, and when the last contingents put in appearance the early arrivals were getting ready to settle down for the night.

To-day, after conferences, battalion commanders reconnoitred ground, and the organization of battalions went on throughout the day. To-morrow progress will be made with the preliminary stages of interesting training programmes. Section training will first of all occupy the attention and the use of weapons and fire control will be demonstrated and practised. On Thursday, in both camps, platoon training will be the chief feature—platoons in attack and defence, protection when halted, dispositions, organization and duties by day and night. On Friday night two battalions of each brigade will be engaged in night operations, and night operations for the other two battalions in each brigade will be held on Saturday night. On Monday all battalions will complete their training, to wind up on Tuesday with inter-battalion schemes, in which the Royal Artillery and Tanks will cooperate.

The following are the schools represented in each camp, together with the strength of their contingents:—

Tidworth Pennings Camp.—Aldenham School, 120 cadets; Bloxham School, 70; Cambridge and County School, 35; Charterhouse, 120; Cheltenham College, 260; Churchers College, 35; City of London, 150; Cranbrook School, 60; Dartford Grammar School, 25; Dover College, 120; Downside School, 150; Dulwich College, 200; Elizabeth College, 50; Felsted School, 130; Forest School, 45; Hereford Cathedral School, 40; Herne Bay College, 50; Hertford Grammar School, 35; Ipswich School, 35; Kelly College, 45; King's College (Taunton), 45; King's College School, 135; King's School (Bruton), 55; King's School (Rochester), 35; Louth School, 30; Malvern College, 230; Monckton Combe School, 90; Monmouth School, 50; Newton College, 45; Oratory School, 60; Perse School, 60; Plymouth College, 60; Guildford Royal Grammar School, 80; Rydal School, 60; St. Edmund's School, 50; St. Lawrence College, 85; Sir Roger Manwood's School, 50; Stamford School, 30; Stowe School, 150; Taunton School, 100; University College School, 100; Victoria College, 55; Wellington School (Somerset), 60; West Buckland School, 60; Weymouth College, 75; Winchester College, 240.

Tidworth Park.—Abingdon School, 35 cadets; Alleyn's School, 145; Allhallows School, 45; Ardingly College, 70; Berkhamsted, 145; Birkenhead School, 80; Bournemouth School, 35; Brighton Grammar School, 40; Bromsgrove School, 170; Chigwell School, 50; Clifton College, 245; Dean Close School, 80; Emmanuel School, 80; Epsom College, 125; Framlingham College, 50; Handsworth Grammar School, 40; Harrow School, 240; Hurstpierpoint College, 65; King Edward's Grammar School, 35; King Edward's School (Bath), 25; King's School (Canterbury), 120; King's School (Warwick), 55; Maidstone Grammar School, 35; Northampton School, 50; Nottingham High School, 60; Portora Royal School, 35; Radley College, 160; Reading Grammar School, 35; Reigate Grammar School, 210; Newcastle Royal Grammar School, 60; St. Dunstan's College, 95; St. Edward's School, 140; St. John's School, 60; St. Paul's School, 120; St. Peter's School, 95; Skinner's School, 45; Solihull School, 60; Sutton Valence School, 70; Tonbridge School, 200; Trent College, 90; Wantage School, 35; Wellington College (Berks), 215; Westminster School, 105; Wilson School, 80; Woodbridge School, 45.

ARMY COMMISSIONS

THE ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS

The next Army Entrance Examination is announced to begin on November 18. There are open for competition at this examination 85 cadetships at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, and at least 200 cadetships at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst. To be eligible to sit for this examination a candidate must have reached the age of 18 years on January 1, 1931, but must not have reached the age of 19 years on that date. Successful candidates will, if physically fit, join their respective institutions on January 30, and the duration of the courses of instruction will be approximately 18 months.

In the case of the cadets who will enter the Royal Military Academy commissions will be granted in the following approximate proportion:—Royal Artillery, 67 per cent.; Royal Engineers, 19 per cent.; and Royal Corps of Signals, 14 per cent. The cadets entering the Royal Military College will receive commissions in the Cavalry, Foot Guards (on recommendation by the officer commanding the regiment which the cadet wishes to join), Infantry, and Royal Tank Corps of the British Service, and in the Indian Army.

Forms of application may be obtained from the Secretary, Civil Service Commission, Burlington-gardens, London, W.1, and should be completed and forwarded to the Commissioners in time for delivery on or before September 24. No form of application received after that date will be accepted in any circumstances.

ARMY'S AUGUST WORK

BRIGADE AND DIVISIONAL OPERATIONS

The battalions of the 7th Experimental Infantry Brigade complete their training to-morrow at Tidworth, and at the end of August will enter on six days' brigade operations. The 4th Guards Brigade encamp at Goodwood on August 18, returning to Pirbright by August 25 to train with the 2nd Division in inter-brigade and divisional work for a week. The Catterick brigades begin training on August 18, and will assist the East Lancashire, Manchester, Liverpool, and South Lancashire Territorial Brigades. The 15th Infantry Brigade goes to Buxton. Anti-Aircraft units will encamp at Upavon on Friday for a fortnight, and the 1st Cavalry Brigade at Aldershot will be in operations with the other arms at the end of August. This week preparations are being made for the 4th Division moving into the Suffolk area, where training will begin on August 26 with the Division concentrated. The battalions in Northern Ireland train at Bohill next month.

FRANCE AND THE IRISH FREE STATE

MINISTER'S RECEPTION IN DUBLIN

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

DUBLIN, JULY 29

M. Charles Alphand, the new French Minister to the Irish Free State, presented his credentials to the Governor-General at the Viceregal Lodge, Dublin, to-day. He was escorted from the French Consulate-General to the Lodge by a detachment of mounted infantry, and when M. Alphand handed his papers to the Governor-General a salute of 15 guns was fired in the Phœnix Park. The streets were lined with people, who gave M. Alphand a cordial reception.

In a speech the new Minister said that he was proud to establish the first diplomatic bonds between two nations that always had been so close to each other. France and Ireland had derived from the same Celtic source that ardent patriotism and love of liberty which were common to the two peoples. "I shall devote myself wholeheartedly," he said, "to the development of our intellectual and commercial relations, and I hope that we shall soon be able to conclude a treaty which will be a further proof of our desire to make those relations still more cordial.

In his reply the Governor-General said:—"By this act the Government of the Republic completes its formal recognition of our country as a sister State in the world community of nations."

MR. JOHN FIELD

Notification appeared in last night's *London Gazette* of the annulling and rescinding of the bankruptcy proceedings in the case of Mr. John Field, described as at present residing at the Majestic Hotel, Cannes, and lately residing at The Ridgeway, Golders Green, and lately carrying on business at Moorgate, E.C., merchant. The grounds of annulment are stated as: "It appearing to the Court that the receiving order herein ought not to have been made."

PARLIAMENTS OF THE EMPIRE

PRIME MINISTER'S APPEAL

AN ALL-PARTY OUTLOOK

The Speaker presided at the annual meeting of the United Kingdom Branch of the Empire Parliamentary Association, held in Westminster Hall yesterday.

Before the meeting the AGENT-GENERAL for WESTERN AUSTRALIA (the Hon. W. C. Angwin), on behalf of his Government, presented to the branch a chair specially carved in Australian wood, and bearing the Royal Arms and the arms of Westminster and of Western Australia. The SPEAKER, who accepted the gift on behalf of the branch, recalled the fact that in 1921 a replica of the Speaker's chair in the House of Commons was presented to the Canadian House of Commons, and in 1926 a similar gift was made to the Australian Commonwealth House of Representatives. This interchange of gifts, he said, was a symbol of the general "concert" that existed between the different Governments throughout the Empire. The Speaker then sat in the chair.

The PRIME MINISTER, moving the adoption of the report, said:—

This year is going to be one of the great deeply-marked years in the history of the British Empire. We have had already one of the most important Imperial conferences—the Imperial Press Conference. In the autumn we are to have the Imperial Conference, which has to face constitutional problems the like of which we have never had to face before. We have to make up our minds that there is life and change in the Empire as in individuals. We cannot live in the past, and we must not be too eager to imagine that we are living in the future. The great art of continuing life is the art of combining the two, and whoever has responsibilities connected with the coming Imperial Conference will succeed only in so far as they can practise and apply that art with success.

NATIONS MORE THAN PARTY

What I feel here, with the Speaker in the chair, and with a gathering in front of me of men who sit by me and men who sit opposite to me in the House of Commons, is this—that surely the time has come when, without putting any false values upon party and without talking—as some people, I think, talk quite erroneously—about "non-party," we might think a little more and act a little more as "all-party." The government of this country has been built up upon party divisions, upon Governments and Oppositions, and however inconvenient it may be and however often it may try the temper and patience of Governments, I do not believe that we shall ever get away from that. But what we can keep away from is the conception that when one party is in power no other party exists so far as it is concerned. An attempt—which Imperial matters give a most admirable chance of making—should be made to get all our Imperial questions considered first of all by all parties, remembering that the nations of the Commonwealth, after all, are very much greater than party.

It is mentioned in the annual report that the coming annual visit should be from the Dominions to this country in 1931. When we visit the Dominions we find that we discover ourselves in other people. It is a great revelation in self-development, and if we benefit from that we may say that "our other selves" may also benefit by seeing us—their original likenesses—at home. When one goes to the Dominions one is sometimes irritated by reference to our lack of knowledge of them. There is a great deal in that. I have even been emboldened to suggest that the lack of knowledge is mutual. There is nothing that will remove that mutual lack of knowledge more than that, when we visit the Dominions and they come here, we should address bodies of members of the various Parliaments.

Mr. BALDWIN, seconding, likened the relationship of the Dominions to the Old Country to that of sons to their father. He said he never had quite the intimate relationship with his father that he later possessed until he was 30 years old. Visits exchanged between the members of the various Governments helped to cement that relationship more than anything else.

When the executive committee were being elected, Miss WILKINSON pointed out that there were no women members and suggested the names of the Duchess of Atholl and Miss Megan Lloyd George.

The SPEAKER pointed out that the committee had power to co-opt.

Mr. J. H. THOMAS said that if the Dominions and the Old Country could be compared to sons and their father, the opinion of the "old man" must be considered sometimes. He intended to ask whether the time would come when they would consider giving Dominion status to the Old Country. (Laughter.)

DELEGATION NEXT YEAR

The annual report of the Empire Parliamentary Association for 1929-30 mentions that there has been no delegation this year, but that next year a delegation will be invited to visit Great Britain. The report explains the local reasons (chiefly General Elections) which made it unsuitable for a delegation to go anywhere this year, and proceeds:—

"There has been, however, unquestionably a general expectation in oversea Parliaments that one of the next visits should be paid to the United Kingdom, where no Parliamentary visit and Conference has taken place for 14 years. The Executive Committee of the United Kingdom Branch carefully considered the question of extending an invitation for the year 1930, and apart from the circumstances mentioned above they came to the conclusion that the present year would be unsuitable. A large number of Conferences, both of an Empire and an International character, had been arranged for 1930—including the London Naval Conference, the Imperial Press Conference, and the Imperial and Economic Conferences—and it was considered far more suitable to extend an invitation for a Parliamentary visit and Conference in London for the year 1931 or 1932, when it would be hoped that all the Dominion Parliaments and the Central Legislature of India could be thoroughly represented. This visit and Conference would thus, it was judged, be one of the features of the year and would at the same time celebrate, at the centre of the Empire, 20 or 21 years of existence of the Empire Parliamentary Association, which was founded at the Coronation of his Majesty in 1911."

The report also states that in future all expenses of delegations will be met by the country visited, saying:—"In order to ensure the freest and widest choice of delegates to serve upon these delegations, the principle has now been definitely established that the inviting country, by a vote of Parliament, bears the whole of the expenses not only of hospitality in the country but also of the cost of transport, outgoing and return, of each delegate from each Parliament. In this way every delegate is placed on a complete and absolute equality, irrespective of his means."

The report gives a comprehensive list of the meetings for study or mutual acquaintance which the association has arranged in the last year, and announces that it is now limiting the number of general social functions, at which only generalities can be expressed, and concentrating on private meetings which make possible heart-to-heart talks between visiting Parliamentarians and those in this country.

EX-SERVICE MEN'S CLUB STRUCK OFF REGISTER

Brighton Ex-Service Men's Club was yesterday, at the Brighton Police Court, struck off the register after the steward, JOHN GILLETT, and the stewardess, JESSIE COLLINS, had been fined each £5 for supplying intoxicants after hours. Similar fines were inflicted on members of the club committee, and a number of members of the club were fined for drinking on the premises after closing hours. It was stated that the proceedings were brought following a long series of police observations, the result of complaints made by residents in the district about the conduct of the club. The MAYOR, in announcing the decision of the Bench, said: "We feel that those responsible for the management of the club have been guilty of frequent, flagrant, and deliberate breach of their own regulations. As an ex-Service man I am jealous of the reputation of ex-Service men. Conduct of this kind besmirches the record of the great body of ex-Service men, who are well behaved and law abiding."

MIDDLESEX SESSIONS ACQUITTALS

Without calling upon the evidence for the defence, the jury at the Middlesex Sessions yesterday stopped the case against STANLEY HARMAN, 28, engine fitter, who had been committed from Tottenham on a charge of stealing a motor-car, and he was discharged.

ALBERT EDWARD HOY, 28, described as a landscape gardener, who was committed from the Acton Police Court on a charge of stealing a bag of cement, was also found *Not Guilty*, and was discharged.

MYSTERY OF RUSSIAN SWEETS

SUGGESTED PROPAGANDIST PURPOSE

Confectionery manufactured in Russia is at present being sold in this country at prices which must be greatly below the cost of making, packing, and transport. The extent of the sales is not known, but the sweets appear to be retailed chiefly in the poorer districts and at shops which deal in "cut price" goods.

A correspondent whose attention was attracted by a card in a sweet shop in the Borough announcing "Russian Bon-bons at 2½d. per quarter pound. Usual price 4d." bought a small quantity of the confectionery. All the sweets were paper wrapped. One variety named "Karamel Liliput" was labelled in German "Staals-Konditorei des Pistschetrert, Odessa," together with an inscription in Russian characters giving the original name of the manufacturers in the Ukranian (Small Russian) tongue. The words "Made in Russia" were printed in smaller letters. Another type was labelled "Konfekt Schmetterling." The various kinds were sugar-covered and had centres of plain chocolate, fruit, or chocolate mixed with hazel nut. It is stated that the sweets are being offered at as little as 8d. a pound.

The Manufacturing Confectioners' Alliance is aware of the importations and is inquiring into the extent and character of this new form of foreign competition.

Messrs. James Pascall, Limited, of Blackfriars-road and Mitcham, say that Russian sweets are being sold in considerable quantities. This firm claim to be the originators of the wrapped bon-bon and they are therefore particularly concerned by the distribution of an imitative product at a price with which the English manufacturers could not compete. One sample which has reached them is a sweet with the word "London" stamped on one side—a definite copy, it is submitted, of one of their own make.

The curious feature of this unwanted dumping is that according to private information which reaches London sugar for Soviet citizens is at the moment practically unavailable. In a letter received this month it was stated that no sugar was to be obtained in the Government shops and for a kilogram secured privately with much difficulty the price was approximately equal to 4s. a pound in English money. The suggestion is made that the introduction of the sweets into England is a form of propaganda intended to convince working-class purchasers that as Russia can export surplus supplies there cannot be a scarcity of sugar and other commodities in the U.S.S.R.

FUTURE OF THE CADET MOVEMENT

A NEW CENTRAL AUTHORITY TO BE FORMED

The future of the Cadet Corps was dealt with yesterday by Field-Marshal Lord Allenby in a speech to officers at a luncheon at the annual camp of the Public Secondary Schools Cadet Association on Marlborough Common.

LORD ALLENBY said that in spite of the Government's decision in respect to grants, they were not going to sit down in disappointment and despair. The great organization represented by the cadet movement must be kept alive. The other cadet associations were ready and anxious to combine with them and keep alive the spirit which animated and inspired them. They had already begun to devise a scheme that would set up a central authority superintending and co-ordinating the various bodies and arrange for a continuance of these camps and of the training which was their object. This was being done with all respect for and obedience to the ruling that no military training was to be given.

FIELD-MARSHAL SIR CLAUD JACOB said he happened to be governing another big organization which had been singled out by the Secretary of State for War for early extinction, and they were jolly well going to see it through. Whatever they did they must not get cold feet; they must not think that their movement was going to be smashed up. They could instil discipline into cadet units whether they had rifles or not.

Referring to the Church Lads Brigade, Sir Claud said that for 20 years they went along without any grant or recognition from the Government and they could go on for a similar period without. If every boy paid a penny a week, that would make up for the whole of the grant, and through the generosity of friends they would be able to provide the same camp equipment and other things. Things would work out all right in the end even if they had to give other commands than right and left turn and walking-sticks took the place of rifles.

ROYAL EMPIRE SOCIETY

ELECTION OF NEW CHAIRMAN

Colonel Weston Jarvis, who was a close friend of the late Cecil Rhodes and has been identified for some time with the 1820 Settlers' Association, has been elected chairman of the Royal Empire Society. For the first time the society has elected two deputy chairmen, Sir Malcolm Robertson and Sir Archibald Weigall.

The council of the society has authorized the formation of a women's section with three subsections, devoted to hospitality, information, and educational propaganda. Lady Elibank, Lady Davson, and Lady Sandeman Allen will be responsible respectively for the organization of the three subsections. The information subsection has already held a meeting with the wives of Governors who have attended the recent Colonial Conference, and the hospitality subsection hopes to organize an evening reception for Dominion and Colonial students and post-graduates in this country in the autumn.

Membership of the society has now reached 18,230. Commander Reynolds, who toured various parts of the Empire last year to enrol new members, will visit Ceylon, Egypt, Sudan, and Palestine on a similar mission in the coming winter. Early next year he will proceed to Buenos Aires to enrol members of British communities in South America who attend the British Empire Exhibition, which, as already stated in *The Times*, is to be held there in March and April. He will later cross the Andes, visit British communities in the Pacific Coast cities, and on the return journey will call at the West Indian Islands.

The India Committee of the society, of which Sir John Kerr is chairman, is examining the report of the Simon Commission chapter by chapter, and in response to requests from provincial branches in Britain Sir Henry Lawrence, Sir William Barton, and Sir Michael O'Dwyer have been invited to address meetings on India.

CRIMES OF VIOLENCE

ARREST FOR MURDER OF MONEYLENDER

A man named Fred Gill was arrested in Whitehaven, Cumberland, on Monday night in connexion with the attack, at the end of last week, on Mr. Oliver Preston, a moneylender, of Keighley, Yorkshire. Mr. Preston was believed to have been attacked in his office on Friday night or early on Saturday morning, and died on Monday without recovering consciousness. He was discovered on Saturday morning lying on a couch in the office with severe head wounds, apparently caused by a steel tube.

Gill was brought up at Keighley Police Court yesterday and charged with murder. He was described as an electric motor driver, of Providence-place, Keighley, and his age was given as 25. Superintendent Holt asked that Gill should be remanded in custody until to-morrow. Detective-sergeant Saycell then gave evidence of arrest, and stated that when charged Gill replied, "I did not do it." Gill was accordingly remanded.

WOMAN ATTACKED

Miss Rose Vine, 29, of Peabody-cottages, Herne Hill, was attacked in Brockwell Park yesterday by a man who struck her on the head with a spanner, seized her handbag, and ran away. Brixton police are now looking for her assailant, who is stated to be a young man.

While the man was running away he was seen by two men, but when they approached him he readily disarmed them of their suspicions by stating that a young woman had been knocked down and injured in the park, and that he was going to fetch a doctor. The two men continued through the park, and a few moments afterwards found Miss Vine lying on the ground suffering from injuries to the head. They informed a policeman, and a doctor was called. He treated Miss Vine for two scalp wounds, and she returned home. Miss Vine told the police that she was on her way to work when a man came upon her in the park and struck her on the head with a spanner. He immediately seized her handbag, which contained only a few shillings, and ran away.

THE WESLEYAN CONFERENCE

DR. LOFTHOUSE ON ORDINATION

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

LEEDS, JULY 29

At the closing session of the Wesleyan Conference at Leeds to-day 49 young ministers who had completed their term of probation passed the required tests, and, being received into full connexion with the Conference, were publicly ordained at Oxford Place Chapel. The President, Dr. Herbert Workman, conducted the service, and was assisted in the imposition of hands by the President-Elect, Dr. Ryder Smith, and two of the ex-Presidents, Dr. Barber and Dr. Chadwick, and by other ministers.

The ordination charge was given by the ex-President, DR. WILLIAM F. LOFTHOUSE. For at least seven years the Church had been watching and testing them, he said, and their ordination took place only when the Church had become convinced after the fullest consideration that they had been called of God to the work of the ministry. There were those in other Churches who would claim to say of their ordination that it conveyed a power over men's minds and souls, or over the grace of God, a power not possessed by the laity, to bind and to loose, to pronounce sins forgiven, to consecrate plain bread and wine so that they were changed into the very substance of the Body and Blood of Christ. That was not the view of their Church about ordination. The Church did not claim to give the Holy Ghost, but it did give to those who were recipients of that gift its authority to preach the Word and to administer the Sacraments.

From the moment of their ordination, humanly speaking, their future was assured. The ministry into which they entered was a brotherhood which cared for the comfort and good name of its members as jealously as any trade union, but therein lay their greatest peril. They must pay strict attention to habits of devotion and to the duties of their holy office.

He urged them to prepare themselves to meet the new demands of the present day. The standards of conduct, of respectability, and of comfort had risen definitely and surprisingly since Wesley's day among all the white races. But the nations of the East, India and China, shaken by the bewildering impact of half-understood Western ideas and catchwords, were rushing blindly into the unknown. On the one hand, men were looking wistfully to companionship and the brotherhood of nations, and, on the other, they were preparing to use all the horrible weapons of destruction which science had devised. This was the world into which they were called to exercise their ministry. The greater part of it would be spent in the enlarged United Methodist Church which, healed of its dissensions and returning to its earlier loyalties, would be able more effectively to meet the new challenges.

The following ministers were elected chairmen of the London and Provincial Synods:—

First London, the Rev. Dr. Alfred Sharp; Second London, the Rev. Dr. Herbert Workman, President of the Conference; Third London, Dr. Scott Lidgett; Bedford and Northampton, the Rev. Sherwin Smith; Kent, the Rev. Wesley Hughes; East Anglia, the Rev. William Heap; Oxford, the Rev. Ernest Green; Portsmouth, the Rev. Arthur Bestall; Channel Islands, the Rev. Arthur Wilks; Devonport and Plymouth, the Rev. George Vernon; Cornwall, the Rev. Herbert Rider; Exeter, the Rev. Arnaud Scott; Bristol and Bath, Dr. Ferrier Hulme; Cardiff and Swansea, the Rev. Thomas Naylor; South Wales, the Rev. Evan Isaac; First North Wales, the Rev. Hugh Evans; Second North Wales, the Rev. William Owen Evans; Birmingham and Shrewsbury, the Rev. Frederick Benson; Macclesfield, the Rev. Matthew Wintersgill; Liverpool, the Rev. James Irving; Manchester, the Rev. John Colwell; Bolton, the Rev. Arthur Myers; Halifax and Bradford, the Rev. Walter Armstrong; Leeds, Dr. John Lightley; Sheffield, the Rev. Baron Hay; Nottingham and Derby, the Rev. John Freeman; Lincoln, the Rev. Dennis Kemp; Hull, the Rev. Cariss Sidnell; York, the Rev. Alfred Spring Sharp; Whitby and Darlington, the Rev. Alfred Guile; Newcastle-on-Tyne, the Rev. John Birtwistle; Carlisle, the Rev. Seth Swithenbank; Isle of Man, the Rev. Gorton Edge; Scotland, the Rev. Wilcox Stocker; Zetland, the Rev. William Ackroyd.

A special memorial service was held for the 73 ministers who during the past year had died in home work and on the foreign field. Among the more prominent of these were the Rev. Mark Guy Pearse, who, with the late Rev. Hugh Price Hughes, founded the West London Mission 43 years ago; Dr. Henry Burton, a well-known expositor and hymn writer; the Rev. W. Fiddian Moulton, nephew of the late Lord Moulton; and the Rev. Valentine Ward Pearson, who for many years was Principal of the Sheffield Training College for Teachers.

The conference closed with the confirmation by the Legal Hundred of all its acts and appointments, and the signing of the official *Journal* of its proceedings by the President, Dr. Herbert Workman.

Mr. Isaac A. Mack, of Liverpool, chairman of the Wesleyan Methodist Trust Assurance Company, presented to the president of the conference two cheques of £5,000 to be devoted to the fund for worn-out ministers, making the total contribution of the company to that fund £145,900.

THE DEATH PENALTY

SUPPORT OF SIR JAMES PURVES-STEWART

Evidence regarding the operation of capital punishment in Sweden was given last night before the Capital Punishment Committee of the House of Commons by M. Victor Almquist, a member of the Swedish Prison Administration.

The death penalty, he said, was not in accord with the best interests of a civilized community, and it ought to be abolished altogether. The most effective deterrent should be the knowledge that every murder would be immediately discovered and punished. In 1910 the death penalty in Sweden was not enforced and in 1921 it was abolished by law. Crime statistics indicated that its abolition had not adversely affected the homicide rate. Murderers serving life sentences in Sweden were in general manageable prisoners, and after about 25 years were usually pardoned on conditions. He had never known a released murderer commit a second murder.

Sir James Purves-Stewart, senior physician of Westminster Hospital, who has made a special study of diseases of the brain and nervous system, expressed the opinion that the death penalty should be retained. "Fear," he said, "plays a great part in human nature and the fear of death is the most intense of all fears. The man who does not have a certain dread of death is abnormal in some way. The criminal who has no fear of death is the most dangerous of all for we have nothing adequate to deter him from committing a premeditated crime."

The committee adjourned until to-day.

ROAD ACCIDENTS

MISHAP TO POPLAR MISSION PARTY

A motor-coach, one of 37 conveying a party of 1,500 women and children from the Poplar Mission, London, to Sheerness yesterday for their annual outing, struck a telegraph pole while rounding a dangerous bend, four women and two babies being hurt. A passing motorist conveyed the injured passengers to Minster Poor Law Institution, where they received medical attention for cuts and shock. They were Mrs. Jones, Mrs. Coker, Mrs. Regan and baby, and Mrs. Bearpark and baby—all of Poplar. Mrs. Bearpark and her baby were detained in hospital. Mrs. Lax, wife of the superintendent of the Poplar Mission, with the secretary, visited the hospital soon after the passengers had been admitted, and took charge of those less seriously hurt. The remaining 36 coaches arrived safely at Sheerness.

A woman visitor to Dawlish was killed by a motor-omnibus shortly after her arrival in the town on Monday night. She was Miss Hull, of Leeds, who, accompanied by her aged mother, had just left the train arriving at 6.42. The two women were crossing the road at York-gardens when the omnibus came round the corner and knocked both of them down. A wheel passed over Miss Hull's chest, but her mother was not much hurt.

A collision occurred in High-road, Leytonstone, yesterday afternoon between a motor-cycle combination, a motor-coach, and a tram-car. The driver of the combination, Harold Collier, 27, of Kennington-road, Stratford, was thrown under the motor-coach. He was detained at Whipps Cross Hospital with severe head injuries. His condition is stated to be very serious.

DRIVER'S DEATH AT THE WHEEL

While driving a motor-car in Grosvenor-street, W., yesterday, George Henry Redwood, of York-terrace-mews, N.W., apparently lost control of the car, which mounted the pavement and knocked down several railings. Crossing the road, it smashed some railings and a pillar outside another house, and came to a stop. Redwood was taken to Middlesex Hospital, where, although his injuries were comparatively slight, he was found to be dead. It is believed he was taken suddenly ill at the wheel.

WORLD POULTRY CONGRESS

FINAL SESSIONS TO-DAY

VALUE OF GENETICS TO BREEDERS

The World Poultry Congress and Exhibition, which was opened at the Crystal Palace by the Duke of York on July 22, closes at 10 p.m. to-day, and the final assembly of delegates and members opens at 10 a.m. The usual entertainments will be available, including the free cinema theatre, band concerts, and also the dog show, opened yesterday by the Dog Owners' Club, and staged in the Canada Building.

At a dinner given by the Crystal Palace trustees on Monday special reference was made to the valuable cooperation of the Crystal Palace authorities and the general manager, Mr. H. J. Buckland, in contributing to the popular success of the gathering.

The last day of the conference sessions showed no diminution of enthusiasm. In the breeding section a subject of interest was raised by DR. A. L. HAGEDOORN, University of Leiden, who submitted the importance of cooperation between geneticists and poultry breeders. At present, it was contended, the majority of geneticists have no idea of the real problems of the breeders, and the people to whom the interpretation of scientific work falls generally lack the requisite scientific foundation. He suggested the following branches of practical work which might be undertaken by geneticists in cooperation with breeders:—(1) The production of new breeds by adding a genetic factor to an established breed; (2) establishing a new recessive variety of an established breed; (3) experiments with hybrids and their progeny; (4) teaching the first principles of genetics to breeders and advisory workers; (5) the establishment of a consultation bureau for applied genetics; and (6) cooperation with officials in devising improved systems of laying tests.

Some particulars of the origin of the Barnevelder and Welsummer breeds were given by two Dutch breeders. In the neighbourhood of the village of Barneveld (Geldenland Province) various kinds of fowls were kept for many years, and though at times pure breeds were introduced there was no attempt to obtain uniformity until 1910, when the name Barnevelder was given to the type which was evolved. The Welsummer came into being about the same time, being kept on the heavy clay land along the river Ysel to the north of Deventer. The type was gradually evolved from the diversified fowls of the district, and, as with the Barnevelder, special attention was devoted to the production of large brown eggs. It is to be noted, by the way, that the Welsummer is classed as a medium heavy breed, not as a light breed, as has frequently been claimed in this country.

WEIGHT OF EGGS

PROFESSOR WILLARD C. THOMPSON (U.S.A.) dealt with the economic significance of variations in weights of eggs laid by individual hens. He stated that from a study of the trap-nest records of 717 White Leghorn hens no correlation was found to exist between the annual egg production total and the precentage of either first, medium, or small eggs. He presumed that egg weight behaves as a separate factor in inheritance, and must be treated as such in selection.

In the nutrition section a contribution from Japan emphasized the high nutritive value of the protein of soy bean cake, and gave reports of experiments designed to show that, when used with proper quantities of calcium, sodium, and chlorine, its feeding value is equal to that of fish meal as a protein supplement in poultry rations.

Another contribution on modern brooding methods came from DRS. R. M. BETHKE and D. C. KENNARD, Ohio Experiment Station, who dealt with modern accomplishments in rearing chickens in confinement which have been made possible by the better understanding of certain vitamins in poultry nutrition. It is suggested, however, that the most satisfactory plan for commercial practice is to rear the birds intensively until they are able to do without heat, and then to grow the pullets intended for egg production and breeding on suitable range. In rearing chickens in confinement greater care and skill must be exercised in feeding and management.

In the economics section Mr. A. S. JUNIPER, in a paper on the British market for imported table poultry, stated that our imports total about 32,000 tons annually, of which about 12,000 tons came from Ireland and the remainder from Russia, France, the Netherlands, Italy, and South-east Europe. There are indications that in the future the production of table poultry will be greatly increased, and it behoves the distributing trade, especially the retailers, to try to stimulate a greater demand, for unless household consumption is increased values will fall, and the wholesale distributing trade will experience difficulty in marketing the available supplies.

The economic importance of the frozen egg industry in the United States was another contribution which provided material for serious consideration in this country. The trade in frozen eggs in America had doubled in the last five years, and the fundamental advantages of this trade are that eggs can be packed in unlimited quantities during the short period of heavy production, and there is no deterioration in storage. Other advantages are that the labour cost for packing frozen eggs is less than for the grading of eggs for storage in the shell; there is no labour or depreciation involved in reconditioning frozen eggs on removal from storage; and by using frozen eggs the baker suffers no loss of material through bad eggs in the batch. Originally the freezing of eggs was only a salvaging process applied to lower grade eggs, and the products were sold at a low price. To-day it is a recognized system of distribution with certain economic advantages for serving a limited class of trade.

BRITISH DOGS

With the object of giving visitors to the Congress an opportunity of seeing British dogs, an exhibition was arranged yesterday at the Crystal Palace by the Dog Owners' Club, and remains open to-day. Sixty-three varieties are benched, among which are some well-known champions. Prince George's handsome Great Dane, Ch. Midas of Send, is there, and he took part in some obedience tests yesterday, being placed second in the class for dogs other than Alsatians. Air-Vice Marshal Lambe, who judged, gave the first and third prizes to Mr. Gordon Stewart's Ch. Ulana of Send and Mona of Send. The first three in the Alsatian class, judged by Mr. de Pinto, were Miss D. Homan's Flora Tacoma of Rigi, Mrs. and Miss Workman's Igor of Ceara, and Mr. E. J. Kleeman's Rolf Bruno of Shepherdsvale. Later, the leading three of each breed repeated the programme under Lady Kitty Ritson.

A *conversazione* was given at Guildhall to welcome the delegates to the Congress. The Lord Mayor, the Lady Mayoress, and the Sheriffs received the guests, who included:—

The Greek Minister, Dr. Addison, Minister of Agriculture, and Mrs. and the Misses Addison, Sir Edward Brown, Mr. F. C. Elford, Captain E. T. Morris, Sir Charles Howell Thomas and Miss Thomas, Lord De La Warr, Sir Edward Crowe; the Agents General for Alberta, British Columbia, Nova Scotia, Ontario, Quebec, Queensland, New South Wales, South Australia, Tasmania, West Australia, and Victoria; the Master of the Poulters' Company, the Principal of the Royal Veterinary College; the Mayors of Westminster, Battersea, Bermondsey, Bethnal Green, Camberwell, Deptford, Finsbury, Fulham, Greenwich, Hackney, Hammersmith, Hampstead, Holborn, and Stoke Newington; Mr. H. E. Dale, Dr. V. E. Wilkins, Mr. Wm. Hamnett.

ALLEGED LIBEL ON ART DEALER

ARTHUR BENNETT, a fruit merchant, of Acre House, Long Acre, W.C., was sent for trial at the Central Criminal Court, from Marlborough-street Police Court yesterday, on a charge of publishing a malicious and defamatory libel concerning Maurice Lewis, managing director of Lewis and Son (Objets d'Art), Limited, art dealers, 74, South Audley-street. Mr. Percival Clarke and Mr. Byrne (instructed by Messrs. Romain and Romain) were for the prosecution, and Mr. St. John Hutchinson (instructed by Messrs. Judge, Hackman, Meyer, and Judge) was for the defence. The only witness called was Mr. Cyril Lewis, son of the prosecutor, who said that on July 1 he opened a number of letters addressed to his father, and among them was one in Mr. Bennett's handwriting. He handed it to his father. The letter contained the alleged libel. The defendant was admitted to bail in his own recognizances in £50.

POLICE-CONSTABLE REBUKED

During the hearing of a case at the Middlesex Sessions yesterday against two men charged with receiving stolen property, a constable stated in his evidence that one of the men had a previous conviction. The DEPUTY CHAIRMAN (Sir Herbert Nield, K.C.) rebuked the constable and said:—"If the police do not know enough not to mention anything about previous convictions then it is time they did know." The trial was stopped, and was postponed until the next sessions.

LAW OF PLATFORM TICKETS

RAILWAY COMPANY AND AN INVOLUNTARY JOURNEY

Sir Curtis George Lampson, whose address was given as Taormina, Cookham, Berkshire, was the defendant in what was described as a railway test case at the Wandsworth County Court yesterday.

The Southern Railway Company and the Pullman Car Company sued Sir Curtis Lampson for £2 8s., first-class single boat express fare from Victoria to Folkestone Harbour; 3s. 6d. Pullman car supplementary fare; first-class single ordinary fare from Folkestone Central to Charing Cross; and 2s. Pullman car supplementary fare. Sir Curtis Lampson did not appear.

Mr. A. T. Denning, for the plaintiffs, said that on January 22 last Sir Curtis Lampson, who had purchased a platform ticket, was seeing some friends off by the Continental boat express train at Victoria and entered a Pullman car to bid his friends farewell. While he was in the car the train started, and he was carried to Folkestone Harbour station, where he was asked to pay the fare from Victoria. He refused to do so on the ground that he was not warned at Victoria of the departure of the boat train. The railway company's contention was that ample warning was given to Sir Curtis, but that in any case no warning was necessary as in entering the Pullman car Sir Curtis was a trespasser. Afterwards Sir Curtis travelled back to London, and again refused to pay his fare.

Replying to Judge Harington, Mr. Denning said that it was explicitly stated in the conditions that the holder of a platform ticket was prohibited from entering the company's trains, and that any such person entering the trains and failing through any cause to detrain should pay the fare chargeable in respect of such a journey.

JUDGE HARINGTON.—If a platform ticket holder enters a train and is carried on it is his own fault.

A Pullman car conductor said that on the return journey to Charing Cross he asked Sir Curtis Lampson for his ticket and he replied: "I have not got a Pullman ticket nor a railway ticket. I do not intend to pay, and the company can do what it likes."

JUDGE HARINGTON.—I cannot conceive what defence there is. I do not wonder that the defendant does not appear.

Mr. Denning asked for costs on the higher scale, saying that it was a matter of interest to the general public.

JUDGE HARINGTON.—I think that the general public would be very much astonished if judgment were not given for the railway company.

Mr. Denning.—I understand that on the average three people with platform tickets travel in this way every day. This is a test case.

Judgment was given for the sum claimed with costs on scale A.

VACATION COURSE IN EDUCATION

AMERICAN EXAMINATIONS

Mr. FRANK ROSCOE, secretary of the Royal Society of Teachers, gave a lecture on methods in senior schools at the City of London Vacation Course in Education at the Holborn Restaurant yesterday.

DR. P. B. BALLARD, chairman of the Child's Study Society, in a lecture on selective and other tests, declared that we took examinations far too seriously. "They are not a matter of life and death, as many of our young people seem to think," he said. "We used to have far too great a belief in the infallibility of examiners, but examiners have now been found out. (Laughter.) There is a great deal of luck about an English examination. Those of you who have failed will realize this. In England if we want to select pupils for anything we have only one method, the method of examinations. And we have only one type of examination, that is the good old type of examination with which you and I are acquainted." In America, said Dr. Ballard, they had three ways of choosing students for the university. These were by examinations, by the record of the students at high school, and by the intelligence test.

Mr. J. B. PRIESTLEY, the novelist, said that in all the conflict and chaos of the new world which had emerged since the War there seemed to some to be little place for art, and especially the art of letters.

RUSSIAN REFUGEE BOUND OVER

CHARGE OF SETTING FIRE TO HAY

At the Middlesex Sessions yesterday HELEN MOTCHALOFF, 37, was charged with maliciously setting fire to a crop of hay belonging to Jesse William Landon at Great Missenden. The defendant, who conducted her own defence, when asked to plead, replied, "It was not arson; I burned my own hay."

Mr. FREDERICK LEVY, prosecuting, said that Mrs. Motchaloff was the wife of an ex-engineer commander of the Russian Navy, and with her husband came over as a refugee and settled in Buckinghamshire. Mr. Landon owned Cobbler's Hill Farm, Great Missenden, Bucks, and on the farm was a field known as Howard's Field, which, said Mr. Levy, had been the subject of considerable litigation. On July 7 haymaking was in progress, and heaps of hay were lying in the field. One heap was collected by Mr. and Mrs. Motchaloff. The bailiff of the farm, Moses James Brown, saw Mr. and Mrs. Motchaloff come through a gap in the hedge. Mrs. Motchaloff, said Mr. Levy, was seen by the bailiff to stoop down over a heap of hay, which burst into flame. He turned them off the field, and in doing so saw some matches in Mrs. Motchaloff's hand.

Mr. Levy said that at some time or other apparently Mrs. Motchaloff had approached the late Lord Buckingham with a view to purchasing Howard's Field from him. Mr. Landon, however, was now the owner of Cobbler's Hill Farm, and the field was part of the farm estate. Since 1928 litigation had taken place between Mr. Landon and Mrs. Motchaloff, and after the sale of the farm to Mr. Landon the Motchaloffs, counsel alleged, had trespassed on Howard's Field. Mr. Landon had applied for an injunction, and at the beginning of May an injunction was granted in the High Court by Mr. Justice Clauson. The injunction was disobeyed, and an application was made for the Motchaloffs to be committed for contempt of Court. An appeal in connexion with the injunction came before the Court of Appeal, and it was dismissed with costs.

Mrs. Motchaloff, in the witness-box, denied committing arson. The charge, she said, was not justifiable, as she was the owner of the land and held the title deeds.

The jury returned a verdict of *Guilty*, adding that they were of opinion that the defendant was labouring under a mistaken sense of injustice.

Police-sergeant Gubbins said that Mrs. Motchaloff, who was of Rusian nationality, after coming to England as a refugee, went to live in Buckinghamshire. With her husband and four young children she occupied a wooden hut at Cobbler's Hill. Her husband endeavoured to earn a living by pianoforte playing, and she gave lectures on education.

The CHAIRMAN said that Mrs. Motchaloff was a woman with a grievance, which she had got into her head, and she must get rid of it for the sake of her husband and her children. She had set up wild charges of perjury and forgery, and the Court had to restrain her. She was a perfect nuisance in that part of the world. She would be bound over in her own recognizances in £10 to be of good behaviour for two years.

EUROPEANS AND THE I.C.S.

CANDIDATES FOR FORTHCOMING EXAMINATION

The list of applicants to sit at the Combined Examination for the Home and Indian Civil Services and Eastern cadetships, shows that the number of Europeans competing for the I.C.S. is high, notwithstanding the unsettled state of India and the prospect of constitutional changes.

The total of European candidates entering for the I.C.S. (mostly in combination with the Home competition) was 70 in 1925, and this was a substantial improvement on the figure before the proposals of the Lee Royal Commission on the Superior Services in India. In the following year the number rose to 93, and in 1927 to 112. In the two following years the numbers were 121 and 116. At the impending examination the total is 103. The number of Indian candidates has risen from 55 in 1925 to 204 this year, each annual examination having registered an increase. Of the 204, no fewer than 196 have marked their applications for the I.C.S. only, while only 14 Europeans have done so. There are seven Ceylonese candidates, the same number as in 1925, but only half the totals for 1926 and 1928.

News in Brief

George Webb, 47, a signalman, was found fatally injured on the L.M.S. line at Hendon early yesterday morning.

The Finnish four-masted barque Lawhill arrived off Queenstown yesterday after a voyage from Wallaroo, South Australia, lasting 122 days.

Mr. Reginald Rupert Ramuz, of Leigh-road, Leigh, a Southend solicitor, was fined £10 at the Southend Police Court yesterday for being drunk in charge of a motor-car.

A platelayer named Thurston, who lived at Maple-road, Surbiton, was killed on the Southern Railway line near Esher Station yesterday by a Bournemouth express train.

Sarah Ann Hughes, 21, of Howland-street, Tottenham Court-road, fell from a second-floor window of her home yesterday, and died shortly after admission to Middlesex Hospital.

Notice is given in the *London Gazette* that a petition of Sir George Arthur, and others, praying for the grant of a Charter of Incorporation to "The Imperial Service College" has been presented to his Majesty in Council. Petitions for or against the grant should be delivered at the Privy Council Office on or before September 30.

NEWS IN ADVERTISEMENTS

The following items are taken from the advertisement columns in this issue of *The Times*, where details will be found:—

An honorary physician is required for the South Devon and East Cornwall Hospital, Plymouth. (p. 3)

Applications are invited for appointment as Scientific Assistant in the Coastguards and Fisheries Service of the Egyptian Government. (p. 3)

The London County Council invite applications for the position of Headmistress of the County Secondary School, Clapton. (p. 3)

A 2,000-acre farm in Kenya Colony is for sale. (p. 1)

Notice is given that an Order has been made by the Charity Commissioners establishing a scheme for the regulation of the charities known as the Clara Baroness de Hirsch Convalescent Home and the Helène Raphael Fund. (p. 3)

UNOPPOSED BILLS

IMPROVEMENTS IN SOUTH COAST TOWNS

The Unopposed Bills Committee of the House of Commons, presided over by Mr. H. Dunnico (Consett, Lab.), had before them yesterday a number of Bills promoted to obtain Parliamentary sanction to Provisional Orders granted by the Ministry of Health.

Worthing Corporation sought power to acquire the necessary land for constructing a new road to be known as the Tarring by-pass road and roads connected therewith.

MR. H. J. COMYNS, of the Ministry of Health, presenting the Bill to confirm this Order, said there was no doubt that the congestion of traffic in Worthing necessitated the provision of a by-pass. A letter appeared in *The Times* lately from a lady who wrote that on Sundays 19 motor coaches passed her house every three minutes.

Torquay Corporation asked for authority to acquire by agreement a site and buildings in Union-street, now the property of the Young Men's Christian Association, at a cost of £15,000, for the purpose of extending the Town Hall.

Weymouth Corporation, authorized in 1914 to construct a swing bridge across Weymouth harbour, now sought to continue those powers with authority to make certain alterations, the new plans providing for an increase in the width of the opening span and of the approach roads.

Morecambe and Heysham Corporation, who were authorized in 1924 to provide places on the seashore for washing mussels, now asked for extended powers to enable them to contribute to the cost of providing and maintaining tanks or other works for cleansing and sterilizing mussels.

Mr. Comyns explained that this was a small scheme to relieve unemployment among fishermen. The mussel beds were polluted by sewage and the mussels could only be used for bait and not for human food unless they were sterilized. A similar scheme was being successfully worked at Conway, where a sterilizing station was erected by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.

Cardiff Corporation sought power to acquire lands for the widening of the main road between Cardiff and Swansea, which is also the main road between London and Fishguard.

All the Bills were approved by the Committee and were ordered to be reported for third reading.

A game in Old Japan

Incense was introduced into Japan by Buddhist Missionaries many centuries ago, and rapidly became very popular amongst the cultivated classes. Nearly 200 kinds were known. From these varieties was evolved the Incense Game, which depended on recognising the different kinds. Ten players usually took part, and several sorts of Incense were chosen by the host, who gave them fanciful names—of flowers, animals, signs of the Zodiac, and so on. Each in turn was carefully prepared with Silver Implements and then burned. And each guest recorded his guesses silently with a counter. The Silver Incense Implements and Stands are marvels of design and workmanship. And like true artists, the Japanese attach great importance to cleaning their precious metals without injuring them. They have their secret formulas. In England the safe polish to use for all silver plate and treasured silver possessions is Silvo. It contains no acid or mercury.

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NOTE.—This space is occupied every day by an article reflecting the policies, principles, and opinions of this House of Business upon various points of public interest.
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A MONUMENTAL PLATITUDE

By CALLISTHENES

Most people who have read inscriptions upon monuments have come to the conclusion that in such matters reserve is the greater part of eloquence. Few of them wear well. The mountains of pompous adulation which seemed appropriate a century or so ago instead of bringing a man to one's mind make him seem as remote as the Pharaohs.

We are thinking at the moment of an inscription which may be read (by those waiting for the boat train—and others) in the fine park which beautifies Southampton. A rather grim-looking Victorian is set high upon a pedestal upon which are the words:

"The life of Richard Andrews teaches this lesson, that the merit of a man is in himself not in his calling. He may be engaged in trade yet be great. He may have worn the apron of an artisan yet live to win a patriot's monument."

Andrews' achievement was to be five times Mayor of Southampton. The inscription writer did not trouble about dates but the monument appears to have been erected in 1860—and, for the rest, his costume makes his period clear.

How strangely old-fashioned this now sounds: a man "may be engaged in trade and yet be great"! How things have moved since this inscription was admired by the Andrews memorial committee!

The purpose of the inscription appears to have been to combat the notion that greatness was to be found only in the Army, the Navy, the Church—or wealthy idleness. That idea could only have had a shallow and precarious life in a nation of traders and by 1860 must have been near its death. We are pretty certain that such a platitude would not have been engraved in the City of London in 1860.

The wheel has come full circle. Men of industry and trade instead of being regarded as sturdy intruders into the sphere of national greatness are now perhaps its most representative figures. It has long been taken for granted that a man may be in business and yet be great. An inscription writer in 1930 would as soon think of asserting that "a man may be in the Navy and yet be great" as of repeating the phrase on the Southampton monument.

The purpose of the inscription on a public monument is to express public opinion. Public opinion now holds that no greater service is done to the city or the State than is done by the men who build strong houses of industry and commerce in its midst. To make two blades of grass grow where one grew before, to create a powerful business which gives employment to thousands, which spreads an influence of prosperity during good times and bad, which gives hundreds of thousands of the public better service, better merchandise than they had before—that is the type of achievement which men readily appreciate to-day.

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REPAIRING CHURCH BELLS

A DELICATE TRADE

Several unusual industries have at various times recently been described in *The Times*, and to them may be added another carried on in an engineering shop in Holborn. It is concerned with the repairing of ancient church bells which have become cracked or damaged by long service.

Barimar, Limited, welding engineers, of 18, Lamb's Conduit-street, have for some years specialized in this work. Four bells are at present under treatment. The most interesting, perhaps, is from the Priory Church at Christchurch, a building which is scheduled under the Ancient Monuments Act. The bell—No. 6 in the peal—was cast in 1663 and is now badly cracked. Its founder was William Perdue, who, so far as can be ascertained from ancient records, cast only six bells during his lifetime, although he came of an old Somerset bell-founding family. The bell is 2ft. 7½in. high, more than 3ft. in diameter, and weighs about 10cwt. One crack, unfortunately, runs through a part of the inscription, including the initial P for Perdue. In order to retain this casting mark the piece of metal on which the letter appears must be cut out before the repairs are started and afterwards replaced. The cracks in the bell will be cut away, the nature of the metal ascertained, and then, by a process of fusion and welding, the bell will be made sound and its tone will be restored. The work is delicate, but the cost is small compared with recasting, and the original character of the bell is retained.

The other three bells sent for repair are from the village church of Southfleet, in Kent, which is close to the old Roman Watling Street. Although the church is old, it stands on the foundations of a more ancient edifice. It has six bells of great age, but three of them were cracked at least 100 years ago, and it has not, therefore, been possible to ring a peal. The rector of Southfleet approached Messrs. Barimar, Limited, on the subject of restoration, and the bells, which date back respectively to 1610, 1705, and 1736, the largest weighing 12cwt., have been successfully repaired. It is believed that the very extensive cracks were due to the rusting of the staples, which caused the iron to swell and forced the crowns of the bells outwards. The cracks radiate from the centre and run down the sides.

Among the bells repaired by the firm have been damaged ones from Filey Church; Dunster, Somerset; St. Mary-le-Tower, Ipswich; Metfield Church, Harlesden, Norfolk; Hardwycke, near Wellingborough; Ightham Church, Kent; and a 13th-century bell of uncertain origin.

NEW GRAMMAR SCHOOL BUILDING AT MAIDSTONE

Lord Cornwallis on Monday opened the new grammar school building, which has been erected at Maidstone by the Kent Education Committee at a cost of £50,000, on a site given by Mr. L. Foster Clark, comprising, with the playing-field, 14 acres. The Mayor, Mr. Thomas Armstrong (chairman of governors), presided. The school was founded in 1549 in the old mall of the Corpus Christi brotherhood in Earl-street, Maidstone, and remained there for 340 years. It was then moved to a new building in Tonbridge-road, which it has rapidly outgrown in recent years, making necessary the much larger building now provided.

Entertainments

THE FILM WORLD

CHARGES FOR 'TALKIE PICTURES

An emergency meeting of the General Council of the Cinematograph Exhibitors' Association is to be held to-day to discuss the report of its deputation to the Kinematograph Renters' Society, on the question of percentage of guarantees for sound films and of charges for the disks on which the sound accompaniment to other "talkies" is recorded. Since the advent of the talking film, renters, by demanding a minimum guarantee, have been securing a percentage of gross receipts much in excess of the amounts previously obtained for silent pictures, and exhibitors at their annual conference held recently at Blackpool therefore resolved to refuse to book films after September 1 unless the booking terms are arranged on a more equitable basis.

Mr. W. STEPHENSON, president of the C.E.A., who led the deputation last week, called upon Mr. T. Ormiston to put the exhibitors' case before the renters. Mr. ORMISTON pointed out that the system of guarantees was absolutely wrong in principle. If a film was booked on sharing terms, and each party had to take a share of the receipts to which they were entitled, then there should be no guarantee. A guarantee could only operate to the disadvantage of one person—it always operated to the disadvantage of the exhibitor. Of the existing cinemas, probably about 3,000 were what were called small exhibitors, whose average takings did not exceed £100 a week, and it was upon these exhibitors that the guarantees operated so harshly. Smaller exhibitors were doubly hit under the present system by the fact that the charges for disks, plus the cost of the short films required to complete their programme, brought the total cost of their programme to an uneconomic level. In many cases these extras were another 25 per cent. of the receipts, with the result that they were paying, in numerous cases, over 50 per cent. of the receipts for film hire.

MAJOR A. J. GALE, who followed in support, asked whether renters wanted to drive out of business independent exhibitors, and to force them to dispose of their cinemas to the large circuits. Exhibitors, he said, were renting films, and they often found it necessary to ask for concessions from renters on account of the returns not reaching the high guarantees which had been demanded. Even in the case of disk charges, it could not be said by any renting house that that was a policy insisted upon throughout the country from every exhibitor. What was a good policy for one should be good enough for another. In regard to guarantees, that was a principle that varied with different firms. Some insisted upon the guarantees in some areas and not in others. It was not too much to expect the renters to agree to trade on a uniform basis throughout the country, and that favourable terms extended to one area should be given to others.

Mr. J. C. GRAHAM, president of the Kinematograph Renters' Society, in reply, explained the principles under which the K.R.S. had operated for many years past. One of its basic principles had been, he said, that the society in its corporate sense had never attempted, nor would attempt, to dictate or interfere with the policy of its individual members. As to the operation of the individual business of the members of the society they would therefore have to refer the C.E.A. deputation to those companies individually for consideration of the propositions presented. If the C.E.A. found these propositions were already answered by the majority of them, as they seemed to think, then other companies must consider the matter from the joint standpoint of their customers. That was as far as they could go as a society. The matter of disk charges, Mr. Graham said, was only of a temporary nature, as within the next few months they would find disks would entirely disappear as part of the sound film apparatus and all sound would be on film.

The meeting was followed by a series of individual approaches to the leading film renters, and a sufficient number of them have conceded the reasonableness of the requests of exhibitors to indicate that guarantees and disk charges will not always be insisted upon.

A LONSDALE COMEDY

The talking film version of Mr. Frederick Lonsdale's comedy *On Approval*, recently completed by the British and Dominions Film Corporation, is being followed by a second play by the same author, *Canaries Sometimes Sing*, in which Miss Yvonne Arnaud and Mr. Athole Stewart are to play their original parts. Another transition from stage to screen will be Mr. A. A. Milne's *The Fourth Wall*, which is to be transferred to the screen by Associated Talking Pictures, Limited, the company of which Mr. Basil Dean is the managing director. Mr. Dean has written the scenario, and will direct the film himself. The cast will include Mr. Robert Loraine, Miss Dorothy Boyd, Mr. Warwick Ward, Mr. C. Aubrey Smith, Mr. Frank Lawton, and Miss Joyce Kennedy. A screen version of Mr. Milne's *Michael and Mary* is also to be made by the Gainsborough (1928) Pictures, Limited.

A French version of *Atlantic*, the British International picture, of which English and German versions have already been presented in London, is to be seen this week at the Avenue Pavilion. This experiment of showing three versions of the same picture, each in a different language, is said to be the first of the kind ever attempted. Other new films to be seen in Central London this week are *The Flirting Widow*, at the Regal; *The Girl in the Moon*, at the New Gallery; and *The Texan*, at the Plaza.

THE LONDON PICTURE THEATRES

ALHAMBRA.—*All Quiet on the Western Front.*
ASTORIA.—*On the Level* and *Double Cross Roads.*
AVENUE PAVILION.—*Illiwife.*
CAPITOL.—*Cock o' the Walk* and *The Royal Rider.*
CARLTON.—*With Byrd at the South Pole.*
DOMINION.—*Phantom of the Opera.*
EMPIRE.—*The Gay Nineties* and *The Duke Steps Out.*
KENSINGTON.—*Jazz Heaven* and *You'd Be Surprised.*
MARBLE ARCH.—*Paramount on Parade.*
NEW GALLERY.—*The Girl in the Moon* and *Dancing Feet.*
PLAZA.—*The Texan* and *Men Are Like That.*
POLYTECHNIC.—*Song o' my Heart.*
REGAL.—*The Bad One* and *The Flirting Widow.*
STOLL.—*Such Men are Dangerous* and *Jazz Heaven.*
TIVOLI.—*Symphony in Two Flats* and *Prince of Diamonds.*

"PRINCE IGOR" AT STOWE

AN EFFECTIVE SETTING

A new departure in school plays was made possible this end-of-term at Stowe by the presence of three collaborators of a quality unusual in schools: Dr. L. P. Huggins (late of Radley), who has trained the whole school to sing, and has thus been able to build up a school choral society of which he can demand almost anything; Mr. J. C. Saunders, a member of the Folk Dance Society, who has made a hobby of choreography; and a member of the Sixth Form, G. J. B. Wright, who was given a free hand in designing the costumes and setting. The production, which consisted of a series of dances and choruses from Borodin's *Prince Igor*, would have been audacious anywhere, and on a school stage was startling.

Wright's scenery (in the manner of Komisarjevsky) was intended to give, in a flat grey, a general suggestion of Tartar tents. The dresses were well harmonized, the singing chorus being in back and white, and a vertical zigzag stripe and enormous headdresses coming down over the face gave an effect of the macabre; the more so as the chorus remained motionless, a series of ominous figures grouped on each side of the Khan Kantshah. The Khan struck a clear note, sitting cross-legged in a yellow robe with a curious headdress of golden wire and transparent celluloid disks. The smoke from this impassive figure's pipe (should this not have been a hookah?), rising up continuously, gave ethereality to the movements of the dancers in scarlet.

Wright took liberties with the story, and chose to give the suggestion that the dances were staged by the Khan to frighten the captive Igor, not to honour him. To emphasize this idea Prince Igor stood, raised up, behind, motionless in glittering chains, with the lines of his black garments picked out in silver, and an immensely tall hat that gave him grotesque height.

The *ballet* may be given again at the annual Stowe Show in London in December, when a larger stage will no doubt give the producers more scope.

A cinematograph film on "Queensland and Queensland's Forest Wealth" will be shown at Australia House, Strand, to-day, at 3.30 p.m., when an address will be delivered by Senator Foll, of Australia.

BRITISH MUSEUM

AN EXHIBITION OF CHINESE BOOKS

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT)

A new exhibition of Chinese books and manuscripts opens to-day in the King's Library at the British Museum. All the manuscripts except three come from the Stein Collection, which comprises documents of great diversity covering a period of 600 years.

The oldest of the texts, on Buddhist discipline, is dated with characteristic exactitude "between 7 and 9 p.m. on January 10, 406." It concludes with a quaintly-worded colophon in which the copyist, the monk Tê-yu, avows that "the clumsiness of his hand causes him shame, but he has made the transcription in the hope that readers may only meditate on the sense and forbear to laugh at the handwriting."

Copies of Buddhist scriptures make up the bulk of the manuscripts brought from Tunhuang, but there are also hundreds of secular and other texts appearing in the form of rolls, single sheets, and small booklets. It is this non-Buddhistic residue that is chiefly drawn upon here. We may mention a résumé of Manichean ritual; a portion of the *Wên hsin tiao lung*, the earliest extant critique on the various forms of Chinese literature; and the greater part of the *Ch'ieh Yün*, a phonetic Chinese dictionary which survives only in this copy.

Another text that has been completely lost ever since the tenth century is "The Lament of the Lady of Ch'in," a ballad recording the emotions of a lady who fell into the hands of the rebels at the sack of the capital in 881. Complete translations have already been made of this text and of the *Tun huang lu*, an account of the notable sights in the neighbourhood of Tunhuang. Among those described are the Caves of the Thousand Buddhas, where the great hoard of manuscripts was found, the Hill of Sounding Sand, and the western extension of the Great Wall.

TEA, WINE, AND WATER

A short treatise on the game of Wei-ch'i, or "Surrounding checkers," which is rated above chess by the Chinese, is enriched by a number of critical observations attributed to an emperor of the sixth century. A curious little *jeu d'esprit* (unfortunately in a fragmentary state) is the "Debate between Tea and Wine," in which each beverage is personified and speaks in turn, boasting of its own merits, until in the end Water intervenes and points out that both Tea and Wine are entirely dependent on the all-important element of Water.

Several legal agreements are shown, with the names of the parties and ink-marks in lieu of signatures made with the tip of the finger. Perhaps the most remarkable contract is one dated 991, in which a man and his wife agree to sell their daughter, aged 28, to another family for three rolls of raw and two rolls of spun silk. Two of the witnesses to this deed are Buddhist monks.

There is not much of a pictorial nature in the collection, but a striking exception is to be found in the apocryphal sutra on the Ten Judges of Purgatory, which is illuminated with a number of brightly coloured drawings depicting scenes in the underworld.

The latest date found on the Tunhuang MSS. is 995. From this there is a long jump to the last three items (shown in a smaller table-case): one is a volume of the "Encyclopaedia Maxima," compiled a few years before the battle of Agincourt. Originally there were no fewer than 11,100 of these volumes, which if placed end to end, and starting from sea-level, would have reached 3,000ft. higher than the top of Mont Blanc!

A long autograph letter from the Chung Wang, one of the most famous of the T'ai-p'ing rebel leaders, possesses historical as well as personal interest. The same may be said of the Diary of Ching-shan, an aged Manchu scholar and statesman, covering the period of the Boxer outbreak and the siege of the Peking Legations in 1900. It reveals in artless fashion the secret motives and aspirations of the principal actors in that tragic drama of 30 years ago.

CHINESE PRINTING

The show-case standing opposite the Stein MSS. is devoted entirely to printed documents. The object has been, so far as possible, to trace the long evolution of printing in China, from the earliest times down to the present day; and specimens of the art are shown, representing every century from the eighth to the twentieth. Most of these have never yet been exhibited: for instance, there is the Kuan Yin Sûtra roll, a marvellous piece of block-printing, which from various indications can hardly be placed later than the eighth century. Both the block-cutting and the impression are so technically perfect that until some of the characters have been examined through a strong lens one is inclined to doubt whether they can really be print and not manuscript.

The ninth century is represented by the famous roll of 868, which has the advantage of completeness as well as a definite date; in other respects it can hardly vie with the Kuan Yin roll. There is also a calendar for 877, printed in the cramped style still usual in this class of publication, but containing much interesting detail, and a small fragment of another calendar from Chengtu in Szechwan, dated 882. In a printed booklet of 950 we find the name of Lei Yen-mei, "Superintendent of Block-engraving"—the first member of the craft recorded in history. Another remarkable survival from the tenth century is a long, block-printed strip which was recovered a few years ago from the ruins of an old pagoda erected at Hangchow in 975. This will be found in the adjoining table-case.

The eleventh century narrowly escapes being unrepresented, for although a small folding volume containing an explanation of Buddhist phrases may be attributed to that period with some confidence, the only book with an actual date is a volume of the Abhidharma Sâstra, of A.D. 1099. For dated specimens of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries we must turn to Japan, where the art of printing was just beginning to flourish, and large numbers of Buddhist texts in Chinese were being produced. In the following century we find these Japanese editions supplemented by two from Korea: one of them is nothing less than an encyclopaedia of natural science in 31 books, with woodcuts, printed in 1302. In the fifteenth century, which saw the beginning of printing in Europe, there was a general revival of arts and crafts under the Ming dynasty, attested by many beautiful examples of block-printing.

Movable types were invented in China about the middle of the eleventh century, but being less suited to Chinese than to the alphabetic languages of Europe, did not supersede wood-blocks, and had a greater vogue in Korea and Japan than in the mother country. Chinese books printed from movable type are thus comparatively rare; the earliest specimen in the Museum is a Korean edition of the "Family Sayings" of Confucius, the types for which were cut in 1317. During the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries many books were printed from movable type in Japan. But it was in Peking that the greatest experiment in typography that the world has ever seen was made under Imperial auspices. This was the production, in 1726, of the mighty encyclopaedia *T'u shu chi ch'êng*, which was printed from a quarter of a million copper types specially engraved for the purpose. It has been estimated that this work contains altogether a hundred million characters or words. The British Museum copy has been bound up into 745 thick volumes, occupying over 60 yards of shelving.

PULVERIZED COAL AS FUEL

Messrs. Cammell, Laird, and Co., of Birkenhead, launched yesterday the Recorder, the second of two large cargo vessels they are building for the Charenta S.S. Company, Ltd. (Messrs. T. and J. Harrison, of Liverpool): The vessel is 418ft. long, with a breadth of 54ft., and a depth of 33ft. The boilers are to be fired with pulverized coal.

From the Wallsend Shipyard of Messrs. Swan, Hunter, and Wigham Richardson, Ltd., on Monday was launched an oil tanksship which is being built for Johan Rasmussen and Co., of Sandefjord, Norway. The ship was named Nore by Lady Knudsen, who was accompanied by her husband, Sir Karl Fredrik Knudsen. The Nore is designed to carry 11,300 tons of oil in bulk.

Broadcasting

THE PROGRAMMES

SYMPHONY CONCERT

Mr. B. Walton O'Donnell will conduct a symphony concert, with Miss Isobel Baillie (soprano) as the soloist. The programme, which will be broadcast from the National transmitter at 9.40 p.m., will consist of Berlioz's Overture "A Roman Carnival"; Rimsky-Korsakov's "Scheherazade"; Horn Concerto by Strauss; and songs by Berlioz. The talks to-night will be given by Mr. J. H. Thomas and Mr. Adrian Boult. The title of Mr. Thomas's talk, which is to be given under the auspices of the Empire Marketing Board, is "Insects and Empire"; while the subject of Mr. Boult's talk will be the Promenade Concerts.

PROGRAMMES

The broadcasting arrangements for to-day, July 30, are as follows:—

NATIONAL PROGRAMME (1,148kc.) (261.3m.), (193kc.) (1,554.4m.).

10.15 a.m. :—The Daily Service. **10.30** :—Time Signal from Greenwich; Weather. **10.45** :—The Week in Westminster, by Miss Megan Lloyd George. **11-11.30** (261.3m. only) :—Experimental Television Transmission by the Baird Process (Sound).

12 :—Gramophone Records. **1** :—Orchestra from Frascati's Restaurant. **2-2.30** :—Hilda Searle (soprano); Arthur Brough (baritone). **4** :—The Snow String Quartet: Jessie Snow (violin), Alan Bartlett (violin), Ernest Tomlinson (viola), Edward Robinson (violoncello). **4.45** :—Organ Recital.

5.15 :—Children: Selections from Lehar at Home, by Genial Jemima; Cigars—an unusual aspect of an ordinary subject (Carey Grey); Another Personal Adventure by Mr. X. **6** :—Our Playing Fields, by Mr. Noel Curtis-Bennett. **6.15** :—Weather; News. **6.40** :—Chopin Studies, played by Frederick Dawson. **7-7.30** :—Insects and Empire, by Mr. J. H. Thomas (Empire Marketing Board talk). **7.25** :—The Promenade Concerts, by Mr. Adrian C. Boult.

7.45 :—Quaglino's Quartet (vocal and instrumental act); Tommy Handley, in My Trip to Schlossanspiegelkopf, by Adrian Brunel; Helen de Frey (vocalist); The Jest of Hahalaba, by Lord Dunsany, with William Home, Herbert Ross, Ralph de Rohan and Spencer Trevor; Stuart Ross and Joe Sargent (syncopated harmony); Elizabeth Pollock, in impersonations; Mario de Pietro, who will be playing throughout the programme. **9** :—Weather; News; London and New York Stock Exchange Reports; Shipping Forecast and Fat Stock Prices (1,554.4m. only). **9.25** :—Country Life for Beginners, by Mr. Archie Macdonell. **9.40** :—The B.B.C. Symphony Orchestra, conducted by B. Walton O'Donnell; Isobel Baillie (soprano). **11** (1,554.4m. only) :—Band from Ciro's Club. **11.15-12** (1,554.4m. only) :—Dance Music from the Hotel Splendide.

LONDON REGIONAL PROGRAMME (842kc.) (356.3m.).

11-11.30 a.m. :—Experimental Television Transmission by the Baird Process (Vision). **12** :—Organ Recital by Walter S. Vale, relayed from All Saints', Margaret-street; Marjorie Harrison (soprano). **1** :—Gramophone Records. **1.30-3** :—Midland Regional programme. **5.15** :—B.B.C. Dance Orchestra. **6.15** :—Weather; News. **6.40** :—The Gershom Parkington Quintet; Olive Kavann (contralto); John Turner (tenor). **8** :—Population and Unemployment, by Mr. Dennis Robertson. **8.30** :—News. **8.35** :—Midland Regional programme. **10.15** :—Weather; News. **10.30** :—Band from Ciro's Club. **11.15-12** :—Dance Music from Hotel Splendide.

MIDLAND REGIONAL PROGRAMME (626kc.) (479.2m.).

12 :—London Regional programme. **1.30-3** :—The Midland Wireless Orchestra, conducted by Frank Cantell; John Buckley (baritone); Harold Mills (violin). **5.15** :—Children: The Wreck of the Indian Chiefs, by Robert Ashcroft; Banjo Duets by W. L. Green and S. P. Hill; the Week's Sport, by Maurice K. Foster; Songs by John Buckley (baritone). **6** :—London Regional programme. **6.15** :—Weather; News. **6.40** :—The Midland Wireless Orchestra, conducted by Frank Cantell; Joseph Bourne (tenor); Alice Couchman (pianoforte). **8** :—London Regional programme. **8.30** :—News. **8.35** :—The Band of the 16th/5th Lancers, conducted by R. C. Hanney, relayed from the Jephson Gardens, Royal Leamington Spa. **9.40** :—Sky Larks, an aerial side-slip, arranged and produced by Charles Brewer, to include a sketch by J. Grierson Dickson and J. Ralph Cross, with Alma Vane, Mary Wyndham, Alfred Butler, James Prodger, Charles Herbert, Ernest Sefton, the Avenue Chorus, Jack Venables and Walter Randall (at the pianos). **10.15-10.20** :—Weather; News. **10.35-11** :—London Regional programme.

ABERDEEN (995kc.) (301.5m.).

10.15 a.m. :—The Daily Service. **10.30-11** :—National programme. **4** :—See Edinburgh. **4.8** :—Lilias Dunlop (violin); Stanley Young (baritone). **4.45** :—See Edinburgh. **5.15** :—See Glasgow. **5.47** :—See Edinburgh. **6** :—Mr. George E. Greenhowe: Horticulture. **6.15** :—National programme. **9.15** :—News. **9.25-11** :—National programme.

BELFAST (1,238kc.) (242.3m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m. :—The Daily Service. **1-2** :—Ladies' Orchestra, relayed from the Plaza, Dublin. **4** :—Dance Music. **5** :—Muriel Childe (contralto). **5.15** :—Children. **6** :—Mr. Noel Curtis Bennett: Our Playing Fields. **6.15** :—National programme. **9.15** :—News. **9.25** :—National programme. **9.40-11** :—The Station Military Band, conducted by Charles J. Brennan; R. M. Kent (tenor).

BOURNEMOUTH (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15 a.m. :—The Daily Service. **10.30-11** :—National programme. **4-11** :—National programme.

CARDIFF (968kc.) (309.9m.).

10.15 a.m. :—The Daily Service. **10.30-11** :—National programme. **1.15** :—The National Orchestra of Wales (leader, Louis Levitus), conducted by Warwick Braithwaite, relayed from the National Museum of Wales. **2-2.30** :—National programme. **4** :—The National Orchestra of Wales (leader, Louis Levitus), conducted by Warwick Braithwaite; Seymour Dossor (tenor). **5.15** :—Children. **6** :—National programme. **9.15** :—News. **9.25-11** :—National programme.

DUBLIN—Call 2RN (413m.), 1kw.

1.20-2 :—Time, Weather, Stock Report, and Gramophone Concert. **6** :—Gramophone Records. **6.15** :—Children. **7** :—Gramophone Records. **7.20** :—News. **7.30** :—Time and Irish Lesson. **7.45** :—German Lesson. **8** :—Concert by No. 1 Army Band, conducted by Colonel Fritz Brase. **9** :—Talk: "The Horse Show." **9.15** :—Concert—Male Voice Quartet; Harp Solos; G. O'Lochlain: Song and Character Sketch; Cecily Kenny (mezzo-soprano); the Station Orchestra; Eva Tomschn (contralto); the Station Orchestra. **10.20** :—Time, News, and Weather.

DUNDEE (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

EDINBURGH (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15 a.m. :—The Daily Service. **10.30-11** :—National programme. **4** :—Herring Fishing Bulletin. **4.5** :—See Aberdeen. **4.45** :—Organ Recital. **5.15** :—See Glasgow. **5.47** :—Birthdays. **5.53** :—Herring Fishing Bulletin. **5.57** :—Weather for Farmers. **6** :—Mr. J. S. Chisholm: The Fruit Area. **6.15** :—National programme. **9.15** :—News. **9.25-11** :—National programme.

GLASGOW (752kc.) (398.9m.).

10.15 a.m. :—The Daily Service. **10.30-11** :—National programme. **4** :—See Edinburgh. **4.5** :—See Aberdeen. **4.45** :—See Edinburgh. **5.15** :—Children. **5.47** :—See Edinburgh. **6.15** :—National programme. **9.15** :—News. **9.25-11** :—National programme.

MANCHESTER (797kc.) (376.4m.).

10.15 a.m. :—The Daily Service. **10.30-11** :—National programme. **4** :—The Municipal Orchestra, conducted by Frank Gomez: Kenneth Anderson (violin), relayed from The Spa, Whitby. **5.15** :—Children. **6** :—National programme. **9.15** :—News. **9.25-11** :—National programme.

PLYMOUTH (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15 a.m. :—The Daily Service. **10.30-11** :—National programme. **4** :—National programme. **5.15** :—Children. **6** :—National programme. **9.15** :—News and Mid-week Sports Bulletin. **9.25-11** :—National programme.

SWANSEA (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15 a.m. :—The Daily Service. **10.30-11** :—National programme. **1.15** :—See Cardiff. **2-2.30** :—National programme. **4** :—National programme. **5.15** :—See Cardiff. **6** :—National programme. **9.15** :—News. **9.25-11** :—National programme.

RELAY STATIONS.—**LIVERPOOL (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), LEEDS-BRADFORD (1,500kc. and 1,040kc.) (200m. and 288.5m.), NEWCASTLE (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), SHEFFIELD (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), HULL (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), STOKE-ON-TRENT (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).**

10.15 a.m. :—The Daily Service. **10.30-11** :—National programme. **4** :—See Manchester. **5.15** :—See Manchester. **6** :—National programme. **9.15** :—See Manchester. **9.25-11** :—National programme.

FOREIGN STATIONS

NOTE.—Hours of transmission are British Summer Time. Hours are p.m. unless otherwise stated.

BARCELONA (Radio Barcelona)—Call EAJ1 (349m.), 8kw. :—Trio Music and News. **10** :—Chimes, Weather, and Exchange Quotations. **10.5** :—Orchestral Music. **10.45** :—Recitations. **11** :—News. **11.5** :—Choral Concert. **BELGRADE (432m.), 2.5kw.** :—7 :—Seven o'Clock in the Morning Comedy in One Act. **7.30** :—Quartet Concert. **8.30** :—Pianoforte Recital. **9.30** :—Operetta Programme. **10.30** :—Time and News. **10.45** :—Accordion Recital.

BERLIN (Königswusterhausen) (1,635m.), 2kw.—4 :—See Hamburg. **5.30** :—Talks. **7.55** :—Weather for Farmers. **8-12.30 a.m. (Thursday)** :—See Berlin (Witzleben).

BERLIN (Witzleben) (418m.), 1.5kw.—6.40 :—Concert of Light Music. **7.25** :—Labour Market Report. **7.40** :—Talk. **8** :—Vienna-Paris Selections from the Operettas of two Nations, with Connecting Music by Walter Göhr, followed by Time, Weather, News, Sports Notes, and Dance Music.

BERNE (403m.), 1kw.—7.30 :—Time and Weather. **8** :—Pianoforte Recital. **8.40** :—Orchestral Music. **9** :—Wagner Song Recital. **9.20** :—Orchestral Concert. In the interval at 10 :—News and Weather.

BRATISLAVA (279m.), 12.5kw.—7.35 :—See Brno. **8.25** :—See Prague. **9** :—Dance Music. **10** :—See Prague. **10.15** :—Programme Announcements.

BRESLAU (325m.), 2kw., and GLEIWITZ (253m.).—**7** :—Weather for Farmers. **7.5** :—Instrumental Soloist Concert.—Back from the Holidays. **8** :—Weather and Sports Talk. **8.30** :—Concert of Operetta Music by the Silesian Philharmonic Society.—Overture, Banditenstreiche (Suppé); Waltz from Der Rastige Krieg (Josh. Strauss); Songs, Selection from The Merry Widow (Lehar); Songs, Waltz from Polenblut (Nedbal); Overture, Prince Methusalah (Joh. Strauss). **10.10** :—Time, Weather, Press Review, Sports Notes, and Programme Announcements. **10.35** :—Talk. **11** :—Gramophone Concert. **12.30 a.m. (Thursday)** :—Concert and Dance Music.

BRNO (342m.), 2.4kw.—7.35 :—Orchestral Concert. **8.25** :—See Prague. **9** :—In our Courtyard, Humorous Wireless Scene. **10** :—See Prague. **10.15** :—News and Theatre Review.

BRUSSELS (508.5m.), 1kw.—6.30 :—Concert of Trio Music. **7.30** :—Le Journal Parlé. **8.15** :—Gramophone Records. **8.30** :—Vocal and Orchestral Concert—La Brabançonne; Overture, The Mastersingers (Wagner); Selection from La Bohème (Puccini); Violin Solo: Meditation from Thaïs (Massenet); Ballet Music from Coppelia (Delibes); Aria from The Barber of Seville (Rossini); Andante Minuet and Carillon (Bizet); Song from Lakmé (Delibes); La Voix des Cloches (Luigini). **10.15** :—News.

BUDAPEST (550m.), 20kw.—7.10 :—Pianoforte Recital. **7.55** :—Racing Results. **8** :—Vocal and Orchestral Selections from Operettas, followed by Gramophone Records.

COPENHAGEN (281m.), 0.75kw., and KALUNDBORG (1,153m.), 7.5kw.—3.30 :—Instrumental Concert. **4.15** :—Children. **5.40**:—Exchange Quotations and Market Prices. **6.20** :—Talk. **6.50** :—Weather and News. **7.15** :—Time Signal. **7.30** :—Talk. **8** :—Town Hall Chimes. **8.2** :—Concert from the Works of Lumbye. **8.45** :—Danish Regional Programme. **9.38** :—Pianoforte Recital. **10** :—Popular Orchestral Concert—Overture, The Thieving Magpie (Rossini); Waltz, Hoffnungsstrahlen (Lanner); Largo (Handel); Cornet Solo: Vergissmeinnicht (Suppé); Gavotte tendre (Ganne). **11** :—Dance Music from the Wivel Restaurant. **12 (midnight)** :—Town Hall Chimes.

CRACOW (313m.), 1kw.—7.20 :—Legal Talk. **7.45** :—Agricultural Report. **8** :—Time and Radio Journal. **8.15** :—Pianoforte Recital. **10** :—Talk and News. **11** :—Dance Music.

FRANKFURT (390m.), 1.5kw., and CASSEL (246m.).—7 :—Time, Weather, and Economic Notes. **7.5-9.30** :—See Stuttgart. **9.30** :—Recital. **10** :—Debate. **10.30** :—News, Sports Notes, and Weather.

HAMBURG—Call ha (in Morse) (372m.), 1.5kw., and BREMEN (315.8m.), FLENSBURG (218m.), HANOVER (360m.), KIEL (252.2m.).—**4** :—Chamber Music of the Rococo Period. **5** :—Investiture Ceremony of the Bismarck Memorial Church at Aumühle. **6.20** :—Orchestral Concert. **7** :—Talk: Harvest Customs. **7.25** :—Talk. **7.50** :—Frankfurt Exchange and Hamburg Market Prices. **7.55** :—Weather. **8** :—Summer Revue—A Variety Concert, including Vocal Duets and Bazpipe Trio Selections. In the Interval: Zickendraht Goes to a Summer Resort—Wireless Play (Carl Hirschneider). **10.30** :—Talks, Weather, Political and Miscellaneous Announcements, Sports Notes, and News. **10.50** :—Café Wallhof Concert.

HILVERSUM (1,071m.), 6.55kw.—7.55 a.m. :—Concert. **10.10** :—Service for Hospitals. **10.40** :—Gramophone Records. **11.10** :—Harmonium Recital. **12.10** :—Vocal and Instrumental Concert. **3.55** :—Gramophone Records. **4.40** :—Children. **5.40** :—Gramophone Records. **6.10** :—Exchange Quotations. **6.40** :—Talk: Humour in Literature. **7.25** :—Gramophone Records. **7.40** :—Concert—Four Orchestral Selections (de Heer); Sonata No. 6 in E major for Violin and Pianoforte (Händel); Sonata No. 4 in D major for Violin and Pianoforte (Händel); Suite for String Orchestra (Purcell); Concerto in C major for Violin and Orchestra (Vivaldi-Kreisler). **9.40** (in the Interval) :—News.

HUIZEN (1,875m.), 6.5kw.—7.40 a.m. :—Organ Recital. **8.40** :—Gramophone Records. **9.40** :—Religious Programme of the Liberal Protestant Radio Society. **9.55** :—Talk. **10.10** :—Concert for Hospitals. **11.10** :—Gramophone Records. **11.55** :—Concert. **2.10** :—Children. **3.10** :—Lesson in Handicrafts. **4.10** :—Organ Recital. **4.40** :—Children. **5.25** :—Orchestral Concert. **6.55** :—Literary Talk. **7.40** :—Talk. **7.55** :—Concert from the Kurhaus, Scheveningen, followed by News and Gramophone Records.

LAHTI (1,800m.), 40kw., and HELSINGFORS (221m.).—5.15 :—Children. **7** :—Talk. **7.20** :—Recital of Finnish Songs. **7.40** :—The Horrible Mother-in-Law—Play (Ziegler). **8.15** :—Dance Music. **8.45**—News in Finnish and Swedish. **9.15** :—Concert of Music.

LANGENBERG (473m.), 13kw., and AIX-LA-CHAPELLE (227m.), COLOGNE (227m.), MUNSTER (227m.).—4.30 :—Topical Talk. **7** :—Economic Review, Weather and Sports Notes. **7.15** :—Reading for Workers. **7.40** :—Talk. **8** :—Orchestral and Vocal Concert, followed by News, Sports and Miscellaneous Notices and Concert from the Kaisethof, Münster.

LEIPZIG (259m.), 1.5kw., and DRESDEN (319m.).—7 :—Talk. **7.30** :—Concert of Light Music. **9.30** :—Discussion. **10.15** :—Time, Weather, News, Sports Notes and Concert of Light Music.

MADRID (Union Radio)—Call EA.7 (424m.), 2kw.—8 :—Chimes, Exchange, Market Prices and Dance Music. **9.25** :—News. **11** :—Chimes, Time, Exchange and Concert—Two Fantastic Dances, La oración del torero and La procesión del R

Imperial and Foreign News

JERUSALEM

CHANGING FACE OF THE CITY

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT)

Before the coming of the motor-car there was a brief period in the history of Jerusalem when foreign visitors came by railway rather than by road from Jaffa and got a dignified and almost imposing first sight of the Holy City. Nowadays many have reverted to the medieval practice of coming up by road, happy that they are able to traverse in an hour and a half the distance which the pilgrims of old took two days to accomplish, if the brigands let them accomplish it at all.

Coming that way it is difficult to see Jerusalem for the houses, and you may find yourself in front of Jaffa Gate before you realize that you have reached the Holy City and are clear of the uninspiring modern buildings which conceal it on the north-west. With few exceptions the buildings outside the walls are much less than 70 years old, and most of them seem to have arisen in the last generation. One might have expected that the arrival of the British and the restoration of the Holy City to its old status of an administrative capital would have led to much official building, but

New Government House (No. 12) is on the high ground south of the city. Other references are:—1, Y.M.C.A., 2 and 3, new hotels; 4, Bible Institute; 5, Church of Scotland Hostel; 6, Arab College; 7, Municipal offices; 8, Post Office; 9, Museum; 10, Zionist Executive; 11, Church of the Gallicante.

actually the present Government houses itself and its officers, even the High Commissioner, in hired buildings not erected for that purpose. The Government has patiently put up with inconvenient and often quite undignified premises for which it pays a rent of over £P.40,000 a year in order that it might afford improvements of greater public importance, chiefly in road-making and agricultural development. But the period of self-denial is nearly at an end, and the Government is beginning to pay some attention to appearances.

The Government is preparing to house the High Commissioner, and has already approved of plans and selected the site for a new General Post Office, which will cost twice as much as the new Government House and will be housed in a building of imposing severity of outline in what may be described as the factoresque style. It will stand within a few hundred yards of King Solomon's surviving masonry, and will have a wireless installation on its un-Palestinian roof. The plans, prepared by Mr. Harrison, the Government architect, on less austere lines, for the new buildings of the Government's Arab College have been approved and the necessary funds have been allotted. This establishment, which is now housed in hired premises near Herod's Gate, is to be transferred to a new site on the east side of the Bethlehem road, with lawn tennis courts and football fields in its own grounds. Football is assiduously played by Young Palestine of all religions, and play sometimes starts by 7 a.m.

THE NEW MUSEUM

The new Palestine Museum, which is being built to Mr. Harrison's designs by the generosity of Mr. Rockefeller, stands on a superb site overlooking the Valley of Jehoshaphat just to the north of the Tower of the Stork at the north-east corner of the Walled City. It is so placed that it cannot be seen from the road to Jericho, which passes through a cutting in the rock between the walls and the museum. This has been carefully arranged so that the new work of the museum may not clash with the old of the walls. The museum is being massively built, and will have ample accommodation in its lecture and research wings and round its cloistered courtyard for all the periods of Palestinian archaeology.

The chief centre of new building near Jerusalem is the commanding ridge on the west of the Walled City opposite the Citadel. Here the recent changes bewilder an old visitor to the Holy City, who can remember all this as an open space of limestone outcrop unaccountably supporting a few imposing olive trees. This ridge now carries the severely castellated Biblical Institute of the Latins and the vast bulk of a rapidly rising hotel. To the west, just the other side of Julian's Way, is the site for the new Y.M.C.A., which is to provide two hitherto unheard-of luxuries for Jerusalem—a squash court and a swimming bath.

Behind this fringe of rising or risen buildings lies the new quarter of Nikeforiya. This belongs to the Orthodox Patriarchate and has been planned out in streets and is now in process of being "developed." It runs back to the unfinished King George V. Avenue, which owes its lack of pavement to the fact that the law is not quite satisfied that it has any right to be there at all and to the not unnatural unwillingness of the Municipality to spend money on surfacing what the Courts may decide is not a public road. Behind this again, built in the hope that the avenue has a legal existence, are the new headquarters of the Zionist Executive in Palestine.

Following the example of the Government, the Municipality is also preparing for itself a new palace. Mr. Holliday has designed the new municipal building, and his also are the plans for the annexe to the Ophthalmic Hospital of the Venerable Order of St. John of Jerusalem, a charming building in medieval style with tower, gateway, and cloistered courtyard, and those for its near neighbour the Memorial Hostel and Church with which the Church of Scotland is gracefully crowning the little hill between the railway station and the Valley of Hinnom. On the other side of the Valley of Hinnom and a good deal farther east the Latins are building a new Church of the Gallicante two-thirds of the way up the slope leading down to the Pool of Siloam and the Valley of the Kidron. This will face the conspicuous Benedictine monastery on the Mount of Offence above Silwan on the other side of the Kidron.

THE WAR IN NORTH CHINA

DEFECTIONS FROM NANKING

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

SHANGHAI, JULY 29

After weeks of advertisement, the Nanking offensive against Tsinanfu has not yet begun, and public expectation of success for the Government [Nanking] troops in Shantung is rapidly vanishing. The latest news from Nanking is that General Han Fu-chu, who was to have cooperated in the offensive against the Northern leaders, has changed his front, and has decided to retire and proceed abroad—which, if correct, seriously affects the position of the Government in Shantung.

In spite of official reports of numerous victories in Honan, it is generally believed that the Northern forces are in the better position and that the Government armies are unlikely to prevail either on the Lunghai or on the Peking-Hankow Railway fronts. Several minor Southern commanders have gone over to the North during the last few weeks, and it is now persistently stated in Chinese circles that one of Chiang Kai-shek's most prominent subordinates is about to declare for the North with the object of compelling Chiang to retire and of making a settlement possible between Nanking and the North. The fact that Wang Ching-wei, leader of the Kuomintang Left Wing, has emerged from his seclusion and is in the North preparing to organize a Provisional Government and convene a national conference argues confidence in the prospects of the North, and gives colour to the views prevalent here that Nanking must compound.

Reports from Changsha, the capital of Hunan, are meagre, as all foreigners, except one Italian and three American missionaries, who refused to leave, have been removed, and the foreign gunboats have dropped several miles down river. The invading Reds are stated to be looting the city and to have burned or wrecked all the Government buildings and foreign missions. They have declared their intention of destroying the British Consulate and other foreign buildings, which in previous troubles have been respected. The Siang River is very low, and it is feared that the foreign gunboats will be compelled to withdraw because of the risk of being stranded. Miss Rugg, of the China Inland Mission, stationed several miles south of Changsha, is unaccounted for. The United States gunboat Luzon has been ordered up-river.

*** Han Fu-chu was at one time a supporter of Feng Yu-hsiang, with whom he broke after the withdrawal of the late Chang Tso-ling from Peking in 1928. He allied himself with Chiang Kai-shek, and in the new struggle between North and South was in command at Tsinanfu, which, however, he surrendered to the Northerners. Han himself is a Northerner.

U.S. UNEMPLOYMENT

A NEW INVESTIGATION

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

WASHINGTON, JULY 29

President Hoover has appointed a Committee "to advise Government Departments on methods for the revision of the statistical services for the determination of unemployment," which will be representative of the American Federation of Labour, the United States Chamber of Commerce, the Manufacturers' Association, the Industrial Conference Board, railway employees, and other local organizations, the National Bureau of Economic Research, the Committee on Economic Changes and other economic bodies, and will have the Director of the Census as an *ex officio* member.

The scope of the recent decennial census was enlarged to include for the first time a set of questions on the subject of unemployment, though the completeness of its results has already been called in question. In any case the method of a house-to-house canvass to be repeated every quarter is too cumbersome and too expensive to be adopted, and the Government is accordingly left with nothing but the statistical methods of the Department of Labour, which, as President Hoover said to-day, has been long recognized as inadequate.

The months of depression through which this country has passed have brought a number of Americans to the belief that unemployment will be the great political issue of to-morrow, and have bred in them a willingness to discuss the possibility of Federal legislation against unemployment, with none of the contemptuous prejudice which a year ago they would have displayed. There is no longer a complacent certainty everywhere that when times are normal there will be a job for every man willing to work, but a new eagerness to know, not only how many are at any given moment unemployed, but how many are unemployable through no fault of their own. The findings of President Hoover's Committee may provide the information.

The danger in the United States, as foreign observers have seen more quickly than Americans themselves, is unemployment which is the result of the increased perfection of technical processes, and it is more acute in a country where the machine is undisputed master than anywhere else. There is now in operation in Milwaukee a machine which took several years to perfect and assemble. It covers three acres of ground and turns out every day 8,600 automobile frames, but requires the labour of no more than 120 men to operate it. This is not only a machine—it is a portent.

PREHISTORIC CULTURE OF RHODESIA

DISCOVERY OF ANCIENT IRON FOUNDRY

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

BROKEN HILL, JULY 29

Excavations conducted by an Italian scientific expedition at Mumbwa, Northern Rhodesia, have resulted in the discovery of the site of an ancient iron foundry buried at a depth of 6ft. in a big cavern in strata of the palaeolithic age. Here, 3,000 or 4,000 years ago, it is thought, some superior race smelted iron by primitive methods. Skeletons found seem to show that the knowledge of smelting came to Africa in Bushman times, at the earliest phase of their Stone Age culture. The foundry is superimposed directly upon a stratum bearing Moustierian implements.

This discovery is believed to throw an entirely new light on the history of metallurgy, especially in South Africa, has an important bearing on the ancient mining industry in the Transvaal and Rhodesia, and provides new evidence of its great antiquity. Incidentally, it is thought possible that the discovery may throw fresh light on Zimbabwe and the Rhodesian stone ruins.

TURKEY AND BULGARIA

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

SOFIA, JULY 29

The Bulgarian Press reproduces, with long and cordial comment, a statement made by the President of the Turkish Republic to the Turkish Press in connexion with the Conference of Bulgarian, Turkish, and Polish journalists, which is to begin at Varna this week. In this the Ghazi Pasha, who was Military Attaché in Bulgaria just before the Great War, describes the Bulgarians as blood brothers who are destined to become the best collaborators of the Turks.

THE REVOLUTION OF JULY

CEREMONIES IN PARIS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, JULY 29

The three days of the Revolution of July in 1830, during which King Charles X. was deposed, were commemorated with impressive ceremony in Paris this afternoon.

The great square in front of the Hôtel de Ville had been chosen as the setting. In front and on either side of the Hôtel de Ville the varied uniforms of the troops, from the red plumes and white breeches of the Garde Républicaine to the khaki and steel helmets of modern infantry, carried the mind's eye through the intervening century. A stand had been built in front of the Hôtel de Ville facing the square. Round it stood a cordon of dismounted Guards, with polished helmets, sweeping horsehair, and bared sabres. To the right was the band of the Garde Républicaine in black and gold and red; to the left the band of an infantry regiment in horizon blue. On the extreme left a detachment of infantry in khaki; on the extreme right a detachment of redplumed Guards. Opposite the stand on the far side of the square two lines of mounted Guards barred the way.

When the President of the Republic arrived on the stroke of 4 o'clock the Tricolor—which was reintroduced as the national flag in 1830—was broken on a staff in front of the stand and the band of the Garde Républicaine played the Marseillaise, while a choir of 200 members sang the words. The President was received by M. Tardieu, the Prime Minister, and by M. de Castellane, the President of the Municipal Council, who spoke of the events of 1830.

While M. de Castellane was speaking rain began to fall and became so heavy that M. Tardieu was obliged to speak in the imperfect shelter of an umbrella held over him by an usher, while his audience found what shelter they could.

M. Tardieu said that they were commemorating, not a battle between Frenchmen, but an important step in their constitutional development. The Revolution of 1830 had marked a return, after nearly 40 years, to the principles of 1789. The return of the Tricolor had marked the revival of the people's hopes. With it had come the revival of French moral and intellectual influence in the world. It had marked the end of the diplomacy of 1815 and the Holy Alliance.

The idea of legality, M. Tardieu said, dated from 1830. It united the working people and the *bourgeoisie* in its service. Resistance to violation of the law became an institution in Paris and an example to the country. The Revolution of 1830 had contained the germs of their present liberties. Among the most important was the liberty of the Press. The manifesto of 43 journalists, prepared by Thiers; Baude's defence of the printing presses of the *Temps*, and the order of Sabre, editor of the *Tribune*, to build the first barricade, marked the first vindication in France of the right of free thought and free speech. The people had defended the Press, understanding what it meant to them, and Gavroche, who could hardly read, had died for it.

The celebration of the Revolution of July by a Republican Government had been criticized, M. Tardieu concluded, but it was just, for if the Revolution of July had been full of disappointments it was ultimately fertile in results. Many of its leaders had condemned the Republic, and prophesied its failure; but, thanks in some measure to them, the Republic stood firm now. The people governing themselves—that was the hazardous experiment of 1830, the solid reality of the present day.

SOUTH AFRICA AND THE EMPIRE

GEN. HERTZOG ON DOMINION "INDEPENDENCE"

PRETORIA, July 29.—General Hertzog, the Prime Minister, speaking at a Nationalist Party rally to-night, arranged as a farewell to him on the eve of his departure for England to attend the Imperial Conference, referred to the "turbulent irresponsibility" of a section of his followers in the Orange Free State, who were recently agitating about secession.

He declared that South Africa had complete independence and equality of status with other Dominions and Great Britain, "but," he said, "the Bloemfontein Republicans do not want to be disillusioned. They cling to their old inferiority complex as the only means of nourishing their grievances."

One task of the Imperial Conference, he said, would be to consider the adoption of the report of the last Conference granting independent status to the Dominions, which had already been approved by the Union Parliament. "The people of South Africa (he continued) will be prepared to an ever-increasing extent heartily to maintain cooperation with Great Britain and with the other Dominions, but the cooperation will depend on national independence. Every nation worthy of the name will prefer isolation rather than subservient inferiority. In no circumstances may the right to secede from the British Commonwealth be taken from South Africa. The resolution that the report be accepted, subject to the specific proviso that the right of South Africa to secede shall be maintained, will most certainly be honoured and upheld at the Imperial Conference. Whatever happens the independence of South Africa must outweigh cooperation."

Dominion cooperation was dependent on Dominion independence. "No economic advantages (he added) can ever be a satisfactory substitute for the freedom of a nation, but the decisive influence of economic interests on the happiness and prosperity of the nation cannot be ignored, and for that reason every attempt will be made at the Conference to reach a solution whereby trade relations between Great Britain and the Dominions may be established on a firm basis of mutual advantage as the result of an agreement between the Dominions, who in order to achieve this should meet each other half-way."

Particular attention would be paid to the question of markets in order to see what could be done by the members of the British Commonwealth to improve trade conditions within the Empire. Various solutions had already been suggested, but he wanted to point out that it was the declared policy of the present British Government to discard the principle of preference which at present obtained in respect of Dominion products. If this should happen it would undoubtedly be necessary to bring about considerable changes in the existing tariff policies of the various Dominions.—*Reuter.*

MOTOR-COACH CRASH NEAR GHENT

GLASGOW COUPLE KILLED

BRUSSELS, July 29.—Mr. and Mrs. Stowell, of Glasgow, were killed and their little daughter and four other persons were injured in a motor-coach accident near Ghent last night.

The motor-coach was returning to Blankenberghe from Antwerp, when at Mont St. Amand, near Ghent, the driver swerved to avoid a motor-cyclist, and the vehicle crashed into the side of a house. Mrs. Stowell was killed instantly, and Mr. Stowell, who was seriously injured, died soon afterwards.

In addition to Mr. and Mrs. Stowell's daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Davidson, of Musselburgh, and Mr. and Mrs. Albert Hunt, of Glasgow, were injured.—*Reuter.*

DISORDERS AT PARAHYBA

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

RIO DE JANEIRO, JULY 29

The sacking of private residences and the firing of buildings continue at Parahyba, the capital of the Brazilian State of that name, and the Acting President has invoked the aid of the Federal troops to assist the police in suppressing the disorders. The movement, according to the Liberal Press, is spreading to other towns in the State.

CONGRESS CAMPAIGN

TO-DAY'S MEETING AT BOMBAY

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BOMBAY, JULY 29

A meeting of the Congress Working Committee will begin in Bombay to-morrow, and is expected to last three days. Mr. Vallabhai Patel, Acting President, accompanied by the permanent secretary of the All-India Congress Committee, has arrived, and among others expected are Pandit Malaviya and Mrs. Jawaharlal Nehru.

The meeting was to have been held at Allahabad, but, as the United Provinces Government has declared the Working Committee an unlawful association, Mr. Patel decided to move the Congress Committee's office temporarily from Allahabad to Bombay, which at present is the main centre of the Congress activities. The details of the agenda are being kept secret, but it is expected that the Committee will discuss the elections to the Central and Provincial Legislatures, the boycott movement, and the advisability of starting a widespread campaign for the non-payment of taxes. Pandit Malaviya has apparently set his heart on the boycott movement, and Mr. Patel on staging a new Bardoli campaign to embrace all Gujarat and challenging the Government's right to collect any taxes.

A graphic summary of the conditions in which the Bombay City Police have to work is given by Sir Patrick Kelly, the Police Commissioner, in his annual report for 1929.

"The police were overworked throughout the year, particularly during the communal riots," the Commissioner says, "but they never failed in their duty, they stuck to their posts and worked with zeal, though the strain at times was almost intolerable owing to lack of rest and food. I never heard a grumble. They displayed throughout a high standard of discipline, and I am very pleased to record the Government's sanction of a third of a month's pay to every man in the force, from superintendent to constable, in recognition of their great loyalty and devotion to duty."

BENGAL MOSLEM CORPS TO COMBAT CONGRESS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CALCUTTA, JULY 29

A large meeting of Moslems at Gopalganj, after passing resolutions dealing with the recommendations of the Indian Statutory Commission, decided to raise a corps to combat the civil disobedience movement.

In consequence of the publication of five articles on different dates in July, the security deposited by *Liberty* under the Press Ordinance has been declared forfeit by the Bengal Government. The newspaper appeared as usual this morning.

Our Karachi Correspondent telegraphs that women *Satyagraha* volunteers yesterday began the picketing of Sind College, Law College, and Engineering College.

THE ROUND-TABLE CONFERENCE

The Secretary of State for India has appointed Mr. F. A. M. H. Vincent and Mr. P. K. Dutt to act as social secretaries to the Indian delegates to the Round-Table Conference, which, as already announced, is to take place in St. James's Palace. Communications for the social secretaries should be addressed to them at India House, Aldwych, W.C.2.

THE FLOODS IN SIND

600 PRISONERS REMOVED FROM SHIKARPUR

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

KARACHI, JULY 29

The floods made it necessary to evacuate the Shikarpur prison last night, and 600 prisoners entrained for Hyderabad at midnight. The water is 15ft. deep in places, and 5,000 men are at work day and night mending breaches in the canal. A message from the vice-president of the Shikarpur Municipality, received at noon to-day, described the situation as "extremely serious."

NINTH CENTENARY OF ST. OLAV

CEREMONY AT STIKLESTAD

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

OSLO, JULY 29

During the last three or four months a constantly growing literature about St. Olav has explained the importance of his work and death, which has been more fully realized since the beginning of this century. To-day, in commemoration of the saint's death 900 years ago at the Battle of Stiklestad, in the Värdalen valley near Nidaros, the whole country is beflagged and special services are being held in all churches. There are other celebrations, particularly at Sarpsborg, 70 miles south-east of Oslo, which was founded by St. Olav.

Last night thousands of people camped on the site of the battlefield at Stiklestad. The celebrations began this morning with a procession of 400 Roman Catholics, Norwegian and foreign, to the dedication of their new chapel. At 10 o'clock the Lutheran ceremony followed. A procession of 69 prelates in their official robes, headed by the Swedish and Danish Bishops and followed by the Norwegian, entered Stiklestad church. The Royal Family was not present at the first service in Stiklestad church, but attended a later one.

FRENCH BAN ON RED DEMONSTRATIONS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, JULY 29

Following the decision taken by the Cabinet on Saturday, special measures to prevent any Communist demonstration on August 1 were drawn up by M. Tardieu, the Prime Minister, the Military Governor of Paris, and the Prefect of Police this morning.

No procession or public meeting will be tolerated in Paris or the suburbs on that day. Those who take part in any demonstration or attempt to interfere with the liberty to work will be arrested and charged before the magistrate, and any foreigner arrested will be immediately deported. The Garde Républicaine and the troops of the garrison of Paris, reinforced by detachments from the provinces, will stand-to all day, and will be held at the disposal of the Prefect of Police. The Prefects of all Departments have received similar instructions, and wherever necessary the local police will be reinforced by troops.

AUSTRALIAN INCOME-TAX

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CANBERRA, JULY 29

In the House of Representatives to-day, Dr. Earle Page, criticizing the Income Tax Amendment Bills, which provide for the taxation of incomes derived from outside the Commonwealth, said the British Government was certain to consider whether it could afford to continue the agreement eliminating double taxation. Mr. Scullin, the Prime Minister, said it was intended to discuss the question in London apart from the Bill.

The effects of the recent tariff schedules are shown in the Customs revenue, which last week declined by 75 per cent. as compared with the figures in the corresponding week of last year.

THE EARTHQUAKE IN ITALY

£1,000,000 FOR RELIEF WORK

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

ROME, JULY 29

At the special meeting of the Cabinet this morning it was decided to make a preliminary appropriation of 100,000,000 lire (£1,075,000) towards the reconstruction of the villages destroyed by the earthquake. No time is to be lost in starting this work, which will in its earlier phases be supervised by Signor di Crollalanza, the Minister of Public Works. He will be assisted by Signor Leoni, Under-Secretary of Public Works, who is to remain on the spot until the end of August.

The construction put upon the earthquake by Cardinal Ascalesi, Archbishop of Naples, as a visitation from Heaven upon the inhabitants for their loose conduct has provoked some indignation also outside the affected area, and this resentment has been increased by the similar utterances of Cardinal Schuster, Archbishop of Milan, and of Cardinal Minoretti, Archbishop of Genoa. According to Cardinal Schuster, "earthquakes are a scourge brandished by the merciful hand of the Almighty," while Cardinal Minoretti describes them as a "Divine corrective" provoked by "moral disorders, and, in particular, shameful fashions." The action of the Church in taking advantage of the disaster to preach homilies of this kind is bitterly criticized in to-day's *Popolo di Roma*, which asks how it is possible that "cultured minds" such as those can have allowed themselves to "express such cruel conceptions."

LE TOUQUET MURDER

ALLEGED CONFESSION AFTER TWO YEARS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

LE TOUQUET, JULY 29

A youth, named André Leloutre, aged 17, living at Etaples, admitted to the police this morning that he was the murderer of Mrs. Florence Wilson, whose body was found in gorse bushes at Le Touquet in May, 1928.

Yesterday afternoon, Mme. Jolivel, who had been assaulted in the forest a few weeks ago, came to the police station and reported that she had just seen the youth who had assaulted her. This morning Leloutre was seen as he was delivering ice in Le Touquet, and he was taken to the police station, and confronted with Mme. Jolivel, who at once recognized him. Leloutre was interrogated by a police officer, M. Ravin, and admitted that he had committed several assaults on women during the past two years. When M. Ravin said: "It was you who killed Mme. Wilson, is it not?" Leloutre at first said "No," but on being pressed with questions for about half an hour, he burst into tears and confessed.

Leloutre, who looks much older than his age—he was just over 15 when Mrs. Wilson was murdered—gave certain details to the police, who say they have no doubt about the sincerity of his confession. Leloutre is fair, and quite normal in appearance. He was taken this afternoon by car to Boulogne prison.

*** Mrs. Wilson, who was 56 years of age, and a native of Petersfield, Hampshire, was murdered on May 19, 1928, in the sand dunes between Cucq and Le Touquet when on her way back from the golf links to her villa at Le Touquet, where she had been living for about a month. Death was apparently due to strangulation. There were also 14 knife wounds.

U.S. TRADE WITH RUSSIA

MR. HOOVER'S POLICY

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

WASHINGTON, JULY 29

The Hoover Administration, it was learned on high authority this morning, does not intend to allow the administrative policy which governs its economic relations with Soviet Russia to be affected by political situations. The fact, in other words, that the system under which Soviet Russia is governed is one which has aroused, and still arouses, deep hostility in this country, will not persuade this Government to restrict the entry of Russian goods for any reasons not existent in the law and of universal application.

This statement is generally interpreted here as an implied criticism of semi-official promises of a general embargo on Russian imports which are now current in the Press. The situation for the moment is that the entry of certain shipments of Russian pulpwood has been stopped on the ground that they are the product of forced, or conscript, labour, that the duty on matches has been increased by 50 per cent., and that the Tariff Commission is inquiring into the question of Russian coal. But it is too soon to predict that the domestic protests against any importation whatever of coal, lumber, and manganese will be effective, and all the talk of closing the industrial door against Russia for political reasons is patently an exaggeration.

Representatives of the Amtorg Trading Company presented their case to the Treasury to-day, but more effective than any arguments they advanced are the statistics of Russian-American trade available at the Department of Commerce, which the Press has been advised to study. It is worth noting that while small producers in the United States, and spokesmen of organized labour, have been loud in their demands that something drastic should be done, "big business" is silent and apparently unperturbed. American banks continue to finance purchases here, and great corporations—the Steel Corporation, for instance, which buys Russian manganese—are apparently satisfied with the conditions as they are.

NEW ZEALAND BUDGET DEBATE

OPPOSITION AMENDMENT

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

WELLINGTON (N.Z.), JULY 29

Opening the Budget debate in the House of Representatives to-day, Mr. Coates, the Leader of the Opposition, moved an amendment declaring that reasonable provision should be made to balance the Budget, but that the Government's taxation proposals were ill-designed and inequitable.

The amendment added that (1) the increased taxes for the main highways would enormously increase the cost of transport, and were a breach of faith with the local authorities and motorists; (2) the Customs amendments did not provide for Empire preference in a suitable manner, and would substantially increase the cost of living, and not encourage industry; (3) the costs of primary production would be unnecessarily aggravated, and the Government's lack of economy, with heavy taxation, would detrimentally affect production.

Mr. Ransom, Minister of Lands, replying to the debate, said the necessary taxes were equitably distributed, and economy would be secured without discharging labour or reducing wages. The debate was adjourned.

It is improbable that the amendment will be carried, as the Labour Party, though critical of the Budget, is not likely to assist in the defeat of the Government at this stage.

Telegrams in Brief

The FRENCH Ministry of Marine has decided to acquire a large sailing ship for use by the Naval Academy as a schoolship for cadets.

Mr. C. R. Buxton—not Lord Noel-Buxton, as reported on Monday—will be a member of the British delegation to the coming Assembly of the League at GENEVA.

Four men were killed and two were injured, while both engines and a number of trucks were smashed, in a collision between two goods trains in RUMANIA yesterday.

Legislation raising the postage charge on letters from 1½d. to 2d. passed the AUSTRALIAN Parliament yesterday. The new rate comes into force on August 1.—*Reuter.*

Fifteen members of the crew of the Thomas J. Whalen, a boat engaged in drawing sand from LAKE ERIE, were drowned in the lake yesterday when the boat capsized.—*Reuter.*

Karakhan, Second Deputy Commissar of the Soviet Union, and the Turkish representative in Moscow yesterday exchanged ratifications of the protocol dated December, 1929, prolonging the TURKISH-SOVIET agreement of 1925.

The Soviet authorities have announced their decision immediately to bring into RUSSIA 200 engineers and 1,000 skilled workmen from Germany for the steel industry. Five hundred German miners have already arrived for the Donetz coal basin.

A Note to Persia pointing out that Kurds are still aiding from Persia into Turkish territory, and that in these circumstances Turkish troops will be ordered, if necessary, to advance into Persia in their pursuit, has been drafted by the TURKISH Government.

When the Session of the Legislative Assembly of VICTORIA was resumed yesterday Mr. Hogan, the Premier, announced that the deficit was estimated at £1,260,000. It was the bounden duty of Parliament, he said, to rectify the financial position which had been developing in the past 10 years.—*Reuter.*

Representatives of the Dutch, Norwegian, and Swedish Governments have arrived in COPENHAGEN to discuss with the Danish Government the answers of each to the *questionnaire* of the International Trade Convention referring to the relation between production and turnover in agriculture and industry, and to Customs measures for furthering international trade.

ECONOMIC AGREEMENTS IN CENTRAL EUROPE

THE SINAIA CONFERENCE

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS)

BELGRADE, JULY 28

The first economic conference, called on the French initiative, which ended at Bucharest a few days ago, between Yugoslavia, Rumania, and Hungary, resulted only in the stipulation that further meetings of these three countries should be held, and with the expression of the desire that the most-favoured-nation clause in commercial treaties should be abolished.

The conference proposed, in the Note of Dr. Marinkovitch, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, to the Rumanians on July 22, for the economic organization of the Little Entente will open on Wednesday at Sinaia. It is expected that it will lead to an agreement between Yugoslavia and Rumania of such a nature as to amount in certain points to a Customs union between these two States, and ultimately to an agreement with the Czechs for the exchange of their agricultural produce against the manufactured goods of Czechoslovakia. As Dr. Marinkovitch hopes that this will be a model and formula for all other Central European States for similar agreements, obviously the economic reorganization of the Little Entente must precede the conference proposed by Poland to the Baltic States, the Little Entente, Hungary, and Bulgaria.

BUCHAREST, JULY 29

The members of the Yugoslav delegation to the Conference of Sinaia, M. Dimitrovitch, Minister of Commerce, M. Shibenik, Minister of Agriculture, and MM. Kumanndi and Frangesh, Ministers without Portfolio, have arrived.

Other Foreign News on following page

A TIN OF
SHELL OIL
is part of the equipment of every new
MORRIS
Besides recommending SHELL OIL, Morris supply and use it exclusively. Every new Morris is filled with SHELL OIL, now as for the past seven years.

THE CANADIAN ELECTION

CONSERVATIVE TRIUMPH

STRIKING GAINS

FIVE MINISTERS DEFEATED

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

OTTAWA, JULY 29

In the General Election for the Dominion Parliament yesterday the Liberal Government of Mr. Mackenzie King was decisively defeated. Some Western constituencies are still in doubt, but it is plain that the Conservative Party will have at least 130 seats out of a House of 245 and a majority over all opponents.

Mr. Mackenzie King has issued a statement to the effect that he has advised the Governor-General to send for Mr. Bennett. Mr. Bennett will proceed immediately to form his Cabinet, but as this may occupy a fortnight, Mr. Mackenzie King's Government will retain office to suit his convenience. Mr. Bennett's task will present some difficulties, as there are few outstanding men among his followers, and Mr. Guthrie and Mr. Chaplin, who held office in the last Conservative Government and have been returned, are both known to be in poor health. A seat will be found for Mr. H. H. Stevens, Minister of Trade and Commerce in the Meighen Government, but Mr. Bennett will probably seek to reinforce his Cabinet from outside Parliament, and may bring in from the Provinces men like Mr. Rhodes, Premier of Nova Scotia.

MR. BENNETT'S STATEMENT

Mr. Bennett, the Conservative leader, has issued the following statement:—

The policy of the Conservative Party has been accepted by the people of Canada as an instrument of national development. The fact that every Province in the Dominion has contributed to the result will sustain the new Government in the task which lies before us. This Dominion-wide expression of confidence ensures the solidarity of the Government, which at this time is essential, and manifests a determination on the part of the people of our country to cherish and maintain national unity. For victory at the cost of unity would be in truth overwhelming defeat of the purpose for which our party stands.

The strength of the Liberals has been reduced to less than 90, and about a score of seats are divided between Progressive, Labour, and Independent candidates. Five Ministers—Mr. Dunning, Minister of Finance; Mr. Crerar, Minister of Agriculture; Mr. MacMillan, Minister of Fisheries; Mr. Cannon, Solicitor-General; and Mr. Kay, Minister without portfolio—have been defeated, while three others held their seats by small majorities. The Conservative gains are well distributed, coming from every province except Nova Scotia and British Columbia. In the Liberal stronghold of Quebec some change had been confidently expected by the Conservatives, but the gains, which have brought the Conservative representation in this province to its highest figure since 1891, exceeded their wildest dreams. In Nova Scotia there was only one Liberal gain, and they were overwhelmingly beaten in New Brunswick, only saving one seat out of their six. Two of the three Liberal seats in Prince Edward Island were also lost. In Ontario the Liberals, although losing half a dozen seats, did relatively better. For the first time since 1896 a Liberal was elected in Toronto, Mr. Church, the former Mayor, being defeated by Alderman Factor.

WESTERN PROVINCES

In Manitoba, where the Government had no particular anxiety, it met with disaster, losing 11 out of the 14 seats which it held. In Saskatchewan the three predominantly urban seats, Regina, Saskatoon, and Moosejaw, all went Conservative by large majorities, but the Liberals and Progressives held most of the rural constituencies, Mr. Mackenzie King being returned for Prince Albert with a reduced majority. There were three Conservative gains in urban seats in Alberta, but the farmers for the most part remained loyal to their Progressive members. In British Columbia the Liberals won three seats in Vancouver City from the Conservatives and the adjacent seat of New Westminster, while the fourth Vancouver seat fell to Labour.

The Conservative losses in Vancouver included the seat of Mr. H. H. Stevens, who was defeated in the Centre division by Mr. Ian Mackenzie, Minister of Immigration, and of General A. D. McRae, whose duties as chief campaign manager had prevented him from visiting his constituency of North Vancouver during the campaign.

The earliest returns gave little inkling of the coming Conservative victory, as, while the Liberals were disappointed at the results in the Maritime Provinces, they were comforted by the first results from urban constituencies in Quebec, which showed that all their seats were being held, although by reduced majorities, and there were hopeful signs from Ontario, particularly in the retention of the two Ottawa seats by large majorities. Just after 10 o'clock came a flood of adverse returns from rural Quebec, and the first results from the West, showing Liberal losses in Manitoba, made it plain that the Government was in danger. By 11 o'clock further losses in Quebec, Ontario, and the Prairie Provinces, coupled with the defeat of Mr. Dunning and Mr. Crerar, showed that it was only a question of the size of the Conservative majority.

THE IRISH VOTE

Liberal candidates suffered greatly through the wholesale desertion of Irish Roman Catholics to the Conservatives in many constituencies which were influenced by the attitude of the *Catholic Record*, which said that Quebec's Liberal *bloc* was a menace to the country's welfare. In New Brunswick the French Canadian vote, usually strongly Liberal, veered to a substantial degree to the Conservatives, and anxiety to give the Province its first Dominion Prime Minister helped Mr. Bennett, who is a native of New Brunswick. In Ontario Mr. Ferguson's strenuous campaign and the influence of his powerful provincial machine brought the Conservatives their gains, but on the whole Liberals have reason to be pleased with the result in this province, as they had to contend with the unemployment issue in urban areas and the irritation caused by imports of New Zealand butter in the country. This latter question was an important factor in Manitoba and generally throughout the West, and the farmers' indignation was evidently not appeased by the last Budget. Manitoba was probably the greatest disappointment to the Liberals, and one explanation of their reverses there is that many voters who had formerly belonged to the Progressive Party were determined to punish Mr. Crerar, Minister of Agriculture, for his abandonment of it.

In Saskatchewan agricultural depression and poor crops told against the Government candidates and anti-Quebec sentiment also operated. In Alberta the Conservatives did well in the cities, but could not shake the Progressives' hold upon most rural seats. In British Columbia the Conservative reverses in the Vancouver area are attributed to the popularity of the preferential features of the Budget with the large local British-born element, which has usually voted Conservative, and to the anxiety of lumber, fishing, and other interests for the preservation of the Australian trade treaty, which was profitable to them, and which the Conservatives have been criticizing.

CLEAR MAJORITY

There is almost general agreement about two very satisfactory features of the election—the clear majority of the new Government, which will free it from the necessity of bargaining with minor groups, and the break-up of the Quebec Liberal *bloc*, which had produced an artificial and unhealthy situation in Canadian politics. For this latter development a variety of reasons is advanced. Unemployment played its part, and among the farmers of the Eastern townships the inflow of New Zealand butter was a bitter grievance, which even the termination of the existing trade arrangements could not abate. Undoubtedly also the leaders of the Roman Catholic Church had become alarmed at manifestations of anti-Catholic sentiment in the West, and had decided that the time had come to secure representation for Quebec in the Conservative Party. The last-minute *canard* of *La Presse* about conscription of Canadians being imminent owing to the troubles in Egypt clearly failed to affect French Canadian voters, and had disastrous repercussions for the Government in Ontario and the West, where it aroused great indignation.

STATE OF PARTIES

OTTAWA, July 29.—According to the latest figures the state of parties is as follows:—

Conservatives	136
Liberals	85
United Farmers	10
Labour	3
Progressives	2
Liberal Progressives	2
Independents	2
Results to come	5
Total	245

The Conservatives have a majority in every Province except Quebec, and in that Province they have 24 seats out of 65, as compared with four in the last Parliament.—*Reuter.*

U.S. FEARS OF TARIFF RETALIATION

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, JULY 29

The Canadian correspondent of the *New York Times* estimates that the tariff projects of the Conservatives in Canada will cost the United States $500,000,000 [£100,000,000] worth of trade. Other newspapers comment in the same vein. Those who regarded the Conservative plans for an equal tariff against all nations as an indication that Great Britain rather than the United States would be the sufferer in the event of a Conservative victory have of late become less confident. Among American opponents of the Hawley-Smoot Tariff an early fulfilment of their prophecies of damaging retaliation is now expected.

Although the future of the Canadian tariff is the principal object of attention here it is believed that unemployment and business depression were important factors in the defeat of the party in power, and Americans are watching with interest what they consider to be evidence of the political repercussions of the economic depression general all over the continent.

BRITISH POLICY IN EGYPT

PRIME MINISTER'S STATEMENT

WESTMINSTER, TUESDAY

MR. CHURCHILL delivered his onslaught on the Government's Egyptian policy this evening to a bare quorum of members. His case was that in a year Egypt had passed from tranquillity to chaos. The provoked resignation of Lord Lloyd, the betrayal of Mahmud Pasha (who had been given a draft treaty and only on his way home been told that he must hold elections on a manhood suffrage), and finally 600 casualties in the streets of Cairo and Alexandria were the measure of the calamity and the Government's responsibility. To-day the Court and the Wafd had been set against each other and pricked by British policy into combat *à l'outrance*. The Government's only virtue was in refusing to surrender the Sudan; but he (Mr. Churchill) claimed that no Egyptian Government would make a treaty without such surrender.

MR. NOEL BAKER put the answer in a sentence by declaring that Mr. Churchill wanted a return to Crown Colony Government in Egypt; but the PRIME MINISTER was more elaborate. He denied that Mahmud Pasha was not fully aware that the Treaty would have to be ratified by an Egyptian Parliament chosen according to the existing electoral law. The previous British Government had, on the advice of Lord Lloyd, given exactly the same advice as in 1926.

THE 1922 DECLARATION

MR. MACDONALD next explained that Government policy was based on the Declaration of 1922. That meant that British responsibility was confined to the four reserved points, and included care of the lives and property of foreigners, but not, as Mr. Churchill had suggested, care of the *fellaheen*. During the recent disturbances law and order had been preserved by Egyptian troops, and therefore would not have been less preserved if British troops had not been in Cairo. No official complaints of inadequate protection had been received from foreign Powers; and the situation had so much improved that the British warships could be withdrawn. The policy of warning both the Government and the Opposition in Egypt of their responsibility towards foreigners had been justified. It had been made clear that the British Government would fulfil their responsibilities, but would not take sides in the internal politics of Egypt.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE gave guarded approval to the Government's policy, particularly to the readiness to protect foreigners; but he hoped that no attempt would be made to force on Egypt a model of Western democracy for which the country might be unfitted. This line was followed up by later Unionist speakers, notably SIR RENNELL RODD.

R 100 OVER THE ATLANTIC

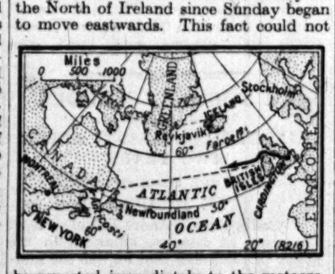
A MORE SOUTHERLY COURSE

AVOIDING BAD WEATHER

The Air Ministry stated last night that R 100 had reported her position at 9 p.m. (Summer Time) as 53.40 North, 17.30 West. The weather was fine and clear, with a moderate northerly wind, and the airship was making good progress. This position is about 300 miles west of Ireland.

After a roundabout trip north of Ireland to secure the benefit of easterly winds during the early part of yesterday, R 100 was setting a definitely westerly course not far from the great circle route last night. She had emerged from cloudy weather, with some local rain, and had entered a wide area of fine weather in which light winds from the west were expected. Although calculations were upset by the weather, the west winds were evidently not serious, for the airship had increased her speed and was making more than 60 miles an hour, as compared with an average of 55 in the morning.

The flight began in clear weather. But a depression that had been stationary off the North of Ireland since Sunday began to move eastwards. This fact could not



be reported immediately to the meteorological officer on board the ship, and the original intention of skirting the edge of it as it was plotted late on Monday night was pursued for two hours after the depression had actually moved across that path. Then the change in the situation was realized, the path of the depression charted, and the airship changed her course when south of the Hebrides.

The belief of the Air Ministry that airship navigation cannot be seriously attempted without the fullest development of the meteorological service has received interesting support from the present case of R 100. The course she is now following is much more southerly than the one which had been plotted on the strength of earlier weather reports.

Almost as soon as the airship sailed the whole weather over the Atlantic began to change. The depression moved eastwards, giving R 100 westerly winds where she had expected easterly, and the comparatively small anticyclone was replaced by a huge one spreading from the Azores to the eastern coast of Greenland, an area far too big to admit of a plan to fly round its southern edge. R 100, approaching the northerly part of it, was met again by westerly winds, though fortunately they were light, and when the new position was recognized she took the wise course of heading straight through it, certain, for perhaps 1,000 miles, of fine weather with the disadvantage of a light head wind.

SATISFACTORY FLIGHT

At 6 o'clock last night she was confirmed in her new course by a comprehensive report received from the United States weather bureau at Arlington and transmitted to the airship from Cardington through Rugby. The report added:—"Southerly winds of moderate strength, with rather unsettled weather expected on approaching Newfoundland, with some fog."

Yesterday's flight, therefore, was fairly satisfactory, after a false start due to a sudden weather change. The airship went from Cardington over Rugby, Chester, and Liverpool, and then north-westwards to the Mull of Galloway. At 10.34 a.m. she passed the Maiden rocks off the east coast of Antrim, and by noon she was above Oversay at the southern extremity of Islay. It was then that she turned south through the clouds and rain to get on to the shortest east-to-west route and into the fine weather.

R 100 carries with her messages from the King, the Prime Minister, and Lord Thomson (Secretary of State for Air) to Canada. She also received messages, wishing all on board a quick and prosperous flight, from Lord Thomson, Air Vice-Marshal Sir John Higgins, and Mr. C. Ll. Bullock, of the Air Ministry.

THE UNEMPLOYED

850,057 MORE THAN A YEAR AGO

The Ministry of Labour announces that on July 21 the numbers of persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain were 1,226,400 wholly unemployed, 652,400 temporarily stopped, and 93,900 normally in casual employment, making a total of 1,972,700. This was 32,834 more than a week before, and 850,057 more than a year before. The total on July 21, 1930, comprised 1,410,200 men, 49,100 boys, 469,800 women, and 43,600 girls.

Date	Persons normally in regular employment: Wholly unemployed	Persons normally in regular employment: Temporarily stopped	Persons normally in casual employment	Total
July 21, 1930:				
Men	900,900	417,900	91,400	1,410,200
Boys	34,400	14,500	200	49,100
Women	260,100	207,400	2,300	469,800
Girls	31,000	12,600	—	43,600
Total	1,226,400	652,400	93,900	1,972,700
July 14, 1930:				
Men	886,551	418,298	90,001	1,394,850
Boys	33,250	14,916	187	48,333
Women	256,455	196,276	2,101	454,832
Girls	29,958	11,873	20	41,851
Total	1,206,194	641,363	92,309	1,939,866
July 22, 1929:				
Men	601,154	199,334	72,990	873,478
Boys	23,093	5,095	107	28,295
Women	111,090	83,946	1,194	196,230
Girls	20,630	3,998	12	24,640
Total	755,967	292,373	74,303	1,122,643

RELIEF WORKS

At a meeting of the Unemployment Grants Committee held on Monday, Lord St. Davids in the chair, a number of schemes of works submitted by local authorities and other statutory bodies for the relief of unemployment were approved for Government Grant. The estimated cost of the schemes so approved was £909,000, to provide employment for approximately 2,100 men.

Schemes before the Committee for approval which are now the subject of inquiry number 711 and are estimated to cost £11,700,000.

Full particulars of the grants which the Committee are empowered to approve and forms of application, &c., can be obtained from the Secretary to the Unemployment Grants Committee, Sanctuary Buildings, 16, Great Smith-street, Westminster, London, S.W.1.

INDIA

THE ROUND-TABLE CONFERENCE

OPPOSITION PARTIES INVITED

WESTMINSTER, TUESDAY

The PRIME MINISTER announced in the House of Commons to-day that the Government had decided to invite representatives of the Opposition parties—three or four members from each—to act as full and equal delegates at the forthcoming Round-Table Conference on India. Their decision was fortified by SIR JOHN SIMON'S suggestion that the Conference should be representative of both forms of administration in India—British India and the Native States. Subsequent legislation, however, would, he added, be undertaken on the sole responsibility of the Government.

The House generally approved this attempt to secure a national agreement on Indian policy, but, apparently to the Prime Minister's surprise, MR. LLOYD GEORGE pressed to know whether the Statutory Commissioners would also be represented, and was clearly dissatisfied with the answer that in the Government's present view the participation of the Commissioners, whether as Commissioners or as members of either House, would be a mistake. After MR. MAXTON had supplied the comic relief by asking for special representation for his group, SIR AUSTEN CHAMBERLAIN again urged the claims and value of the Commissioners, and the PRIME MINISTER explained that his present opinion was not a decision, and that he was in communication with the Viceroy on the point.

MR. THURTLE alone questioned the effect on Indian opinion of appointing Opposition delegates to the Conference, and was told that the value of a nationally representative Conference both to India and ourselves was supreme. MR. MACLEAN then showed a complete misconception of the character of the Conference by suggesting that British representation ought to be proportionate to political strength. The PRIME MINISTER earned a general cheer by reminding him that there would be no voting at the Conference, and that the British delegation should therefore be designed to reflect, not the strength of parties, but representative opinions.

LORD BURNHAM'S VIEWS

A similar statement in the Lords produced similarly favourable reactions. LORD SALISBURY and LORD READING agreed in accepting the invitation to the Opposition and in interpreting it as freedom to submit plans of their own. They agreed also in considering that the Report, with its embodiment of three years' careful inquiry, must claim the chief attention of the Conference. LORD SALISBURY declared that any alternative to the Report must satisfy the same test as had been applied to the recommendations of the Report—namely, practical applicability. LORD READING added that the Report had been framed to "advise, not to decide," and was not therefore sacrosanct, although it must carry the greatest weight. He also openly regretted the Government's inclination not to call representatives of the Commissioners to the Conference.

One of them, LORD BURNHAM, later specifically questioned the Government as to the status of the Report, on the ground that the Viceroy's speech on the subject had completely mystified British and Indian opinion. He disputed the suggestion that the Conference should not confine itself to the Report. What other agenda could a conference have if it was to produce the necessary concrete propositions? Moreover, the British delegation ought to number at least 12. By making these two points, he claimed to invite the Government to clear up the situation.

THE SIMON REPORT

LORD RUSSELL did not find them helpful. The question of the number of the delegation was unimportant. Indeed, he did not think it useful to preface the Conference by debates in Parliament, because Parliament could always pronounce on the report of the Conference, which would contain suggestions, but not decisions. He quarrelled with Lord Burnham for stating that emissaries had been "sent" to Mr. Gandhi. They had asked, and had been allowed to go. He could, however, reassure him that any tendency to ignore the Simon Report was not shared in official quarters. All the Government said was that the Report could not bind the Conference any more than the Conference could bind Parliament. He therefore deplored suggestions either that the Report would be ignored or that it would form the only basis of discussion by the Conference.

LORD PEEL urged that Sir John Simon should be appointed a delegate, but his warm acceptance of the rest of the Government's programme enabled the debate to end upon the note of unanimity which was always basically present.

THE PRINCE OF WALES IN BRUSSELS

JOURNEY BY AIR

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

BRUSSELS, JULY 29

The Prince of Wales is spending two days in Belgium to visit the Exhibitions at Antwerp and Liége. His Royal Highness arrived by air this afternoon, piloted by Squadron-Leader Don, at the military aerodrome of Evere, one hour and 55 minutes after leaving Hendon.

In spite of the heavy rain, the King and Queen of the Belgians were waiting to welcome the Prince, and took him off to the Château of Laeken, where he is their guest. On arriving there, the Prince was received by the Duke and Duchess of Brabant and the Count of Flanders.

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH

A COMMITTEE OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL

An Order in Council published in the *London Gazette* and dated July 28 directs that the Lord President of the Council (Lord Parmoor), the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries (Dr. Addison), the Home Secretary (Mr. Clynes), the Secretary of State for Scotland (Mr. W. Adamson), and the President of the Board of Education (Sir Charles Trevelyan) shall be a Committee of the Privy Council for the organization and development of agricultural research. It is also ordered that during his Majesty's pleasure the Lord President of the Council shall be the chairman, and the Minister of Agriculture vice-chairman, of the Committee.

SIMON REPORT CRITICIZED

LANDHOLDERS' VIEW

ASSURANCE BY THE VICEROY

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

SIMLA, JULY 29

The Viceroy received an important deputation this afternoon, when he met representatives of the All-India Landholders' League. The deputation consisted of landlords and farmers on a big scale from all over the country, a notable exception being that no delegate was present from the Bombay Presidency.

The object of their visit to Simla was twofold. In the first place the members wished to express their emphatic disapproval of the Statutory Commission's Report as it affects agricultural interests; and, in the second place, they pressed for separate representation at the Round-Table Conference. Their main objections to the recommendations fall under three heads:—(1) A protest against the proposed abolition of the special representation of landholders in the Legislatures; (2) a protest against the proposal to impose a tax on agricultural incomes; and (3) a protest against the failure to provide Second Chambers in the Provinces. In replying to the address presented by the deputation, Lord Irwin referred to the important contribution of the landholders of India towards the formation of public opinion. He said:—

Let me leave you under no illusion as to the importance I attach to a contented and prosperous rural population, whether owners or tillers of the land; above all in a country such as India, where agriculture is and must continue to be the main industry of so large a majority of its people. Families like yours, which have, some of them from ancient times, their roots deep in the broad acres of Bengal, the United Provinces, Bihar, and other parts of the country, and whose interests depend, perhaps more than those of any other section of the community, upon peaceful, orderly administration, ought from the nature of things to be one of the chief and most stable buttresses of the Government, which, either now or in the future, has the welfare of India's many millions in its charge. You may be sure that such considerations will be very present to the minds of those who will have the fashioning of the future Constitution of this country.

Lord Irwin added that, while the Government of India was still occupied with examining the Commission's Report, it was unable to do more than play the role of listener and to note views.

A CONTENTED PEASANTRY

The Viceroy then proceeded to deal with the points raised by the deputation. Speaking on the objection to the abolition of special representation, he said:—

Your real apprehension, I take it, is that with an extension of the franchise and with larger Councils the landholders will tend to lose ground in the new Legislatures, and that special nomination by the Governor may not prove a satisfactory means of remedying these conditions. These and other relevant considerations are matters which you will have an opportunity of developing in greater detail either at the Round-Table Conference or at some later stage.

A further point of considerable interest which you have raised in this connexion is that if the landholders are forced by the suggested change in their representation to cultivate the interest of the general body of electors in preference to that of the landed classes, which they historically and actually represent, the result cannot fail to be a clash of interest between the people of the country and the landholders. I take it that the eventuality you are anxious to prevent is a deterioration of the relations between tenant and landlord, and no one, I think, can be blind to the dangers lurking in any such estrangement. For the strength of the landowning classes is in a contented peasantry, whose joys and whose sorrows they share, and whose welfare is bound up in their own.

Lord Irwin went on to discuss the objection to a tax on agricultural incomes. He acknowledged the political, legal, and administrative difficulties. There was also the question of the return such a tax might be expected to produce. Referring to the section dealing with agriculture in the Statutory Commission's Report, he said:—

I observe that the estimated yield has varied, according to different calculations, from one crore [£750,000] to three crores [£2,250,000], while Sir Walter Layton's assumption is a yield of five crores [£3,750,000]. This latter figure, however, is, I presume, based on prices of agricultural produce considerably in excess of the prices which obtain to-day. In any case, however, I cannot suppose that if and when the matter were raised in a definite form, the arguments both of equity and of expediency which you have raised will fail to carry due weight with those on whom the burden of decision would rest.

THREE ESSENTIALS

The question of Second Chambers in the Provinces would also receive due consideration, said the Viceroy, who concluded his speech with a long review of the suffering caused to the agricultural classes by the civil disobedience movement. He made special reference to the disastrous effect on the home market in India of the crisis in the Bombay cotton mills and the paralysis of business, which had their inevitable reaction on the agricultural community. He said:—

Every thinking man must regret that in the struggle for constitutional advance the true objects for such advance should be forgotten and defeated, for no change in Government can bring any real profit to the country unless it can be expressed in terms of well-being for the masses of the population.

You have prescribed a threefold combination as a cure for the troubles which beset us—sympathy, understanding, and statesmanship. These are, indeed, essential, and they were never more essential than to-day. I would pray, therefore, that these qualities should be vouchsafed us all according to our need, so that, with firm hope and single purpose, all who have constructive contributions to make may join in building the new life of India.

SAPRU-JAYAKAR MISSION

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Mr. Jayakar are on their way back from Allahabad to Poona, where, presumably, they will report to Mr. Gandhi on the attitude of the two Nehrus towards the peace negotiations in general and the Mahatma's letter in particular. It cannot be said that the continued silence has made for increased optimism here. A common rumour, which may be taken at its face value, is that the Nehrus thought that Mr. Gandhi's letter was too vague in its terms. They demand substantial concessions before calling off the civil disobedience movement, stipulating that an amnesty of prisoners must come simultaneously.

There are, however, a few hopeful people who point out that the fact that the negotiations are, apparently, still in progress means that there is still a chance of a solution being found. No communication of any kind from either Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru or Mr. Jayakar has been received in official quarters here since the mission began.

Other Indian news on preceding page.

COMPANY MEETINGS

Reports of the following meetings appear in our City pages:—

British North Borneo Company.
Harben's (Viscose Silk Manufacturers).
Mercantile and General Insurance.
Rhodesia Railway Trust.
Rio de Janeiro City Improvements.

OPENING DAY AT GOODWOOD

THE STEWARDS' CUP

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

GOODWOOD, JULY 29

Goodwood, like Ascot, Epsom on Derby Day, or indeed any other racecourse to be seen at its best and to be enjoyed to the uttermost, must have fine, sunny weather; and Goodwood to-day did not get it. There was, it is true, but little rain, for the wind blew to keep it off, and it was hard work walking against it from the lawn and the luncheon tents to the Paddock, though it was easy enough to walk back. But, then, on the way back hats were dislodged and frocks blown into shapes that the dressmakers had not dreamed of. If this had been Ascot, frocks would have been ruined and the new big hats would have been blown into the most fantastic shapes. Goodwood, however, from the dress point of view, is not Ascot, and the long dresses that we saw there were very rare to-day.

Yet Goodwood deserves a special description. Here is a racecourse perched on the side of a minor precipice, for beyond the course is a sheer drop, and there is no crowd all down the straight. Beyond, lie the deep valleys and the wooded hills of the Duke of Richmond's estate. Much has been written about the trees that are being felled here to pay the death duties, but as one stands on the course there is no evidence of it.

To-day the far woods set on the hill-tops were shrouded in clouds, which scurried past faster than some of the horses that ran during the afternoon. Behind the stands the view was noticed by few, but there in the distance were the Solent and the Isle of Wight.

THE MAIN CONCERN

It is to be feared, however, that few of the visitors cared about the scenery or the wood felling. All that they wanted to know was what would win the Stewards' Cup, one of the most important sprint handicaps of the season. Most people seemed to think that Grandmaster would win, and he started favourite. Long before the race was over they knew that he would not succeed, and in the end he was not placed behind Le Phare, yet another winner for the Aga Khan. This time his regular jockey, Beary, rode the winner. Second came Mr. S. B. Joel's Fleeting Memory, who won the race last year and who was trying to make a record by winning the race for the second year in succession. He failed gallantly, being beaten by the narrowest possible margin.

Most of the visitors to to-day's racing came by road, and as soon as the last race had been run—it was appropriately won by Valediction—the large crowd melted away to the seaside which lies so near to the course. The speed with which they vanished shows how well the traffic was organized. It also shows the haste with which people will leave the pleasure of a really beautiful racecourse for some other diversion.

The high wind did one good thing. When the racing was over it blew all the paper left out on Trundle Hill away to the new rails which prevent people from going on to the hill as they did in the old days, until they have paid to go there. Half an hour after the racing had ended, most of the litter had been blown on to these rails and was awaiting collection. It is strange that visitors who use that magnificent natural stand cannot take their rubbish away with them. But Trundle Hill is not the only place that they seem to enjoy spoiling.

HONOUR OF THE COMMONS

M.P.'S SPEECH REFERRED TO COMMITTEE

WESTMINSTER, TUESDAY

The House of Commons emerged with little credit to-day from its attempt to give Mr. Sandham a chance to explain his charges against his fellow Socialist members; and the Socialist Party in particular had a damaging and disruptive hour.

MR. SANDHAM began a so-called explanation with a truculent sneer at the Prime Minister, who had dared to suggest that he (Mr. Sandham) ought to have been present yesterday. Having then asked permission to read the speech complained of, he started to read it in full. The first quarter of an hour of it proved to be a virulent attack on his leaders for their political conduct, which seemed to have no bearing on the moral charges. When the SPEAKER pointed this out, MR. SANDHAM submitted, but MR. MAXTON, manifesting great indignation, constituted himself his *aide-de-camp* and loudly advised him to refuse an explanation, if curtailed. MR. SANDHAM ploughed through a *verbatim* repetition of the offending part of his speech, declared that he stood by every word of it, and proceeded to explain it by adding a personal attack upon Lord Winterton. The SPEAKER, in spite of MR. MAXTON, stopped this at once, and MR. SANDHAM was able to refuse to continue without having uttered a conciliatory syllable.

MR. MACDONALD'S MOTION

The PRIME MINISTER briefly said what he thought of impenitence masquerading as explanation and moved to refer the speech to the Committee of Privileges. This Committee, he pointed out, had all the procedure of a Select Committee and could set to work at once, so as to prevent the matter being in abeyance until after the recess.

MR. SANDHAM duly withdrew while his case was considered, but his friends, trading on the tradition that a personal explanation should be unimpeded, made the rest of his speech for him. MR. MAXTON declared that the charges of corruption and drunkenness would not have been confined to a few Socialist members, but extended to members of other parties.

The readiness of the accuser to substantiate the charges before the Committee of Privileges was then modified by MR. W. J. BROWN'S plea that some of his friends should be added to his judges; and this was elaborated by MR. BUCHANAN into a challenge to the impartiality of the Committee. The bait was swallowed by MR. ERNEST BROWN and MR. TINKER, who supported the request for special nominations to the Committee in the interest of peace. Even LORD HUGH CECIL thought it worth while to explain the well-known fact that the Committee are not judges, but advisers to the House.

The end came when the SPEAKER pointed out that the number on the Committee had been fixed by resolution of the House and could not be increased. The rebels made a false step by dividing against the Prime Minister's motion and revealing that they mustered only eight votes against 419. They had, however, already succeeded in embarrassing their party and the House.

POLITICAL NOTES

I.L.P. AND LABOUR POLICY

ELECTION EXPENSES

Labour members who are financed by the Independent Labour Party met at the House of Commons last night to consider proposals to reconstruct the I.L.P. group. There are about 100 members of the I.L.P. in the House of Commons, but in only 36 cases was direct financial assistance given to the election expenses of members. At the Birmingham conference of the I.L.P. at Easter the National Council was instructed to reconstruct the group so that it should consist only of those members who accept the policy laid down by the conference. It is suggested, apparently, that the full policy of the I.L.P. should be pressed through the Parliamentary Labour Party, and that, if the party declines to endorse the I.L.P. proposals in full, then the I.L.P. members shall be free to take independent action if the annual conference has given definite instructions, or when such action is considered necessary in a case of emergency. The one item of policy on which there is a definite difference of opinion is disarmament, for, while the Labour Party press for disarmament by international agreement, the I.L.P. favour disarmament by this country as a gesture to the rest of the world. At last night's meeting it was urged upon members that the full I.L.P. policy must be pressed forward if financial help is to be assured in the future.

The Conservative Parliamentary Agricultural Committee at its meeting last night passed the following resolution unanimously:—

That this Committee respectfully requests the Leader of the Party to investigate the position of the soft fruit and vegetable growers and to consider the inclusion in the Conservative programme of such measures as will protect the industry from the dumping of foreign produce when it, generally, is able to provide all the demands of this country for soft fruit and vegetables.

The Committee of Privileges met last night and made preliminary arrangements for their inquiry into the allegations of bribery and drunkenness against Labour members made by Mr. Sandham, M.P. The Committee will meet again to-day. It is understood that every effort will be made to restrict the inquiry to the specific allegation made by Mr. Sandham, who limited his charges to Labour members. The 10 Labour members who voted against the reference of the matter to the Committee of Privileges were Mr. Maxton, Mr. Buchanan, Mr. Campbell Stephen, Mr. Beckett, Mr. Fenner Brockway, Mr. Wallhead, Mr. Horrabin, Mr. W. J. Brown, Mr. Kinley, and Mr. McGovern.

The representatives of the three political parties last night discussed the broadcasting of political speeches. There was general agreement that efforts should be made to obtain a greater use of the wireless system than has yet been possible for this purpose, and it was decided to endeavour to arrange a meeting with Sir John Reith, of the British Broadcasting Corporation, to go into the subject.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND INCOME-TAX

HOUSE OF LORDS DECISION IN WIMBLEDON CASE

The House of Lords yesterday decided a case of considerable educational interest by holding that the Wimbledon High School for Girls is a "public school." The case arose out of a claim by the Girls' Public Day School Trust, Limited, the owners of the school, to the allowances granted by the Income-Tax Act, 1918, in respect of the premises. The shareholders in the trust are entitled to certain limited dividends, and it was this fact which caused Mr. Justice Rowlatt to reverse the findings of the Commissioners in favour of the trust, his decision being upheld by the Court of Appeal.

The case is reported on p. 4.

THE INVALIDS

The Duke of Northumberland was reported yesterday to be about the same.

Viscount Ednam was better, and was able to go out yesterday.

Major Sir Richard Barnett, who is suffering from an attack of pneumonia in his London home, was stated yesterday to have had a comfortable night.

ENTERTAINMENTS INDEX

(For details see page 10)

OPERA

Strand	TANNHAUSER	7.30

THEATRES

Aldwych	A NIGHT LIKE THIS	2.30 & 8.15
Ambassadors	THE CONFEDERATES AND THE MAN IN POSSESSION	8.30
Comedy	THE SILENT WITNESS	8.30
Criterion	NINE TILL SIX	8.30
Drury Lane	THE THREE MUSKETEERS	2.30 & 8.15
Duke of York's	THE WAY TO TREAT A WOMAN	2.30 & 8.30
Everyman	PRUNELLA	8.15
Gaiety	THE LOVE RACE	8.15
Garrick	ALMOST A HONEYMOON	8.30
Grafton	ANNAJANSKA	2.30 & 8.30
Haymarket	THE FIRST MRS. FRASER	2.30 & 8.30
Hippodrome	SONS O' GUNS	2.30 & 8.15
His Majesty's	BITTER SWEET	2.30 & 8.30
Little	JEALOUSY	9
London Pavilion	COCHRAN'S 1930 REVUE	8.15
Lyceum	TRAFFIC	2.30 & 8.15
Lyric, Hammersmith	THE IMPORTANCE OF BEING EARNEST	2.30 & 8.40
New	DESIRE	8.45
Playhouse	CYNARA	2.30 & 8.30
Royalty	THE BEAUX' STRATAGEM	8.30
St. James's	THE SWAN	2.30 & 8.30
St. Martin's	PETTICOAT INFLUENCE	2.30 & 8.30
Savoy	THE COMMAND TO LOVE	8.30
Wyndham's	ON THE SPOT	2.30 & 8.30

VARIETIES

Coliseum	2.15, 5.15, & 8.15
Holborn Empire	6.30 & 9
Maskelyne's	3 & 8
Palladium	6.30 & 9
Victoria Palace	6.30 & 9

EXHIBITIONS

Crystal Palace	10 to 10
Tussaud's	10 to 10
Zoological Gardens	9 a.m. to 8 p.m.

PICTURE THEATRES

Alhambra	ALL QUIET ON THE WESTERN FRONT	1 to 11
Astoria	ON THE LEVEL	1 to 11
Avenue Pavilion	ATLANTIC	2.15 to 11
Capitol	COCK O' THE WALK	12 to 11
Carlton	WITH BYRD AT THE SOUTH POLE	2.30, 6, & 8.45
Dominion	PHANTOM OF THE OPERA	2.30 & 8.30
Empire	THE GAY NINETIES	12 to 12
Kensington	JAZZ HEAVEN	2 to 11
Marble Arch Pavilion	PARAMOUNT ON PARADE	2 to 11
New Gallery	THE GIRL IN THE MOON	2 to 11
Plaza	THE TEXAN	11.45 to 11
Polytechnic	SONG O' MY HEART	2.30, 5.30, & 8.30
Regal	THE BAD ONE	1 to 11
Stoll Picture Theatre	SUCH MEN ARE DANGEROUS	12.15 to 11.45
Tivoli	SYMPHONY IN TWO FLATS	12 to 11

THE TIMES

WEDNESDAY, JULY 30, 1930

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Weather Forecast

ENGLAND, S.E.—Wind west to north-west, moderate or fresh ; showers and bright intervals ; perhaps local thunder ; rather cool. (p. 14)

TO-DAY'S NEWS

HOME

R 100 made a wide detour yesterday morning to avoid bad weather, and finally took a more southerly course than was originally intended for the flight over the Atlantic. (p. 12)

A ballot of Egyptian cotton spinners in Lancashire is to be taken on the proposal to form a convention, with a pool of production as its main feature. (p. 14)

The Prime Minister, speaking yesterday at the annual meeting of the United Kingdom branch of the Empire Parliamentary Association, urged that an attempt should be made to get all Imperial questions considered by all parties, remembering that the nations of the Commonwealth were very much greater than party. (p. 9)

The Examiners in the final Honour School of Philosophy, Politics, and Economics ("Modern Greats") issued a Class List at Oxford yesterday. (p. 15)

Tenders have been accepted for two new bridges over the Thames at Hampton Court and Chiswick. It is expected that the work will be begun almost at once. (p. 14)

The World Poultry Congress and Exhibition closes at 10 o'clock to-night. (p. 9)

The Lambeth Conference, in full session, considered yesterday reports on the ministry of the Church, spiritual healing, the work of religious communities, and the life and witness of the Christian community. (p. 14)

The Wesleyan Conference closed at Leeds yesterday with an address from Dr. Lofthouse. (p. 9)

POLITICS

In the House of Lords yesterday the London Naval Treaty Bill and the Finance Bill passed through all their stages. Discussion arose on a question by Lord Burnham on India. (p. 7)

In the House of Commons the Prime Minister made statements on the Indian Conference and on the position in Egypt. The speech of Mr. Sandham making allegations against members of the House was referred to the Committee of Privilege. The outstanding votes were passed in Committee of Supply. (pp. 7 and 8)

Mr. Isaac Foot, M.P., yesterday headed a Parliamentary deputation to the Prime Minister and handed him a memorial on the position in Malta. (p. 14)

IMPERIAL AND FOREIGN

The Viceroy received in Simla yesterday a deputation from the All-India Landholders' League, which criticized the Statutory Commission's Report, protesting against the proposed abolition of the special representation of landholders in the Legislatures, the proposed tax on agricultural incomes, and the failure to provide Second Chambers in the Provinces. (p. 12)

The Conservative Party has won a sweeping victory over the Liberal (Government) Party in the elections for the Canadian Parliament. According to present returns the Conservatives will have 136 seats in a House of 245 members, giving them a clear majority over all other parties. (p. 12)

The Italian Cabinet has decided to make a preliminary appropriation of over £1,000,000 towards the reconstruction of the villages destroyed in the earthquake. (p. 11)

The centenary of the Revolution of July which overthrew King Charles X. was officially celebrated yesterday in front of the Hôtel de Ville in Paris, where M. Tardieu, the Prime Minister, made a speech in the presence of the President of the Republic. (p. 11)

COURT AND PERSONAL

The King and Queen left London yesterday for Cowes. They spent some time at Portsmouth on the way, and arrived off the Royal Yacht Squadron in the Victoria and Albert at 5 p.m. (p 14)

LAW

Summary of Law Cases will be found on page 4.

SPORT

The Goodwood Race Meeting was begun yesterday, when the Stewards' Cup was won by the Aga Khan's Le Phare. (p. 5)

The Fourth Test Match at Manchester was abandoned as a draw yesterday, no play being possible on account of the drenched condition of the ground. (p. 6)

The Royal Navy and Royal Marines and the Army Lawn Tennis Championships were continued yesterday. (p. 5)

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

In the Money Market loanable funds were in very abundant supply and loan rates declined. Owing to the abundance of money discount rates were lower. The Bank of England announced the setting aside of £800,000 in sovereigns and the sale of £266,000 in bar gold. France bought up the bulk of the £633,000 of bar gold in the bullion market at 85s. 0½d. per oz. Foreign Exchanges moved in favour of sterling in the morning but reacted later. Silver fell 3-16d. to 16 1-16d. per oz. (p. 18)

In the Stock Markets yesterday firmness again prevailed for Gilt-edged securities, short-dated as well as long-dated stocks being in demand. Industrial shares were neglected, and changes in prices, as a rule, were adverse to holders. A slight rally took place in the afternoon in Rhodesian Copper shares. (p. 18)

MR. BENNETT'S VICTORY

MR. BENNETT, the Conservative leader, is assured of a clear majority over all the other parties in the new Canadian Parliament. All the returns of Monday's poll are not yet in, but the few that are yet to come can only affect the size of his triumph. It was generally expected that the Conservatives would improve their position—at the dissolution they only held 90 seats out of the 245—but a victory of so decisive a character was not thought possible except among the more optimistic members of the party, who had become infected with the vigour and enthusiasm of MR. BENNETT'S leadership. The most probable result seemed to be a repetition of the unsatisfactory situation after the 1925 election when the Progressives, with only 24 votes, held the balance of power between the two major parties, and first MR. MACKENZIE KING and later MR. MEIGHEN, the then Conservative leader, each held office without power for a few months. The Progressives have since split into three separate parties—all of which, in varying degrees, gave their support to the Liberal Government in the last Parliament. They will all three be represented in the new Parliament, but not in sufficient strength to be in any way a menace to the new Government which will soon be formed under MR. BENNETT as Prime Minister. The Conservative leader will reap a full reward for the courage with which he accepted the leadership of his party when it seemed in the doldrums after the 1926 elections, and for the energy and ability with which he has since exercised it. He is personally popular throughout the Dominion. A New Brunswicker by birth, he moved west into Calgary in his early twenties, and has become a typical Western Canadian with all the attractive qualities traditionally associated with the West. That his popularity is not confined to his own party is shown by the fact that, on the dissolution of the last Parliament, the Government organ in Ottawa went out of its way to pay a warm tribute to the manner in which he had led the Opposition. He has found time to visit London twice during the past two years and has made many warm friends in this country, who will look forward to welcoming him again when, as Prime Minister of Canada, he attends the Imperial Conference two months hence.

Monday's poll showed a great turnover of votes in practically every part of the Dominion, especially in Quebec. In the election of 1921 that Province returned a solid block of sixty-five Liberals. In 1925 and again in 1926 the figures were sixty Liberals to one Independent and four Conservatives, but on Monday no fewer than twenty-four of the seats went to Conservatives. The Conservatives have thus regained a footing in what used in pre-Laurier days to be a predominantly Conservative Province, and—what from the Canadian political point of view may prove scarcely less important—the French Canadian element has regained a footing in the Conservative Party and a voice in the party councils. That will be to the good in many ways, for there were dangers in the identification of French blood and adherence to the Roman Catholic Church with one political party. A certain loss of seats in Quebec was expected by the Liberals, who recognized that MR. BENNETT'S gospel of high protection would appeal both to the industrialists in the cities and to the small farmers in the country whose produce is being driven out of the Montreal markets by competition from the United States. And it was not to be hoped that the Dunning Tariff, with its extension of the preference given to British goods, would be as attractive in Quebec as it was hoped to prove in the other Provinces. These losses, however, were not expected to be anything like so serious as they have been, and it was hoped that they would be, to some extent at least, counterbalanced by gains in Ontario, where the population is overwhelmingly of British origin and where MR. BENNETT'S critical attitude towards the new tariff preferences was reported to have alienated many Conservatives. In this hope they have been disappointed. Not only have their losses in Quebec exceeded their worst fears, but they have also lost, instead of winning, half a dozen seats in Ontario, and reverses in other Provinces have completed their undoing. The biggest surprise has been in Manitoba, where the Government, which held fourteen seats out of seventeen, has only succeeded in retaining three. Only in British Columbia have the Liberals succeeded in improving their position. In every other Province the tide set strongly against them. They will muster less than ninety members in the new Parliament as against their 123 in the old, while the Conservatives will be at least 130 strong. MR. MACKENZIE KING himself has retained his seat at Prince Albert, though by a reduced majority, COLONEL RALSTON, the Minister of Defence, who represented Canada at the London Naval Conference, has also escaped the deluge ; but no fewer than five of their colleagues in the Government have been defeated, including MR. CRERAR, the one-time leader of the Progressive Party, and MR. DUNNING, the Minister of Finance, whose tariff revision schedule was so much discussed during the election.

To what extent the tariff controversy actually affected the result it is, of course, as yet impossible to say. With the exception of a few months in 1926, the Mackenzie King Government has been in office since 1921, and in the course of that time it has naturally alienated many of its friends without placating its enemies, and has accumulated a large debit of offences, both of commission and of omission. It had to face the election in a period of widespread depression and unemployment, particularly acute in Quebec and in Manitoba, where it suffered its heaviest losses. The Conservatives, both before the election and during the campaign, maintained that the depression and unemployment were the results of the mistaken policy and administrative errors of the Liberal Government, while the Liberals described them as merely temporary set-backs. Supporters of the Government prophesied that the Dunning Tariff would stimulate inter-Imperial trade and improve the market for Canadian exports, while its critics contended that the situation could only be improved by Conservative administration and by a policy of higher protection for Canadian industries, reinforced by judicious bargaining for reciprocal preferences from Great Britain and other parts of the Empire. MR. BENNETT is pledged to deal immediately with the unemployment problem—the words have, alas ! a familiar ring in these times—and to give adequate protection to Canadian industries. In the speech with which he closed his campaign on Saturday he declared that his party was just as devoted as were the Liberals to the ideal of trade cooperation within the Empire; but he did not believe it could be satisfactorily achieved by a one-sided plan of preferences, such as was held to be embodied in the Dunning Tariff.

Stirrings in the Cotton Trade

Things seem at last to be moving a little up in Lancashire. Yesterday a meeting of over two hundred spinners of Egyptian cotton unanimously approved the draft scheme for a cartel which is known locally as the Egyptian Spinners' Convention. Up to the present the attention of the public has been chiefly focused upon the troubles of the American section, which, owing to the loss of markets in India and the Far East, has for the last ten years suffered from an almost uninterrupted depression. But for some time it has been apparent that the Egyptian section, which produces the finest kinds of yarns, was also beginning to get into difficulties, owing chiefly to excessive competition. More than a year ago an effort was made to curtail production in order to restore prices and to work off stocks; but the world-wide depression which followed the collapse of prices on the New York Stock Exchange last autumn has so aggravated the situation that sterner measures are considered necessary. The Egyptian Spinners' Convention provides for the formation of a strictly organized cartel for controlling output with minimum prices and a pool and quota system of the type with which opinion in this country has become familiar since the introduction of the Coal Bill. Although it is not proposed to give legislative sanction to the scheme, arrangements have been made by which financial penalties can be imposed upon firms disobeying the regulations and the discipline of the cartel maintained—a very necessary provision in view of the ingrained individualism of the Lancashire cotton spinner, which has wrought so much havoc in the American section. The scheme will only come into operation if the ballot which will shortly be held shows that at least 90 per cent. of the spinners of the Egyptian section are prepared to join the cartel.

There seems to be no reason, provided that a more or less unanimous approval can be obtained, why the scheme should not succeed in attaining its objects. The Egyptian section of the industry, though it contains a large number of units, is to a great extent dominated by a small number of large combines, which should certainly facilitate the working of the Convention. Moreover the competition which it has to face is largely internal, seeing that at least two-thirds of the world's spindles which spin Egyptian cotton are situated in this country. In contrast to the American section, its markets have not yet to any large extent been invaded by foreign rivals, though of recent years both Italy and Japan have tended to increase their production in the finer counts. It is therefore not unreasonable to hope that when world-trade revives this section of the industry will be able to regain its normal prosperity after a period of organized restriction loyally observed by all its members. At the same time it should be pointed out that the chances of success of a scheme of this nature would be greatly improved by a reduction in the number of competing units. The movement towards combination, though it has gone a considerable way, certainly needs to be pushed farther, and a number of the mills in the Egyptian section stand in need of financial reorganization. Unless this problem is faced boldly the scheme may in the end prove impracticable. Meanwhile in the other sections of the trade the recommendations of the Government's Committee of Inquiry are being actively canvassed. Yesterday the Joint Committee of Cotton Trade Organizations affirmed its approval of the Committee's report and announced its determination to continue to explore the path of cooperation between the various interests in the trade. On Friday the eight-loom system will be discussed by representatives of the manufacturers' association and the Textile Trades Federation. Fortunately it is at last being realized on all sides that a good deal of hard thinking will have to be done by every one concerned if the industry is to be saved from the deplorable condition to which the last ten years have brought it. The approach of the holiday season gives an excellent opportunity for serious reflection and for the quiet consolidation of leadership.

Lithuania and Vilna

It is not surprising that the Lithuanian Government has found it necessary to banish M. VALDEMARAS, the former Prime Minister, from Kovno, the capital. Almost immediately after his sudden forced resignation last autumn he was declaring that he had not properly speaking resigned, but had been removed as the result of an intrigue, and that if a serious crisis arose he would "consider it his duty to help "to save the situation." It was inevitable that M. VALDEMARAS, who sees himself as Lithuania's indispensable man of destiny, would sooner or later hear duty's call. The fellow-politicians who formed the Government when he had been manoeuvred out of office knew him well enough to have no illusions that he might remain indefinitely in obscurity. They lost no time in arresting many of his leading followers and in taking measures to cripple the "Iron Wolf," the (more or less) Fascist organization which had helped to maintain him in power during his dictatorship. They also tried to persuade him—as they were reluctant to compel him—to leave Lithuania for a while. In this they not unnaturally failed; and thus baffled by the refusal of their deposed chief to tie his own hands they could do nothing with him for a while but hope for the best. Of late, however, there has been so much whispering of plots for the restoration of the former dictator that they evidently feared that the listening M. VALDEMARAS was on the point of hearing the irresistible voice of duty. They also feared that he and his friends were contriving the means of responding effectively to the call. They therefore decided that the time had come when further magnanimity might be dangerous, and had him quietly removed as a person "harmful "to public tranquillity and order." He is to reside in a priest's house in the country, isolated from his friends and supporters, at the pleasure of the Lithuanian Government.

When in office M. VALDEMARAS was ruthless in his dealings with his opponents and also with his subordinate colleagues. The Nationalist Party, which the Army put in power by the *coup d'Etat* of 1926, had only three out of eighty-five seats in Parliament and could therefore rule only through a dictatorship. Some of the plotters may have had ideas about an oligarchic rule ; M. VALDEMARAS had other views. It was an article of faith with him that, in practice, he should be the sole dictator. Those who showed signs of disagreement with him he soon squeezed out of the Cabinet, secure in the knowledge that the secret "Iron Wolf" society, with its "cells" in the officers' corps, increased the military support indispensable to his régime. He was preparing last September to dispense with the services of another not sufficiently compliant colleague, the MINISTER of the INTERIOR, when he over-reached himself by bad tactics and he gave PRESIDENT SMETONA—whose prestige stood so high, within the Army as well as outside it, that he could act without risk—an opportunity to form a new Government by the simple expedient of dropping his Prime Minister. Now it is the turn of M. VALDEMARAS to be treated with a little of his own uncompromising spirit. His old colleagues have been less patient than the Foreign Ministers of Europe, who so long, during a succession of meetings of the League Council at Geneva, had to listen to his interminable expositions of the chief item of Lithuanian foreign policy, the dispute with Poland over Vilna. His obstinacy kept his country in a "state of war" with Poland for years and even now prevents proper intercourse between the two States. But it is probably no mere coincidence that on the eve of his arrest M. GRINIUS, a former President of the Republic and now chairman of the Populist Party, should have publicly stated that in his opinion the time had come for the Lithuanian Government to modify its attitude on the Vilna question. The practical gain which M. VALDEMARAS'S removal should bring to the international relations of Lithuania will tend to wither whatever sympathy might otherwise be felt for the former dictator in his present predicament.

Unofficial Relations

A number of well-disposed women in South Manchester were reported lately to have banded themselves together into an organization of unofficial aunts. It is their charitable purpose to relieve overburdened mothers, and to make it possible for them occasionally to leave their homes and offspring. They will be able to do many other good deeds, filling the family gap at need and never being in evidence when they are not wanted. Aunts are not quite the national institutions which they were in the last century, but they still enjoy a good position for all-round development of their faculties. They are licensed to ask what questions they please, and the growing science of child psychology owes so much to this prerogative that it is freely said that no one can rise to the highest eminence in that branch of knowledge who is not an uncle or an aunt with a wide and varied stock of nephews and nieces. But there are other relationships hardly less influential, and this Lancashire idea of maintaining in each city a supply of unofficial relations, upon which everybody can draw, is such a good one that England may very profitably think of it to-morrow. The profession of uncle is perhaps adequately filled already. What is wanted is not so much an addition to the number of accommodating uncles as a change of heart among those there are. But large numbers of elderly people with leisure might explore the possibilities of banding themselves together as grandparents, who would be available as corroborative witnesses when parents desired to convince their children how strict the upbringing of the young used to be, and how happy in its results that strictness was. Such an occupation, even if it came perilously near to that of a false witness, would be a lively and interesting one, and particularly attractive to the many women who enjoy so enormously a peep into someone else's house. The occupation of a cousin, particularly a cousin home from abroad, is another post that disengaged persons might well offer to fill; and there would be a steady demand for step-parents.

The further question is likely to arise: whether people should select themselves for this kind of social work, or whether municipal psychologists should not classify and allot the volunteers—and possibly one day the conscripts—whose leisure is to be utilized to reinforce the home life of the town. It is distressing to economical minds to think of the waste of human qualities that is going on because there is no organization to bring together the elderly lady with a talent for vinegarish admonition and the young girl who trips auntless and uncorrected along the primrose path. The machinery already exists in the Census-papers, which are at present exceedingly sketchy and need several more columns. No nation can claim to know itself which has only information about the quantity of its citizens and no full description of their quality, which does not know how many hot tempers it can muster at a pinch, nor what its resources in gushing or simpering are worth. At present determined business houses, planning a sales campaign in a particular district, collect a great deal of information about tastes and temperaments. But the day for sporadic individual effort in this important field is surely past. Few reforms would be more helpful to students of the home markets than that Somerset House, or some other convenient centre, should keep, for inspection on payment of a small fee, a really exhaustive card index showing, by expert analysis, what each of us is really like.

ENGLISH MACHINERY IN KENYA

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Why is it that for every English plough in Kenya there are at least two from elsewhere, for every English motor-car there are quite 20 from other countries, and perhaps one out of every 100 tractors is home-made ?

Practically all Kenya machinery comes from America, Australia or Canada, where wages are as high as, if not higher than, in England. Can it be that English manufacturers do not study sufficiently local requirements ? Kenya imports enough machinery to take numbers off the dole. Given a better Government here, and a tariff scale to stop foreign dumping at home, Kenya, with her climate and cheap labour, could provide work in the near future for many more.

Faithfully,
KITCHENER OF KHARTOUM,
Kenya, July 8 Planter.

MEDICAL RESEARCH COUNCIL

NEW APPOINTMENTS

CONSULTATION WITH THE PROFESSION

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—It is announced in *The Times* to-day that, "by an order of the Committee of the Privy Council, made after consultation with the Medical Research Council, and with the president of the Royal Society," two new members of the Medical Research Council have been appointed.

May I suggest that in making similar appointments in future consultation should also, or preferably, be held with leaders of the medical profession in active practice ? They could speak in this matter with a representative authority, and with a knowledge of medical problems awaiting research, not possessed even by the distinguished president of the Royal Society, and certainly not by the Medical Research Council itself. The research activities controlled by this council would receive an impulse and a direction of which they are in need if the representation of clinical medicine and surgery upon the council were strengthened.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
MOYNIHAN.
11, Portland-place, London, W.1, July 28.

BOMBING PRACTICE IN BERKSHIRE

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—I should like to thank you for your excellent leading article on the decision of the Air Ministry to make a bombing practice ground for aviators on the downland between Uffington and Lambourn.

The destructive manufacturer and the consumptive suburb have blasted, and are still busily blasting, huge areas of beautiful and fertile England; now an annihilating State Department, having made a mess of Sandford, plans to wreck a district unique in England, a scene which is not only not filthied nor smeared, but still full of prosperous and useful country life.

On what grounds can the Air Ministry's decision be based ? Large areas of Salisbury Plain lie nearer to our permanent camps. Hardly any part of the plain, lovely as it is, is the equal of the threatened district in beauty and interest. On our coasts there are sand-dunes and mud-flats; inland we have the Black Country and a variety of cities, all of which would be greatly improved by frequent and thorough bombing. Why, then, should the Ministry devastate Berkshire ?

No doubt the Ministry will say that their young aviators will be inspired by being above the scene of King Alfred's victory. Let England retort that that victory was won over the spoilers of England, who, in other guises, are as busy to-day as in King Alfred's time.

In the hope that the Air Ministry may make use of it, an ingenious friend has drafted the following letter, in official English, reversing the decision :—

The contemplated eventuality of developing Ordnance Survey sheets, Berkshire, xviii., xix., &c., as bombing practice ground, has been definitely abandoned owing to operational unfunctionability, this order to take effect as from to-day.

I have the honour to be yours, &c.,
JOHN MASEFIELD.
Boars Hill.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Perhaps it might be desirable to give another aspect of this proposal.

The efficiency of bombing squadrons depends, among other things, on the provision of ranges for high altitude practice (i.e., 10,000ft. or over) at reasonably close proximity to their aerodromes. The site of the proposed range in Berkshire fulfils this condition in regard to a number of bombing squadrons. It is probable that the bombs used will be only 7½lb. bombs, fitted with a small smoke cartridge, these bombs having the same value for training in aiming accuracy as heavy H.E. bombs. These small bombs will leave a hole smaller than a rabbit-hole, and in a month grass will have obliterated all trace of impact.

It is improbable that practice would take place on Saturdays, Sundays, or Bank Holidays, and on many days low-altitude cloud level would preclude it. Presumably when bombing training is not in progress very little (if any) restrictions to the access of the public or grazing stock will be in force.

There are, it is true, some bombing and air-firing ranges on the coast where H.E. bombs and machine-gun ammunition are used, but these ranges are at a distance from bombing squadron aerodromes, and, moreover, there is only summer living accommodation at the landing grounds close to the ranges. The number of these ranges is inadequate for training efficiency, and sites for others on the coast with the necessary danger areas for bullets and high explosives are difficult to find.

There is always opposition to the institution of a range, wherever the site may be. Do your correspondents who oppose the range on the Berkshire Downs, on land where the chalk comes up to the grass roots and where farm buildings and houses are few, propose that a range for 7½lb. bomb practice should be acquired at three or four times the cost to the public, on good agricultural land where the closing down of arable farming and footpaths might be necessary, or do they contend that it is not necessary to train bombing squadrons during peace for their primary role in war ?

Yours, &c.,
A TAXPAYER WHO WANTS VALUE FOR MONEY.

THE LULWORTH HEIRLOOMS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—It will be a relief to many, specially to myself, that the two manuscripts "Luttrell Psalter" and "Bedford Hours" have been secured for this country.

There is, and ought to be, strong public feeling against art treasures which have been carefully entailed by their original possessors and committed to the guardianship of future generations being turned into cash except in cases of necessity which can generally be traced to death duties or extortionate taxation. In justice to myself I should like to say that although all the manuscripts, pictures, books, and furniture were carefully settled in 1869 to be "for the use and enjoyment of the person entitled to the estates and hereditaments in such a way that they should always go as heirlooms with the Castle," an old law directing heirlooms and chattels to go to the heir in the entail that first attains the age of 21 upset this settlement and deprived me of my control. Unfortunately this heir at the time of making his will before going on service in the War was unaware of this legal "booby trap," and his will, leaving all he possessed, was held by the Courts to include the Lulworth heirlooms. The fire at the Castle had the result of lessening the pressure for selling, and I should have deferred this as long as possible, until forced upon "future tenants-for-life" by the direst necessity born of confiscatory death duties.

These death duties, in which Mr. Lloyd George had the honour of being the pioneer, have denuded the country of its most cherished treasures and bled agriculture white by cutting off at its source its necessary capital. Unfortunately, there is no prospect in the future of any Government action that will not be for the worse.

I am yours faithfully,
HERBERT WELD.
Lulworth Castle, Wareham, Dorset, July 29.

THE DOLE HABIT

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Mr. George Middleton, M.P., writes, "The production of goods and commodities, and therefore the production of wealth, is, under the existing order of industry, limited to the purchasing power of the consumer." Is not the answer to that that, as pointed out by Professor Cassel at the World Economic Congress in 1927, it is just total production that constitutes purchasing power, and that the more production is increased the more purchasing power is increased ?

I am, &c.,
A. A. MITCHELL.
7, Huntly-gardens, Glasgow.

A GREAT ROCK TUNNEL

BOLD ENGINEERING AT LOCHABER

TO-DAY'S CEREMONY

The Lochaber hydro-electric power scheme, the first stage of which is being formally inaugurated at Fort William to-day by the Duke of York, who is also Earl of Inverness, is the greatest undertaking of its kind in this island, and in magnitude, in boldness of design, and in the engineering difficulties attendant on its execution will bear comparison with many projects of a similar nature carried out in countries enjoying much larger resources in water power than this. When it is completed water will be collected from an area of over 300 square miles, which, with an exceptionally heavy rainfall, stretches eastward from the northern flanks of Ben Nevis through the district of Lochaber in Inverness-shire to the head waters of the River Spey, and will be conveyed through a long rock tunnel to Fort William, where it will be used in a single power-house having a capacity of 120,000 h.p. The current generated will not be exported to serve the needs of other areas, but will for the most part be utilized at Fort William for the manufacture of aluminium in a factory which will ultimately employ some thousands of men, and thus will add appreciably to the volume of local employment.

Authorized by Parliament in 1921, the scheme has been carried out by the British Aluminium Company and its subsidiaries, and is the third water-power undertaking for which that company has been responsible in the Highlands of

Scotland, the other two being at the Falls of Foyers, on Loch Ness, and at Kinlochleven, in Argyllshire. Its conception was due to Mr. W. Murray Morrison, the general manager of the company, and the engineering details on which the application to Parliament was based were worked out by Mr. C. S. Meik. Dying in 1923, he did not live to see the works begun, and the task of superintending their construction fell upon his partner, Mr. W. T. Halcrow. Industrial and financial conditions prevented a start from being made until 1925, when assistance was given under the Trade Facilities Act by the issue of £2,500,000 in Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Debentures. In consequence of the delay it has not been possible to finish the work in the period of 10 years allowed by the original Act. In fact, about two-thirds of the cost of the complete scheme has been incurred, but only about one-third of the power contemplated can be developed. Some of the works are therefore on a larger scale than is necessary for the quantity of water now available, and the capital expenditure in relation to the return to be expected is high in comparison with what it will be when the full scheme is in operation. In these circumstances a Bill was promoted in Parliament this year extending the time for completion to the middle of 1938, and also authorizing some alterations in the plans.

A NATURAL RESERVOIR

The works so far carried out are complete in themselves; and already electricity has been generated and aluminium manufactured. Their central feature is the pressure tunnel, 15 miles long, which follows an irregular but roughly semi-circular route round the north of the Ben Nevis massif and conveys water from Loch Treig to the power-house at Fort William, also intercepting various mountain streams by which it is crossed. Loch Treig is a deep, narrow lake, about five miles long, and over half a mile across at its widest point, which serves as a natural reservoir to equalize the supply of water in wet and dry periods. At present it constitutes the eastern limit of the system, but in time it will be connected by a four-mile tunnel with another long, narrow lake, Loch Laggan, and this in turn will receive water diverted from the upper reaches of the River Spey, which is in another watershed and naturally discharges into the Moray Firth.

The Treig Tunnel is a notable feat of civil engineering. Its length of 15 miles makes it the longest tunnel in this country, where, if the London Tube railways are left out of account, the next place is taken by the Severn Tunnel, about 4½ miles long. In Europe its nearest competitor is the Simplon Tunnel, with a length of 15½ miles. In America it is surpassed by the Shandaken Tunnel, which forms part of the water-supply system of New York, but this, though three miles longer, is of smaller cross-section—10ft. 3in. by 11ft. 3in., against 15ft. by 14ft. 8in. The Treig Tunnel follows the contour of the mountain, and the surveys required to lay out its course were a difficult and complicated task, which, however, was performed with complete success. Boring was begun in the summer of 1926, and by February of last year there was a continuous passage from end to end except for a rock barrier left at the Loch Treig inlet. The work of driving it was carried out simultaneously from a number of faces provided by seven horizontal adits and four vertical shafts. The length of these adits ranged from 400ft. to 1,440ft., the total being 6,360ft., and the depths of the shafts from 145ft. to 356ft., with a total, including one at the Fort William end, of 1,030ft.

Besides serving for constructional purposes these adits and shafts are utilized as the intakes through which, by means of dams and conduits, important quantities of water are directed into the tunnel from streams flowing down the north side of the Ben Nevis range. About 1,500,000 tons of rock of different varieties—grey and red granite, red porphyry, mica schist, and others—had to be excavated by drilling and blasting, and 40,000 tons of cement were used in forming the concrete lining which was subsequently added to the tunnel in order to give it a smooth surface internally and thus reduce the friction encountered by the water flowing through it.

CAMPS IN THE HILLS

The accessory works which had to be carried out by the principal contractors, Messrs. Balfour Beatty and Co., in connexion with the driving of the tunnel were in themselves an undertaking of no small magnitude. In addition to a base camp at Fort William 11 other camps had to be formed at the shafts and adits, and at all of these camps, many of them situated high up in remote recesses of the hills and with a climate which, in the winter at least, is bleak and rainy, provision had to be made for water supply and sanitation, with hospital accommodation and arrangements for the recreation of the workmen. Over 20 miles of narrow-gauge steam railway, rising from sea level to a height exceeding 1,200ft., had to be built to link up the various hill camps with each other and with the base, and electric power had to be provided for lighting and such purposes as driving the compressors that furnished the compressed air to work the drills used in boring holes for the explosives in the tunnel. A supply was obtained from a temporary hydro-electric station utilizing a fall of about 100ft.

on the River Spean at Monessie, a few miles from Roy Bridge, and current generated by three turbo-alternators with a capacity of nearly 5,000 h.p. was distributed by overhead lines at 11,000 volts to the various points where it was required. A special telephone system maintained communication between different parts of the works.

A short distance from Loch Treig the tunnel divides into two branches, and to each of these is sunk a vertical shaft, 145ft. deep, containing Ransomes and Rapier sluices operated from the surface. On the lake side of these two shafts the branches reunite into one, and it was at this point that the rock barrier was left until the remainder of the tunnel, towards Fort William, was finished. When the time came for its removal a number of holes of varying lengths and diameters were drilled into the rock and filled with explosives, the object being to blast a funnel-shaped orifice into the lake about 100ft. below the surface. A temporary concrete bulkhead was also built into the tunnel downstream of the shafts, and, the sluice gates being open, the shafts were filled with water to a height of 40ft. above the level of the lake, the intention being that these columns of water, as they rushed out after the explosion, should sweep the débris clear of the opening into the lake. The final blast was fired at the beginning of last January, and, though the explosion of nearly two tons of gelignite proved disappointing as a spectacle, only a slight disturbance of the surface of the lake being visible, it was quite successful in forming a free orifice of the size desired.

At the other, or Fort William, extremity, the tunnel ends at a surge shaft, 30ft. in diameter and 240ft. deep, the purpose of which is to provide a space into which the water of the tunnel may rise should the flow lower down be suddenly interrupted, as by stopping the turbines. At it the tunnel divides into two branches, each 12ft. in diameter, both of which can be closed by sluice gates. One of them has been driven for only a short distance, but will be continued later when, with the completion of the scheme, a greater volume of water has to be dealt with. The other runs out to the side of the hill, and its latter part, enlarged to a width of 31ft., contains three steel pipes embedded in concrete—the beginning of the pipe line leading down to the power-house. These pipes are each 70½in. in external diameter, with metal ½in. thick, and at the point at which they emerge from the tunnel are fitted with hydraulically operated stop valves made by Messrs. Glenfield and Kennedy. Two of them—one is at present blanked off—are also provided with automatic throttle valves which would close if the speed of the flow of water increased beyond a certain rate, as would happen if, for example, one of the pipe lines were to burst below the valve-house.

Two mild steel pipe lines, made by the South Durham Steel and Iron Company, are at present in position from the valve-house down to the power-house, a distance of about 3,200ft. They are in five sections, held in place by two heavy anchorages of concrete at top and bottom and four intermediately. Beginning at 70½in. in the upper sections, their diameter is reduced to 65in. in the lowest section, where the thickness of their walls is increased to 1¼in. The 30ft. lengths of which they are composed were electrically welded together *in situ*—a method which it is stated has never before been employed in this country. At the sixth or lowest anchorage the pipes divide into seven branches leading to the turbines in the power-house.

In its present form the power-house is a building 270ft. long by 65ft. wide, and is fully occupied with generating plant, the capacity of which is less than half of what will be required when water is gathered from the full area included in the scheme. The design, however, provides for enlargement when needed. The site on which the station stands was excavated to a depth of some 40ft. below ground level, and the turbine pits are still lower, the nozzles being at 19ft. above Ordnance datum. The result is that with the level of Loch Treig at 783ft. the gross head available is 764ft., but will be increased to 800ft. when the level of that lake is raised by a dam at its lower end, as is the ultimate intention. The generating plant now installed comprises five main 10,000 h.p. direct-current units driven by turbines of the Pelton wheel type and made by the English Electric Company, and two subsidiary turbo-alternators of 1,250kw. each, with Boving water-wheel turbines, supplied by the Metropolitan Vickers Electrical Company. After it has passed through the turbines the water is discharged into the River Lochy by a tail race 3,000ft. long, one-third of which is in the tunnel.

Standing close to the power-house but at a somewhat higher level the aluminium factory is complete with accessory refineries, workshops, stores, and other necessary buildings. It and the power-house have rail connexion with the West Highland branch of the London and North Eastern Railway, and railway lines also lead to a well-equipped pier on the shore of Loch Linnhe. This pier is itself an important work, its length, including the approaches and a reinforced concrete bridge over the Water of Nevis, being about 650 yards. The deck is 63ft. wide at the end, and the depth of water is sufficient to permit large ocean-going vessels to lie alongside. There is also a model village for the workpeople, in the planning and construction of which the British Aluminium Company had the cooperation of the Inverlochy Village Society.

CHURCH STRUCK BY BALL OF FIRE

DAMAGE TO SPIRE AND ROOF

What is described by one observer as "a ball of fire about the size of a football," struck the Free Christian Church, Plymouth-grove, Manchester, during a thunderstorm yesterday and seriously damaged the spire. Smoke was seen coming from the roof and firemen were summoned, but it is believed that the damage by fire is not extensive.

"I saw a ball of fire coming through the air. It was about the size of a football," said an eye-witness. "There was a terrific roar when the bolt struck the spire of the church. It appeared to rip it all the way down. Slates fell in every direction."

Nobody was in the church at the time, but a cripple near the affected part of the building was wheeled away just before the church was struck and its roof split on both sides.

During a heavy storm at Hull yesterday two buildings were struck by lightning. A flag-staff on the top of an arcade was struck, and the pieces fell in the street. Pedestrians declared that the damage was caused by a thunderbolt which, after striking the flag-staff, travelled to the other side of the road into a café. It narrowly missed Holy Trinity Church.

RAILWAY ASSESSMENT

The first meeting of the Railway Assessment Authority, whose constitution under the Railways (Valuation for Rating) Act, 1930, was recently announced, was held on Monday, in the offices of the Board of Trade. The chairman of the authority, Mr. Joshua Scholefield, K.C., presided, and all the nine members were present. Sir James Curtis was appointed the representative of the authority on the joint authority set up under the Act to deal with the division of the receipts of the two Anglo-Scottish railways. Mr. A. E. Joll, secretary of the Central Valuation Committee, was appointed clerk of the authority, and all communications should be addressed to him at the office of the Central Valuation Committee, New Public Offices, Parliament-street, Westminster, S.W.1.

LANCASHIRE COTTON INQUIRY

PROMPT ACTION BY JOINT COMMITTEE

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

MANCHESTER, July 29

The Joint Committee of Cotton Trade Organizations met in Manchester to-day to consider those sections of the report of the Government Cotton Inquiry Committee which relate to its own activities, and passed a resolution expressing gratification that the report so largely endorsed its policy. The committee proposes, declares the resolution, to take up without delay the questions which lie within its province—namely, the extension and improvement of statistical and other information, closer cooperation between the various sections of the industry, and the development of organized propaganda. The executive is authorized to take the necessary steps to hasten progress in all these directions. All sections of the industry are invited to assist and support its efforts.

Mr. H. W. Lee, who presided, said there was a tendency to overlook the enormous amount of good that could be done along the lines upon which the Joint Committee had been working, and to concentrate upon the more controversial issues. People insisted upon talking only of amalgamation, the eight-loom system, finishing costs, and the efficiency of merchanting. These and other controversial issues would certainly have to be considered, and the sooner the better, but there was no reason for holding up progress on the things which they all agreed were sound.

BENEFITS OF COOPERATION

In a long memorandum which was considered at the meeting the Joint Committee state that one section has been examining the possibilities of cheap short-stapled cotton for the manufacture of the bulk lines of standard goods in which Japan and other producers have been so successful. "Probably the most valuable contribution which the Joint Committee has made," it proceeds, "rests in the example it has set to Lancashire of the benefits to be obtained from cooperation. The committee stands for a practical movement towards common thinking and co-ordinated action between the various sections, which we regard as of the best augury and as worthy of the warmest support in Lancashire. It will prove, we believe, to be self-help of the most fruitful kind. The experiments that are being set on foot under the auspices of the Joint Committee in cooperative production and systematic marketing of standard lines of goods should provide a practical testing ground of what we regard as the central problem of the industry."

The joint meeting between the Central Committee of the Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Association and the Northern Counties Textile Trades Federation to discuss the eight looms per weaver problem will be held in Manchester on Friday. This conference is a sequel to the refusal of the Weavers' Amalgamation to give a definite reply to the manufacturers' application for permission to extend the system throughout the county. On the same day sub-committees of the Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Association and the Weavers' Amalgamation will meet in Manchester to consider the eight looms per weaver experiment at the mills of Messrs. James Nelson, Limited, of Nelson.

EGYPTIAN COTTON

SPINNERS TO BALLOT ON POOL OF PRODUCTION

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

MANCHESTER, July 29

The proposal to form a convention of Egyptian cotton spinners, with a pool of production as the main feature, was unanimously approved at a mass meeting of over 200 spinners in Manchester to-day, and it was decided to take a ballot of spinners on the proposal. The support of 90 per cent. of the spindles in the Egyptian section of the industry is necessary before the scheme can be put into operation.

Mr. Eric L. Heathcote, of Birmingham, who prepared the scheme, said that similar schemes had proved successful in other industries, and with good will the scheme could not help but succeed in the cotton industry.

Mr. W. H. Catterall, the chairman, said that unless they helped themselves, organized the industry, and made sacrifices in the interests of the trade, they would never end the existing chaos.

ROYAL COMMISSION ON LICENSING

RELATIONSHIP OF DRINK AND BAD HOUSING

Mr. Ernest Winterton, Labour M.P. for the Loughborough Division of Leicestershire, gave evidence yesterday before the Royal Commission on Licensing at Broadway-buildings, Westminster.

Mr. Winterton said that in Wyggeston, part of his native town of Leicester, the district was at one time "literally vaccinated" with publichouses, and this was still so, to a large extent, as there was a publichouse to almost every street corner. The propinquity of publichouses had an exceedingly bad effect on any district. It affected the moral of the people and induced them to dirtiness and to take little care of the houses in which they lived.

Dealing with other towns, Mr. Winterton said that in one part of Manchester there were twice as many publicans and pawnbrokers as either bakers or grocers. Of Birmingham Mr. Winterton said that publichouses and pawnshops dominated the Floodgate-street district, but he had a good word to say for Liverpool, and praised the City Council for deciding that licences should not be allowed on one housing estate. It was one of the wisest acts of a municipality that he had heard of for some time. Prohibition by a people's vote might be a long way off, but prohibition by the decree of an enlightened municipality might be enacted at once. The Commission would need to go through some of the slum districts where there was a publichouse at every corner and actually mix with the drinkers there before they could grasp the intimate relationship between drink and bad housing, dirt, and neglect of home and children.

Mr. Winterton said that his recent "pub crawl" in London and the provinces had, in some instances, shown to him that there were more women than men drinkers, and in reply to Lord Amulree (chairman of the Commission), who asked him how he accounted for that statement, said that he was going to say that it was due to the bad example of the men, but that he did not know whether that would be regarded as a complete answer. He really could not explain it. A woman ought to answer that question. He could remember the time years ago when for a woman to enter a publichouse was almost equivalent to marking herself as on a lower grade of respectability than her neighbours. That idea had long since passed away, and the increase of drinking among women was very pronounced now. A great deal of this was due to the devices of the liquor trade in advertising its wares.

Referring to the relations between magistrates and brewers, Mr. Winterton said:—"When the magistrates sup with the brewers they need a far longer spoon than they have so far been able to use."

Mr. F. Whitbread, a brewer, who is a member of the Commission, in questioning Mr. Winterton on that point, said that he quite resented the fact that Mr. Winterton had been good enough to compare with the Devil the trade in which he, Mr. Whitbread, happened to deal. He did not care for that sort of thing.

Mr. Winterton said that it was what they called in the House of Commons "an illustration," and Mr. Whitbread replied that he had noticed a growing tendency in the House of Commons to use strong language.

Sir John Sykes, Chairman of the Justices for the St. Margaret's Division, in giving evidence, recommended the provision of improved publichouses and the setting up of more comprehensive and authoritative licensing machinery than that existing at present.

The Commission adjourned until to-day.

JEWS' COLLEGE IN BLOOMSBURY

The Jews' College, London, has acquired on building lease a corner site from the Bedford Estate, in Upper Woburn-place, where they propose erecting college buildings. Mr. Henry N. Rosswick (Oxford-circus House) was concerned in the negotiations.

TWO NEW THAMES BRIDGES

HAMPTON COURT AND CHISWICK

The Middlesex and Surrey Joint Thames Bridges Committee have accepted tenders for the construction of the new Hampton Court and Chiswick bridges as follows:—Hampton Court Bridge, £134,201 (Holloway Brothers, Limited, Westminster); Chiswick Bridge, £208,305 (The Cleveland Bridge and Engineering Company, Limited, Darlington). It is expected that work will be begun almost immediately.

The contract for the Hampton Court Bridge does not include the kiosks which it was proposed to place at each end of the bridge, to which objection was raised on aesthetic grounds. The question of these kiosks is to be dealt with later.

It is expected that tenders for the erection of the proposed new Richmond Bridge will be ready by the end of September.

NORBURY PARK

Surrey County Council decided yesterday to exercise the option secured some months ago to purchase Norbury Park, Mickleham, for £85,000. The estate, which extends to over 1,340 acres, and is regarded as one of the loveliest stretches of parkland in the Home Counties, was in danger of falling into the hands of builders. It was reported that expert advice had been received as to the future of the estate and that close touch was being kept with the National Trust and kindred societies on the question of private and public financial assistance, upon the measure of which, it was emphasized, the future of the estate must largely depend. The Town Planning Committee, which has the matter in hand, reported that no recommendation could yet be made as to the total area to be reserved for open spaces, but they proposed, as soon as possible, to advise the council to transfer to the National Trust approximately 122 acres, including the Druid's Grove, to be held by them as an open space for ever. Similar recommendations in relation to other portions of the estate would be made from time to time provided the necessary private and public support was forthcoming. They would also advise the council to hold some 40 acres at the disposal of local authorities for playing fields; to appropriate 104 acres for by-pass roads, and to hold the remaining 1,075 acres in reserve to be dealt with according to the financial position. It was suggested that the council's contribution should not exceed £20,000.

NEW BY-PASS ROADS

The route of the section of the Guildford-Godalming by-pass road between the Hog's Back and Milford is to be as indicated in the map published in *The Times* on July 25. With reference to the route suggested by a deputation from Hambledon Rural District Council, the Highways Committee reported that no convincing reasons had been put forward to justify them recommending this line of route.

Ewell by-pass road, the route of which has been the subject of much controversy, is to be constructed in accordance with the plans originally proposed by the council. The work, estimated to cost £43,400, is to be put in hand shortly.

It was agreed that a road to by-pass Caterham be included in the five-years road-building scheme in substitution for the Merton by-pass road. The estimated cost is £50,000, and the proposed route is from the Godstone road, near White Knobs, partly along Tillingdown-lane, across Tillingdown farm, and to Croydon road, near Morden Lodge.

SUNDAY CINEMAS

After a long discussion the council decided against a recommendation to permit the limited opening of cinemas on Sunday.

WORK OF LAMBETH CONFERENCE

CHURCH MINISTRY AND SPIRITUAL HEALING

The following official statement on the work of the Lambeth Conference was issued last evening:—

The Lambeth Conference resumed the discussion of the report on the ministry of the Church, after hearing a message from the Japanese Church delivered by Bishop Matsui, Bishop in Tokyo. Resolutions dealing with the work of deaconesses were adopted on the proposition of the Bishop of Blackburn, chairman of the sub-committee. The following took part in the discussion:—

The Bishops of New Jersey, Southampton, Birmingham, Wangaratta, Lincoln, Kingston, Coventry, Winchester, Mississippi (Coadjutor), the Bishop in Persia, the Bishops of Rhode Island, Bradford, Durham, and Atlanta, the Archbishop of York, the Bishops of Madras, Gibraltar, New Guinea, Norwich, London, Chester, and Western Michigan, the Archbishop of New Zealand, and the Bishops of Truro and Southwell.

In the afternoon resolutions dealing with spiritual healing, and also with the work of religious communities, were submitted by the Bishop of Grahamstown, chairman of the main committee. The following took part in the discussion:—

The Bishops of Goulburn and Ballarat, the Archbishop of the West Indies, the Assistant Bishop of Jamaica, the Archbishop of Perth, the Bishop of Southwark, Bishop Nash, the Archbishop of Armagh, the Bishops of Willochra, Chekiang, Michigan, New Jersey, Durham, and Colombo, and the Archbishop of New Zealand.

The report of the committee and the resolutions attached were completed.

The conference then began the consideration of the report of Committee II. on the Life and Witness of the Christian Community, presented by the Bishop of Winchester. The consideration of this subject began with the submission of resolutions, moved by the Bishop of Lichfield, chairman of the Sub-Committee on Peace and War. This subject will be continued to-morrow (Wednesday).

THE BANK'S WEST END BRANCH

TRANSFER TO ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND

The following statement was issued by the Bank of England yesterday:—

Notice is hereby given that arrangements have been made for the transfer to the Royal Bank of Scotland of the private banking business heretofore carried on by the Bank of England at their Western branch, Burlington-gardens, W.1. The transfer will take place on August 11, 1930, from and including which date the business will be continued by the Royal Bank of Scotland at the same address and under the same management.

The branch will be known as the "Royal Bank of Scotland, Western Branch."

MODEL OF H.M.S. VICTORY

MARINE ARTIST'S WORK THAT OCCUPIED FOUR YEARS

A wonderfully perfect model of H.M.S. Victory, designed and executed by Wing Commander Harold Wyllie, the marine artist and archaeologist, for Lord Louis Mountbatten, is on view in one of Messrs. Selfridge's windows in Oxford-street. Shown at the request of the Committee of Portsmouth Navy Week, it attracted a great deal of attention yesterday.

The model was built from the original drawings used in the construction of the Victory and shows her as she was when first commissioned in 1778 to fly the flag of Admiral Keppel, "Vice-Admiral of the Blue." Her guns number a hundred as they were in the Battle of St. Vincent. Before Trafalgar more were added. The model took four years to build and every detail of internal construction was accurately carried out. It has been masted and rigged from the old Admiralty establishments and every spar and piece of rope has been made to a scale of $^{3}/_{16}$in.-1ft. The model is an actual working model of a ship of the line in full sail and could be launched with every hope of success if the owner desired. As it is, it is shown logging nine knots with the wind just abaft the beam. The waves surrounding her are in burnished silver, while the remainder is lacquered the blue of the deep sea. The miniature carving of the figurehead and stern was executed by Captain C. K. Bampton, the head being that of George III., and took a year. The model will be shown for about a fortnight.

THE UNIVERSITY OF LONDON

£400,000 GRANT BY COUNTY COUNCIL

THE BLOOMSBURY SITE

After a protest from certain Labour members, who object to the Officers Training Corps, the London County Council made a capital grant of £400,000 yesterday to the University of London. Major R. I. Tasker presided.

Sir John Gilbert, the chairman of the Education Committee, said that £250,000 of the grant was for the development of the Bloomsbury site, and £150,000 for ordinary capital requirements of the colleges and schools of the University. The Council would recollect that the cost of the 10-acre site was £525,000. That was provided by a Government grant of £212,500 and private contributions amounting in all to about £400,000. The University had in hand £150,000 for the development of the site, so that with the grant of £250,000 from the Council they would have about £400,000. The Court estimated that during the coming quinquennium more than £500,000 would be required for the development of the site, so that in spite of the grant from the Council the University would need assistance from many generous friends if there was to be adequate and speedy development. He trusted that the action of the Council would act as an inspiration to others interested in the University. The £400,000 recommended was the largest vote that a municipal authority had made at any one time to a university. It would show the desire of the London Education Authority to cooperate with the University of London in the unique opportunity it now had of developing the site and making the University the apex of the London educational system.

Mr. Silkin, one of the leaders of the Labour Party, supported the vote and wished the University every success.

An amendment to decrease the vote by £100 was moved by Mr. Simpson and seconded by the Rev. A. G. Pritchard from the Labour benches, on the ground that the administrative block to be erected out of the grant would include the headquarters of the O.T.C.

The Rev. A. G. Pritchard said that he loathed the O.T.C.—detested, hated, and abominated it. After our experience in the late War it was a shame and a scandal that the London County Council should aid such training in any way. The Council ought not to vote money directly or indirectly to help the O.T.C. He would sooner retire from public life than have any part in voting money for militarist purposes. Besides promoting militarism it promoted snobbery and was a waste of public money.

Mr. Percy Harris, M.P., said that the money was being given as a building grant for the provision of an administrative block, library, University Hall, Students Union, and gymnasium. Only incidentally was the O.T.C. concerned. If the amendment was carried not one penny less would be spent on the building—the O.T.C. would merely be forbidden to utilize it. He appealed to the Council to be unanimous and not spoil a magnificent gesture to the University by political differences.

Sir John Gilbert also appealed for unanimity on a historic occasion when the University was beginning to work under a new constitution and to develop on a central site in Bloomsbury where it could at last be seen.

Mr. Manning, the leader of the Labour Party, said he was prepared to go a long way to secure unanimity. He hoped that the Council would unanimously agree to the recommendations.

Mr. W. H. Green objected to money being voted to train the "legalized butchers" of the future.

The Council divided, and there voted 28 for the amendment and 83 against. The money was then voted.

The Council decided to promote legislation with a view to giving effect to the recommendations of the Royal Commission on London Squares, with such modifications as may be determined.

The next ordinary meeting of the Council will be summoned for Tuesday, October 21.

SCHOOL SPEECH DAYS

SIX MONTHS' LEAVE FOR A HEADMASTER

Speech day was held at Highgate School yesterday, and there was a large assemblage of parents, Old Boys, and friends of the school. After speeches had been given in Greek, German, and English, Mr. R. G. Hetherington, who presided, read the names of five boys who had gained School Leaving Exhibitions to Cambridge, and announced that the headmaster was to have leave for six months, from the end of October, in recognition of 22 years' work in the service of the school. He concluded with words of encouragement to the average boy, who might not be a prize-winner, but who afterwards carried out the greater part of the work of the world.

The Headmaster, Dr. J. A. H. Johnston, said that the outstanding event of the year had been the visit paid to the school on July 8 by the Prince of Wales. It had been a great stimulus to every branch of their life and work. Dr. Johnston referred to honours gained at the University, and said that for the third year in succession the school had taken the first entrance mathematical scholarship at a Cambridge college; this had been done successively at Trinity, St. John's, and Sidney Sussex.

Two Old Boys, Webster and Fabian, had played for Cambridge at football; the last-named had also gained a "blue" for cricket, while with Aguirré he had won the Kinnaird Cup for Eton fives, the two being described in *The Times* as "beyond question, the finest pair of fives players in the world." R. W. V. Robins, another Old Boy, played for England in the Test Matches. They now had nearly 400 boarders in the school.

ELIZABETH COLLEGE, GUERNSEY

At the annual speech day of Elizabeth College, Guernsey, yesterday, Dr. F. Hardy, the headmaster, spoke strongly in defence of O.T.C. contingents in schools as a means of teaching discipline and of realizing that duty comes before pleasure. Mr. A. S. Bell, Bailiff of Guernsey, presented the prizes, and the Dean of Guernsey, Dr. Falkland Carey, also gave a short address.

MANCHESTER HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

Miss M. G. Clarke, headmistress of Manchester High School for Girls, stated at the annual speech day and prizegiving at Free Trade Hall yesterday that there were no spectacular successes, but their list of successes was a steady record of work faithfully and well done.

The Lord Mayor of Manchester spoke of the great importance of hobbies. A good hobby would stand them in good stead throughout life. He was amused by the term "finishing" schools; education was only beginning at 16, and was not finished when children left school.

ST. PAUL'S GIRLS' SCHOOL

Captain Gerard N. Watney, Master of the Mercers' Company, presided at the prize-giving of St. Paul's Girls' School, Hammersmith, yesterday. In paying a tribute to the work of the high mistress and her staff, he said that finally the success of the school rested with the members of the school, past and present. Their loyalty to the school gave encouragement to the governors and their teachers, and on that spirit depended its success or failure.

Miss E. Strudwick, high mistress, said in her report:—"I have been struck this term with the fact that very few Paulinas read aloud as well as they should. It seems to be growing a lost art, and I venture to think that a great pity. Many of the older generation owe their love of beautiful literature to the memory of it beautifully read to them when they were children. It is not, I am afraid, possible for school to do all it would like to do in this respect, and so I would suggest to parents that if they could find time to revive the practice of reading aloud at home we should come nearer to an adequate appreciation of the lovely sounds of our own language and realize the joys of the spoken as well as the written word."

Mrs. Watney distributed the prizes.

KESWICK SCHOOL

The Rev. Cecil Grant, headmaster of St. George's School, Harpenden, and formerly headmaster of Keswick School, and Mrs. Grant distributed the prizes at Keswick School yesterday. Mr. Grant spoke of what the school owed to Canon and Mrs. Rawnsley, Mr. J. Broatch, clerk to the governors, Mr. John Marshall, and many distinguished people, including two ex-headmasters of Clifton and two Masters of Balliol.

THE KING AND QUEEN

ARRIVAL AT COWES YESTERDAY

The King and Queen left Victoria for Portsmouth, on their way to Cowes, at 11.5 yesterday morning. The King wore the uniform of Admiral of the Fleet, and the Queen had a pale pink fur-trimmed coat and a hat of the same shade. They had driven through cheering crowds from Buckingham Palace, and were received at the station by Brigadier-General Everard Baring, chairman of the Southern Railway.

Our Portsmouth Correspondent telegraphs that at 1 p.m. the Royal train ran on to the Southern Railway jetty there, alongside which the Royal yacht Victoria and Albert was lying. As the King and Queen went on board the Royal Standard was hoisted and a Royal salute was fired. After luncheon, their Majesties, accompanied by Admiral of the Fleet Sir Roger Keyes, Commander-in-Chief, Vice-Admiral Sir Henry Buller, Admiral Sir Stanley Colville, Vice-Admiral L. A. B. Donaldson, and Captain Sir Charles Cust, went to see the panoramic picture of the Battle of Trafalgar, which has been painted by Mr. W. L. Wyllie, R.A.

This picture, which the King declared open for public exhibition, is housed in a special building near H.M.S. Victory, so that all visitors to the ship may be able to see it conveniently. The phase of the battle depicted is at 2 p.m., when the Victory was interlocked with the French Redoubtable and the English Temeraire. So accurate is the detail that the altitude of the sun and the direction of the wind at the time are shown. One gets a view of the battle as it was seen through the wardroom ports of the French ship Neptune. The King examined the picture closely and complimented the artist on his work. Mr. and Mrs. Wyllie and Miss Wyllie, who helped her father to paint the picture, were presented to their Majesties.

The King and Queen then motored to Whale Island, where they saw several episodes of H.M.S. Excellent centenary tattoo. The visit was private and informal. On arrival they were received by Captain G. C. C. Royle, the commanding officer. They saw scenes illustrating the progress of naval gunnery, including the representation of the Naval Brigade in the South African War, Drake's seamen, Nelson's seamen, the visit of King George III. and Queen Charlotte to Lord Howe's flagship at Portsmouth in 1774, and a representation of the Glorious First of June.

Their Majesties had arranged to go by water to Whale Island, but they went by road because of the rough weather. As this change of plan had not been announced publicly, few people knew of their drive through Portsmouth. After leaving Whale Island they rejoined the Royal yacht, which left for Cowes at 4 p.m.

Our Cowes Correspondent telegraphs that the King and Queen arrived at Cowes at 5 o'clock, the passage from Portsmouth having taken about an hour. As the Victoria and Albert approached Cowes Roads, the Warspite, the Royal Guardship, which lay at anchor outside the fleet of yachts, fired a Royal Salute of 21 guns, which was taken up by the battery at the Royal Yacht Squadron.

Soon after the arrival of the Royal yacht, the King's flag as Admiral of the Royal Yacht Squadron was hoisted on his Majesty's racing yacht Britannia and an Admiral's Salute of 15 guns was fired by the Royal Yacht Squadron battery. The old-time formality of sending off a deputation from the Royal Yacht Squadron to offer a respectful welcome to the King was dispensed with on this occasion. Their Majesties' visit is entirely unofficial, and in the nature of a quiet and restful holiday, and there will be no ceremonies.

The weather at Cowes was stormy, with occasional showers. If it improves it is expected that the King will have his first cruise to-day in the Britannia, which has had her broken bowsprit renewed and is now ready with a new mainsail. Racing begins on Saturday.

Several more yachts have arrived, including Lord Inchcape's new 2,200-ton steam yacht Rover. Lord Ailsa has joined Mr. W. G. Jameson on board his schooner Magdalene.

THE SALE ROOM

MEDIEVAL ARMS AND ARMOUR

A valuable collection of armour and weapons, the property of a collector, and with indications of German ownership, brought a total of £15,001 at Sotheby's yesterday. It comprised some remarkable pieces, including examples from the Dresden and Sigmaringen Museums, the Castle of Flachtingen, of the Duke of Meiningen, and of Count Erbach-Erbach. The chief English buyer yesterday was Mr. J. Brown, the London dealer, whilst the Rosenbach Company, of Philadelphia and New York, bought several pieces.

The highest price, £970, was paid by Mr. Brown for a remarkable pair of flintlock pistols, the steel mountings chiselled with human figures, masks, birds, &c., and signed Lazarino Cominazzo, Brescian, late seventeenth century. Another pair, by the same craftsman—£160 (F. Partridge); and a pair by Bernadi Basone, early eighteenth century—£370 (Stein). Among the suits and part suits of armour, a complete suit, German sixteenth century, fetched £390; another of the same period—£350 (both knocked down to Le Blanc); a demi-suit, Italian late sixteenth century—£300 (Stein); a demi-suit of "Maximilian" armour, German early sixteenth century, from the Castle of Flachtingen—£270 (Brown); and a three-quarter suit, probably Swiss, 1600—£150 (M. Davis). Other articles included a dagger, mounted with silver, Saxon sixteenth century—£125; a sword and scabbard, of estoc type, with silver mounts, Saxon sixteenth century—£290; a "bastard" sword of great rarity, one of a series made for the Electors of Saxony, early sixteenth century—£260; a Saxon sword, the pommel covered with finely engraved silver, sixteenth century—£360 (these four bought by Mr. Brown); a waidplotze, consisting of the main piece or cutle, in scabbard, with three knives, a fork, and a bodkin, German seventeenth century—£250 (Rosenbach); a wheel-lock arquebus, the cherrywood stock elaborately carved with a sporting scene, the barrel signed by the celebrated French gunsmith Claude Thomas, of Epinal, 1623—£690; a Gothic breastplate, German late fifteenth century—£400; a complete saddle, German-Swiss mid-sixteenth century—£370; a rare brigandine, the overlapping steel scales secured by brass-headed rivets, Italian sixteenth century—£650 (the four bought by Mr. Brown); another brigandine, Spanish sixteenth century—£780 (S. Healey); a bright steel breastplate, etched with the Crucifixion, &c., South German, 1560—£370 (Brown); and a fine ceremonial cane, consisting of a sword of estoc type, with wheel-lock pistol attachment, Saxon sixteenth century, from the collection of the Prince of Pless, Castle of Furstenstein—£660 (Rosenbach) (the only other specimen of this character known to exist is in a private collection in Paris).

In an adjoining room books and manuscripts totalled £4,163, 30 lots from the library at Castle Howard, the property of Mr. Geoffrey Howard, fetching £1,953. The most important of these was a fine copy of the first edition of Milton's "Lycidas," 1638, which brought £970 (C. J. Sawyer).

THE JUNIOR IMPERIAL LEAGUE

As a result of a postal ballot for the new executive committee of the Junior Imperial League, the following representatives for the London Federation were elected:—Mr. W. A. Bolton (Fulham, East), Mr. H. Chivers (Westminster, St. George's), Mr. W. Clarke (Westminster, Abbey), Mr. F. G. Harrold (Lambeth, Kennington), Mr. S. F. Horsey (Hammersmith, South), Mr. R. Rham (Battersea, South), and Mr. P. F. Romilly (Islington, South). The League will hold a mass demonstration at the Crystal Palace on Saturday, September 20, at which the principal speaker will be Mr. Chamberlain, M.P.

THE POSITION IN MALTA

A MEMORIAL TO THE PRIME MINISTER

(From Our Parliamentary Correspondent)

Mr. Isaac Foot, M.P., yesterday afternoon headed a Parliamentary deputation to the Prime Minister and handed to him the following memorial on the position in Malta, which had been signed by a number of leading Free Churchmen earlier in the day:—

1. We, whose names appear hereunder, desire to place on record our support of his Majesty's advisers in the stand they have taken in the dispute which has arisen between the British Government and the Vatican in relation to Malta.

2. While deploring the necessity for the temporary suspension of representative institutions in Malta, we support the Government in their decision, which was made inevitable by the action of the Roman Catholic authorities.

3. We support the action of the Government in repudiating acceptance of "a condition as to the personality of the Head of the Maltese Administration, which constitutes nothing less than a claim to interfere in the domestic politics of a British Colony."

4. We welcome the declaration of the Government that, during the interregnum, the existing Ministry will be retained in office, and we attach the utmost importance to the statement of Lord Passfield, H.M. Secretary of State for the Colonies, in the House of Lords on June 25, 1930, namely:—

"We have retained the noble Lord, Lord Strickland, and his colleagues in office; we have saved their position. We have not allowed them to be eliminated. . . . We are not in any sense giving way to the demand of the Vatican that Lord Strickland and his colleagues should be removed, and we have no intention of doing so."

5. We ask that the claim recently made by the Archbishop of Malta, that clerics cannot be summoned before a lay tribunal (except with ecclesiastical assent), shall be formally and definitely repudiated.

6. We declare our opinion that the pastoral letter of the Bishops of Malta (issued on May 1, 1930, and since approved and endorsed by the Pope), threatening severe spiritual penalties against electors, exercising their elementary right of free choice of their Parliamentary representatives, is a violation of the privilege of British citizens, and is an abuse of ecclesiastical power.

7. We ask that there shall be such amendment of the Constitution of Malta as will give to the electors in that colony legal protection in the exercise of their franchise not less than that secured by law to the electors of Great Britain.

Among those who identified themselves with the memorial or with the deputation were the following:—

Lord Clwyd, Sir Donald Maclean, M.P., Principal Garvie, Mr. Isaac Foot, M.P., Mr. Wickham Steed, the Rev. Silas K. Hocking, the Rev. Thomas Nightingale, Dr. F. W. Norwood, Sir Murray Hyslop, Mr. Milner Gray, M.P., Mr. James Scott, M.P., Mr. George Lambert, M.P., Mr. H. F. Owen, M.P., Mr. Duncan Millar, M.P., Mr. Blindell, M.P., Mr. F. Gould, M.P., Sir Tudor Walters, M.P., Mr. E. Granville, M.P., Mr. J. H. Hudson, M.P., Mr. Holford Knight, M.P., and Mr. Hopkin Morris, M.P.

LAND VALUATION PROPOSALS

TEXT OF THE BILL

A Bill "to provide for the valuation of land in Great Britain and for purposes consequential thereon," the measure referred to by Mr. Snowden when introducing the Budget, was issued yesterday. It consists of 10 clauses and two schedules.

Clause 1 provides that the Commissioners of Inland Revenue shall "cause a valuation to be made of all land in Great Britain, showing what the fee simple in possession might have been expected to realize upon a sale in the open market," on the assumptions:—

(*a*) That there had not been upon or in the piece of land any buildings, any works, except any road and any works executed for the purpose of any public service or for agricultural purposes, or anything growing on the land except grass and any heather, gorse, or other natural growth, and, in the case of agricultural land, except also hedges and trees other than fruit trees.

(*b*) That the purchase price had been computed without taking into account the value of minerals, as such, the cutting value of any trees, or improvements ordinarily the subject of payment to an outgoing tenant.

The "cultivation value" at the date of the valuation of agricultural land is to be ascertained on the basis of its permanent use solely for agriculture.

Shooting and fishing rights in ownership other than that of the land over which they exist are to be valued, the Act to apply "as if those rights were parcels of land."

No valuation under the Act is to be made of sites of places of worship, churchyards, and burial grounds, public open spaces, and land owned by a statutory company and used for their statutory purposes, and which cannot be alienated.

Clause 2 provides that a copy of each valuation shall be served on the owner of the land and that in the event of an appeal the matter may be referred to one of the panel of referees appointed under Part I. of the Finance (1909-10) Act, 1910.

Fines not exceeding £50 may be inflicted on summary conviction of any person refusing to give any information within his power regarding land to be valued.

There are three or four pages of definitions. The schedules prescribe the particulars required on production of instruments of transfer, and the following "incumbrances from which land is not deemed to be free for purposes of valuation."

1. Rights of common, drainage rights, customary rights, public rights, rights of sheepwalk, rights of way, watercourses, rights of water and other easements.
2. Liability to repair highways by reason of tenure.
3. Liability to repair the chancel of any church.
4. Liability in respect of embankments, and sea and river walls.
5. Restrictions on user imposed by law or agreement and binding on the owner and his successors in title.
6. Rates and taxes, including land tax.

OBITUARY

MR. J. A. CHESTON

"H. A. T." writes:—John Allford Cheston, F.R.I.B.A., the surveyor to the Bridewell and Bethlem Royal Hospital, of whom an obituary notice recently appeared in *The Times*, has left fragrant memories in several diverse spheres, for he combined the qualities of the artist, the soldier, and the sportsman. His character, which was reflected in his architectural work, was notable for its clarity and sincerity and a marked dislike of shams and affectation. His friendship was generous and abiding, and manifested its qualities particularly in his work for the men who were with him in the War, in which, as a captain in an Infantry regiment, he served with distinction. For their welfare he felt a measure of responsibility which he was not prepared to delegate to any ex-soldiers' society. The full extent of his aid to them was known to none but himself. In addition to such personal service, he undertook, several years after the Armistice, the difficult task of reassembling the men of his former battalion, and organized an annual reunion, which his diligence and personal charm made more successful and more numerously attended each year. For the men of that unit particularly his loss is irreparable.

A Reuter telegram from Rome states that Mr. Brian B. J. O'Shea, the second secretary of the South African Legation in Rome, died suddenly on Sunday. He was to have been married shortly. The funeral will take place to-day in the Baptistery of St. John Lateran.

Ruth Lady Wakeman died at her residence, Atcham House, Shrewsbury, on Monday night. She was the eldest daughter of the late Mr. Ralph Dalzell, C.B., of Lingo, Fife, and Ticknevin, Co. Kildare. She married, first, in 1907, Captain Gerard Lysley Derriman, Grenadier Guards, and later Chief Constable of Shropshire, who died of wounds in France in 1915. On January 30, 1929, she married, as his second wife, Sir Offley Wakeman, third baronet, of Yeaton Peverey, Shrewsbury, who died 10 days later. Lady Wakeman was a sister of Mrs. Horace Peel and of Mrs. Bernard Ward.

NEW MUNICIPAL OFFICES FOR WORTHING

By 31 votes to two, Worthing Town Council yesterday approved of plans by Mr. Charles Cowles Voysey, of Gray's Inn-square, for the erection of new municipal offices, clinics, and a police and county court, at an estimated cost, exclusive of furniture and other incidentals, of £102,533. Forty-three competitive designs were received. The work is expected to take two years.

THE WEATHER

SHOWERS: RATHER COOL

Meteorological Office, July 29

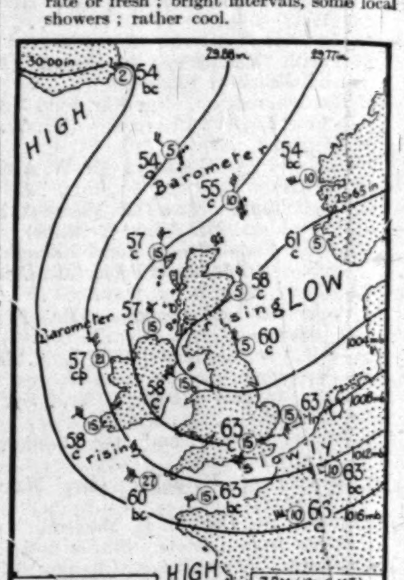
General Inference from Observations at 7 p.m.—A depression over the North Sea will move away eastward. Wind will be between west and north, and weather cool with showers in most districts but bright intervals.

Forecasts for To-day

London, England, S.E., E., Midlands, E., W.—Wind west to north-west, moderate or fresh; showers and bright intervals; perhaps local thunder; rather cool.

England, S.W., Wales.—Wind north-west, moderate or fresh, strong locally; bright intervals; some showers; rather cool.

England, N.W., N.E., Midlands, N., Scotland, Isle of Man, Orkneys and Shetlands, Ireland.—Wind northerly, moderate or fresh; bright intervals, some local showers; rather cool.



Further Outlook.—A temporary improvement.

SEA PASSAGES

English Channel.—Wind west to north-west, moderate or fresh; squally, some showers; visibility good; sea moderate to rather rough.

Irish Sea.—Wind north-west to north, fresh or strong, squally; some showers; visibility good; sea rather rough.

FLYING PROSPECTS

Air Routes (London-Paris-Brussels-Cologne-Amsterdam).—Wind south-west to west, veering west to north-west, 20-30 m.p.h. at the surface, squally; 35-45 m.p.h. at 2,000ft. Variable skies with squally showers, heavy at times, and with thunder locally. Visibility mainly 6-12 miles, but deteriorating in the heavy showers.

Sun rises, 5.21 a.m.; sets, 8.50 p.m.
Moon rises, 11.27 a.m.; sets, 11.1 p.m. First quarter, Friday.
Lighting-up time, 9.50 p.m.
High water at London Bridge, 6.5 a.m. and 6.14 p.m.

YESTERDAY'S WEATHER

Meteorological Office, July 29, 7 p.m.

A depression centred over Northern Ireland moved eastwards. Winds were light and variable in Scotland, and fresh to strong from directions between west and south-west in England.

Weather was showery with bright periods in most districts. Thunderstorms with heavy rain and occasionally hail were frequent in Eastern and Northern England and Southern Scotland. At Renfrew precipitation amounted to 31mm. (1.22in.) and at Clacton to 16mm. (0.63in.).

Sunshine amounts were moderate in South and South-East England, where Ramsgate reported 4.9 hours, Littlehampton 9.7 hours, and Sandown and Deal 9.6 hours. Maximum day temperature reached 70deg. at Walton-on-Naze, Southend, and Farnborough.

LONDON OBSERVATIONS

Kensington Palace, July 29, 7 p.m.—Bar., 1,008.0mb. (29.77in.), unsteady; temp., 62deg.; humidity, 84 per cent.; wind, W., light; weather, cloudy.

Monday, 7 p.m. to Tuesday, 10 a.m.—Min. temp., 56deg.; rainfall, 0.1mm.

Tuesday, 10 a.m. to 7 p.m.—Max. temp., 68deg.; rainfall, 11.4mm. Sunshine at Kew, 6.3 hours.

SUNLIGHT

The sunlight (ultra-violet rays) figures for the 24 hours ended 5 p.m. yesterday, supplied by the Sunlight League, were:—

Clacton, 6; Lowestoft, 9; Margate, 5; St. Andrews, 2; Torquay, 2½; Ventnor, 5½.

HEALTH RESORTS

The following reports of weather at health resorts yesterday were received last night. The rainfall is for 24 hours up to last evening:—

Stations	Sunshine	Rainfall	Temp. Min.	Temp. Max.	Weather (day)
	Hrs.	Mm.	Deg.	Deg.	
EAST COAST					
Berwick-onT	3·8	3	53	64	Cloudy.
Scarborough	2·7	2	55	68	Thunder.
Bridlington	3·7	8	53	66	Thunder and hail.
Cleethorpes	3·9	12	55	64	Thunder.
Mablethorpe	4·8	4	53	69	Thunder.
Skegness	5·7	6	54	69	Showers, thunder.
Hunstanton	7·0	1	55	68	Thunder.
Yarmouth	4·9	2	55	68	Thunder.
Lowestoft	6·3	4	55	69	Fine, thunder.
Felixstowe	4·1	5	57	69	Thunder.
Dovercourt	5·3	5	56	69	Thunder.
Walton-on-N	5·8	11	56	70	Thunder.
Clacton	5·8	16	58	67	Thunder and hail
Maldon	5·0	6	54	69	Heavy thunder.
Southend	7·7	2	57	70	Fine, thunder.
Margate	8·8	—	56	68	Bright, shower.
Ramsgate	9·9	—	57	66	Fine.
Deal	9·6	—	54	67	Fine.
Dover	8·2	0.4	58	66	Bright, showers.
SOUTH COAST					
Folkestone	8·7	—	56	65	Showers.
Hastings	7·3	1	57	65	Fair.
Bexhill	7·4	1	58	64	Fair.
Eastbourne	8·9	0·4	58	64	Bright, shower.
Brighton	8·6	0·4	59	63	Fine.
Worthing	8·7	0·3	60	65	Fine.
Little'mpt'n	9·7	—	58	65	Fine.
Bognor Regis	9·0	—	58	65	Fine.
Southsea	7·6	—	58	67	Shower.
Sandown	9·6	0·3	58	66	Fine.
Ventnor	7·1	0·2	57	62	Shower, then fine
Bournem'th	5·0	0·3	56	66	Shower.
Weymouth	6·0	1	57	65	Showers.
Sidmouth	3·4	4	57	66	Showers.
Exmouth	3·9	2	56	65	Showers.
Teignmouth	5·2	3	57	67	Squally.
Torquay	5·2	2	57	65	Squally.
Jersey	7·0	1	57	64	Fair.
Guernsey	9·5	1	57	65	Fine.
Plymouth	4·2	3	56	63	Showers.
Falmouth	5·8	1	56	64	Shower, then fair
Penzance	7·1	1	56	65	Fair, then shower
WEST COAST					
Douglas	4·3	2	54	63	Bright periods.
Morecambe	4·6	0·6	57	62	Bright periods.
Blackpool	3·7	0·4	58	64	Shower.
Southport	2·9	2	57	62	Showery.
Wallasey	2·7	7	56	62	Heavy showers.
Prestatyn	2·7	11	56	64	Heavy showers.
Rhyl	2·8	11	56	63	Heavy showers.
Colwyn Bay	2·4	0·6	57	63	Cloudy, shower.
Llandudno	3·2	0·6	57	64	Cloudy, showers.
Aberystwyth	2·2	—	58	61	Cloudy, shower.
Tenby	6·1	0·3	56	65	Fine, then shower.
Weston-s.-M	7·0	4	57	65	Bright periods.
Ilfracombe	4·8	3	58	63	Shower, then fair.
Bude	2·7	11	57	62	Showers.
Newquay	5·0	4	56	62	Shower.
St. Ives	5·4	5	55	62	Showery.
Scilly Isles	9·0	2	56	63	Shower, then fine.
INLAND					
Harrogate	3·8	4	54	63	Heavy showers.
Ilkley	4·9	6	55	65	Showery.
Buxton	5·2	9	53	60	Showers.
W'hall Spa	6·3	1	54	69	Thunder shower.
Shrewsbury	4·4	10	54	66	Heavy shower.
Leamington	6·1	1	55	65	Showers.
Malvern	5·2	1	54	67	Thunder shower.
Ross-on-Wye	5·1	0·6	56	66	Showers.
Cheltenham	3·8	5	56	65	Showery.
Bath	4·4	4	57	65	Showers.
T'bridge W.	7·8	3	55	64	Showery.
SCOTLAND					
Lerwick	0·8	12	54	58	Rainy.
Nairn	3·6	1	53	61	Shower.
Banff	2·1	—	50	60	Cloudy.
Stonehaven	3·4	—	47	66	Shower.
St. Andrews	3·5	3	53	61	Cloudy.
N. Berwick	2·1	8	54	63	Shower.
Dunbar	3·0	7	55	60	Shower.
Troon	2·6	1	54	61	Showers.

Paris.—Overcast, cool; rain.
Berlin.—Fair to fine.
Milan.—Sunny; very warm.
Geneva.—Sunny; hot.

The body of Basil Bath, of Brentford Market, Middlesex, has been recovered from the river near Wroxham, about 30 yards from the boat in which he was spending a holiday on the Broads with his brother.

Court Circular

H.M. YACHT VICTORIA AND ALBERT, COWES ROADS, JULY 29

The King and Queen, attended by the Countess of Shaftesbury, Captain Sir Charles Cust, Bt., R.N., and Colonel Sir Clive Wigram, arrived at Portsmouth this morning from Buckingham Palace, and embarked on board His Majesty's Yacht "Victoria and Albert" (Vice-Admiral Sir Henry Buller, A.D.C.).

The Marquise d'Hautpoul, the Earl of Mount Edgcumbe, Admiral the Hon. Sir Stanley Colville, the Hon. Sir Derek Keppel (Master of the Household), the Hon. Sir Harry Stonor, Admiral Sir Henry Campbell, Major Sir Philip Hunloke, and the Hon. Gerald Chichester have arrived on board.

Admiral of the Fleet Sir Roger Keyes, Bt. (Commander-in-Chief, Portsmouth), and Lady Keyes had the honour of being invited to Luncheon with The King and Queen on board the Royal Yacht.

His Majesty, who was accompanied by The Queen, opened the Panorama of the Battle of Trafalgar, painted by Mr. W. L. Wyllie, R.A., in Portsmouth Dockyard.

The King and Queen subsequently visited Whale Island, and witnessed a special programme of the "H.M.S. Excellent Centenary Tattoo."

His Majesty's yacht proceeded from Portsmouth Harbour to Cowes Roads at 4 o'clock.

Captain Charles Scott, R.N. (H.M.S. "Warspite"), Commander W. S. Bardwell, R.N. (H.M.S. "Albury"), and Lieutenant-Commander W. J. Phipps, R.N. (H.M.S. "Westminster") had the honour of Dining with The King and Queen on board the Royal Yacht this evening.

Captain Sir Charles Cust, Bt., R.N., and Colonel Sir Clive Wigram have succeeded Captain Sir Bryan Godfrey-Faussett, R.N., and Major the Hon. Alexander Hardinge as Equerries in Waiting to The King.

The Countess of Shaftesbury has succeeded the Lady Ampthill as Lady in Waiting to The Queen.

The Dowager Marchioness of Lansdowne will leave 65, Brook-street on August 12 for Ireland.

Brenda Marchioness of Dufferin and Ava and the Marquess of Dufferin and Ava desire to thank all their kind friends for the many beautiful flowers which were sent to Clandeboye for Lord Dufferin's funeral.

Admiral of the Fleet Earl Jellicoe and Countess Jellicoe have left London for St. Lawrence Hall, Ventnor, Isle of Wight, where they will remain for the summer.

The Earl of Powis has left 45, Berkeley-square for Powis Castle, Welshpool, where he will spend the summer.

The Countess of Oxford and Asquith will leave 44, Bedford-square to-day for The Wharf, Sutton Courtney, where she will remain until September, when she will leave for Scotland.

The Countess of Kilmorey and her sister, Lady Marian Cameron, are making a long stay at the Hotel Kronenhof, Pontresina.

The Dowager Countess of Airlie will leave London for Airlie Castle, Forfarshire, next week.

Viscount Elibank returned to London on Monday from Scotland. Viscountess Elibank expects to return to St. James's-court to-day.

Lord and Lady Louis Mountbatten left London at the end of last week for Adsdean, Chichester, where they will remain for some weeks.

Lord and Lady Melchett have left 35, Lowndes-square for Aix-les-Bains.

The Hon. Mrs. Douglas Vickers will return to London to-morrow from Vittel, where she has been staying for the last few days. She will then leave for Scotland.

The Hon. Sir Arthur Stanley is leaving London to-day for Harrogate and will be away for about three weeks.

Sir Arbuthnot and Lady Lane will leave 21, Cavendish-square on Friday for the Continent. They expect to be away for about five weeks.

Sir Harry and Lady Samuel have left the May Fair Hotel for Aix-les-Bains.

Sir Ian Malcolm has left Aix-les-Bains for Paris. He leaves on Tuesday next for Poltalloch, Argyllshire.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Lady Edith O'Shee will leave 24, Elm Park-gardens on Saturday for Ireland, where they will remain for some weeks.

Vice-Admiral Caulfeild (President of A.R.N.O.) will be away for August. Letters will not be forwarded.

Mr. Edward Graham Wood and Mr. David Graham Wood (sons) and Mr. T. A. Stephens were present at the funeral of Sir Edward Graham Wood on Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Mathewson Milne regret they were unavoidably prevented from obeying their Majesties' Command to attend the afternoon party at Buckingham Palace on July 24.

HOUSE PARTY

LADY WEIGALL

Princess Marie Louise is staying with Sir Archibald and Lady Weigall at Petwood, Woodhall Spa, this week.

The house party includes:—

The Brazilian Ambassador and Mlle. Sylvia Régis de Oliveira, Lady Dance, Captain and Lady Doris Gunston, Mr. and Mrs. Worthington-Evans, Captain Traill, Count Felix Schaaffgotsche, Mr. H. Peacock, and Miss Sheila and Miss Crista de Paravicini.

Princess Marie Louise will open a sale of work in the grounds of Petwood to-day in aid of the Lincolnshire Nursing Association.

AT HOME

LADY RYRIE

The High Commissioner for Australia and Lady Ryrie gave an at home at Australia House yesterday afternoon. Among those who accepted invitations to be present were:—

The Prime Minister, the Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress, the Bishop of Armidale, Sir John and Lady Sandeman Allen, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Angwin and the Misses Angwin, Mr. and Mrs. L. S. Amery, Mr. Colin Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. D'Arcy Addison, the City Remembrancer and Mrs. Aspinall, Lady Blomfield, Sir Charles and Lady Bright, Mr. and Mrs. S. M. Bruce, Sir Henry and Lady Barwell and Miss Barwell, Air Vice-Marshal Sir Sefton Brancker, the Bishop of Bendigo, the Bishop of Bathurst and Mrs. Crotty, Miss Crotty, the Mayor and Mayoress of Westminster, the Archbishop of Brisbane, Mr. and Mrs. P. E. Coleman, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Collins, Mr. and Mrs. Sefton Cullen, Sir Ernest and Lady Clark, Sir Atul and Lady Chatterjee, the Bishop of Carpentaria and Mrs. S. H. Davies, Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. H. V. de Satge, Miss Drayton, Sir Howard D'Egville, Sir Hugh and Lady Denison, Mr. Theodore Fink, Captain Roy Finlay, the Bishop of Gippsland and Mrs. Cranswick, Miss Cranswick, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Henry and Lady Galway, the Bishop of Goulburn and Miss Enid White, the Bishop of Grafton and Mrs. Ashton, Sir Edward and Lady Harding, Sir Edward and Lady Knapp-Fisher, Sir Edward and Lady Macartney, the Archbishop of Melbourne and Mrs. Head, Admiral and Mrs. Charles Napier, the Bishop of N. Queensland, Sir James and Lady Parr, Dame Clarissa Reid, the Bishop of Riverina, Sir William Sculsby, Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Sladen, Sir Eccles and Lady Snowden, the Archbishop of Sydney and Mrs. Wright, the Bishop of Wangaratta and Mrs. Hart, Major-General Sir Fabian Ware and Lady Ware, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Leslie and Lady Wilson, and Sir Thomas and Lady Wilford.

ST. GEORGE'S CHAPEL, WINDSOR CASTLE

St. George's Chapel, Windsor Castle, will be closed for cleaning and repairs from Tuesday, August 5, to Tuesday, November 4, inclusive. On the latter date a special service will be held to mark the completion of the restoration work, which has been in progress for the past 10 years. It is expected that the King and other members of the Royal Family will be present.

FORTHCOMING MARRIAGES

MR. B. BRASSEY AND MISS G. GORE

A marriage has been arranged between Mr. Bernard Brassey, second son of Sir Leonard and Lady Violet Brassey, and Miss Gloria Gore, youngest daughter of Colonel and Lady Constance Gore.

THE REV. G. M. PRICHARD AND MISS J. M. WILD

The engagement is announced between George Mostyn Prichard, senior Priest of Holy Trinity Church, Sloane-street, son of the late George Scott and Mrs. Prichard, and Joan Mary, youngest daughter of the Rev. E. J. and the Hon. Mrs. Wild, of Saxonhurst, Wadhurst.

SURGEON LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER S. G. ST. L. WELDON, R.N., AND MISS HOLMES

The engagement is announced between Surgeon Lieutenant-Commander S. G. St. L. Weldon, M.B., D.P.H., Royal Navy, second son of Mr. and Mrs. S. B. Weldon, of Carnsore, Broadway, Co. Wexford, and Isabel Elizabeth, elder daughter of Surgeon Captain J. McA. Holmes, D.S.O., M.B., F.R.C.S., Royal Navy (retd.), and Mrs. Holmes, Glenview, Llandovery, Carmarthenshire.

MAJOR ION HENDRICK-COOKE AND MISS HALKETT

The marriage has been arranged and will take place on September 11 between Major Ion Hendrick-Cooke, O.B.E., son of the late Rev. Edward Cooke, M.A., of Brockham, Surrey, and Florence Marion, elder daughter of Mrs. Halkett and the late George Roland Halkett, of 6, Aubrey-road, Campden Hill, W.8.

CAPTAIN R. STILLINGFLEET AND MISS M. L. WHITWAM

The marriage between Captain Reginald Stillingfleet, of the Royal Engineers, and Miss Mary Leach Whitwam will take place at the Park Congregational Church, Halifax, to-day, July 30, at 10.30 a.m.

CAPTAIN J. W. JEWELL AND MISS ADAMSON

The engagement is announced of Captain J. W. Jewell, Nigerian Administrative Service, and Eveline Mary, elder daughter of the late Rev. J. Adamson (Exminster Vicarage, Devon) and Mrs. Adamson, of 42, Prospect-park, Exeter.

MR. J. D. TYSON AND MISS D. YUILL

A marriage has been arranged and will take place in Calcutta in November between John D. Tyson, Indian Civil Service, eldest son of the late Rev. Henry Tyson, vicar of Cheadle Hulme, Cheshire, and of Mrs. Tyson, 14, Holland Villas-road, Kensington, and Dorrice, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Yuill, of Durban, South Africa.

MR. J. C. W. ANSTEY AND MISS RADFORD

The engagement is announced between John C. Wilton Anstey, eldest son of Eng.-Commander H. C. Anstey, R.N. (retd.), of Thornbury Hall, Cheadle, Staffs, and the late Mrs. Anstey, and Joan, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Guy Radford, of 12, Bolton-gardens, S.W.

MR. P. W. PEARSON AND MISS P. PADMORE

The engagement is announced between Philip W. Pearson, M.C., son of Mr. and Mrs. Walter E. Pearson, Vectis Lodge, Edgbaston, and Peggy, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Harry R. Padmore, Wharfedale, Edgbaston, Birmingham.

MR. K. P. HARRIS AND MISS J. M. SEARS

The engagement is announced between Kenneth Passmore Harris, the only son of Mrs. and the late Mr. A. W. Harris, of Little Gower, Walmer, Kent, and Joan Margaret, the younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Sears, of Weston Favell, Northampton.

MR. T. GORDON BLYTH AND MRS. B. MACDOWELL

An engagement is announced between Mr. T. Gordon Blyth and Mrs. B. Macdowell, of 22, Cornwall-gardens, London, S.W.7.

MR. G. S. GOODMAN AND MISS H. KINNAIRD

The engagement is announced of Geoffrey Spence Goodman, only son of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Goodman, of Everest, Reigate Heath, and Helen, daughter of the late George Young Kinnaird and Mrs. Kinnaird, of Eglantine Place, Belfast.

The marriage between Mr. Thomas C. S. Cope and Miss Joan Morgan will not take place.

MARRIAGES

CAPTAIN N. PARKES AND MISS M. CHARLTON

The marriage took place yesterday afternoon at St. James's Church, Spanish-place, of Captain Noel Parkes, Royal Artillery, son of the late Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Parkes, and Miss Marjorie Charlton, daughter of Admiral Sir Edward Charlton, of Eastern House, Alverstoke, Gosport, and of the late Mrs. Charlton. Father Flynn officiated.

The bride, who was given away by her father, wore a simple gown of ivory satin, with a long, full skirt, the girdle fastened in the front with a jewelled buckle. The close-fitting bodice had long sleeves and a deep "V" neckline. Her long, square train fell from her shoulders, and a bandeau of orange-blossom secured her ivory tulle veil. She carried a sheaf of Harrisii lilies. There were three attendants—Miss Bernadette Lees, who carried the train—and two grown-up bridesmaids—Miss Nancy Charlton (step-sister of the bride) and Miss B. Carew. The little girl wore a frock of harebell-blue satin, with short puffed sleeves and a long, full skirt, and a cap of paler blue net bordered with blue flowers. The bridesmaids wore long, full frocks of harebell-blue satin and tight-fitting caps of blue tulle, and carried bouquets of cream roses. The bridegroom and his brother, Captain R. S. Parkes, who acted as his best man, were in uniform, and officers of the Royal Artillery formed a guard of honour outside the church after the ceremony.

The reception was held at the Rembrandt Hotel, and among the guests present were:—

Miss Brydget Charlton, Miss Rosemary Charlton, Mr. George and the Hon. Mrs. Charlton, Mr. Edward Charlton, Miss Agnes Stapleton-Bretherton, Mr. Vincent Stapleton-Bretherton, Mrs. Rowland Feilding and the Misses Feilding, Colonel and Mrs. Dorgan, Mrs. Edward Strutt, Mrs. Bernard Lees, Miss Sumner, Miss Barbara Sumner, Captain and Mrs. Macdonald, Colonel and Mrs. Robinson, Captain Winslow, Colonel and Mrs. Morgan, Mr. and Mrs. Houghton, Mrs. Harold Wright, Mrs. Carrington Sykes, Miss Nugent, Mrs. Louis Cafferata, the Hon. Mrs. Guy Orme, Mr. and Mrs. Doran Webb and Miss Doran Webb, Miss Walton, Miss C. Walton, Colonel and Mrs. Hope, Colonel Taylor, Mr. Orr, Mr. Young, Captain Peters, Mrs. Gillett, Mrs. Brancker, Mrs. Dugmore, Mr. Clifford Hall, Miss Green, and Miss Scutt.

CAPTAIN E. G. RIVIERE AND MISS E. E. RAEBURN

The marriage took place at St. Stephen's, Avenue-road, N.W., yesterday of Captain E. G. Riviere, The Loyal Regiment, elder son of the late Mr. H. G. Riviere and Mrs. Riviere, of Castle Cary, Somerset, and Miss Ellinor Eileen Raeburn, youngest daughter of Sir William Raeburn, of Woodend, Helensburgh, and 86, North-gate, Regent's Park, London. The Rev. C. T. Coleon officiated.

The bride, who was given away by her father, wore a long, draped gown of cream satin with long tight sleeves. She carried a bouquet of white sweet peas and white heather, and wore a regimental badge in rubies, diamonds, and emeralds. There was one grown-up bridesmaid, Miss Eithne Byrne. Her frock of pale-green chiffon was worn with a big natural-coloured straw picture hat, and she carried a bouquet of pink sweet peas. Captain Gidlow Jackson, The Loyal Regiment, was best man.

Sir William Raeburn will hold a reception at Woodend, Helensburgh, on August 2, and he has lent the yacht Golden Eagle for the honeymoon, which will be spent off the west coast of Scotland. The bride travelled in a red georgette frock with a red hat and coat.

DINNERS

SIR ABE BAILEY

Prince Arthur of Connaught honoured Sir Abe Bailey with his presence at dinner at 38, Bryanston-square on Monday night.

The other guests present included:—

The Duke of Abercorn, Sir Lionel Phillips, Sir Sothern Holland, Lord Kylsant, Sir Roderick Jones, Mr. Charles te Water, Viscount Burnham, Sir Drummond Chaplin, Sir John Maffey, Sir Robert Horne, Viscount Elibank, Mr. Francis Phillips, Sir Henry Birchenough, Lord Ashfield, Mr. Winston S. Churchill, Lord Lloyd, the Hon. Robert Brand, Viscount Astor, Lord Rosmore, Viscount Hailsham, Lord Moynihan, Mr. H. A. Gwynne, the Rev. B. G. Bourchier, Sir William Gowers, the Earl of Clarendon, Major the Hon. Oliver Stanley, Lord Camrose, Major Wickham, Sir Howard Frank, and Mr. John Bailey.

OLD CLIFTONIAN SOCIETY

The annual dinner of the Old Cliftonian Society was held last evening at the Connaught Rooms, Mr. R. E. Bush, the incoming president of the society, being in the chair. Among those present were:—

The Headmaster (Mr. Norman Whatley), Mr. J. A. Arrowsmith-Brown, Major-General C. Bonham-Carter, Brigadier-General J. E. Bush, Judge A. R. Cluer, Major E. H. M. Clifford, Lieutenant-Colonel J. Coates, Sir Robert Waley Cohen, Sir Herbert B. Cohen, Major W. A. Danby, Lieutenant-Colonel C. J. H. W. Francis, Lieutenant-Colonel J. E. G. Festing, Major D. B. D. Fisher, Sir Thomas Heath, Lieutenant-Colonel W. P. Hewett, Major Sir Robert Henniker, Colonel E. Hewlett, Mr. W. A. Hirst, Dr. J. T. Inskip (Bishop of Barking), Sir Thomas Inskip, K.C., Dr. J. E. King, Major-General C. C. Luard, Captain G. H. Marten, Major H. C. MacTier, Sir Francis Newbolt, K.C., Colonel H. L. W. Norrington, Lieutenant-Colonel M. Sinclair, Lieutenant-Commander H. M. Southern, Sir P. Colville Smith, Lieutenant-Colonel R. F. Truscott, Mr. P. S. Worthington, Sir R. C. Witt, Dr. F. J. Waldo, Mr. J. H. Whitley, Mr. S. R. Whitley, and Mr. G. Bransby Williams.

OPENING DAY AT GOODWOOD

SOME OF THE DRESSES

The crowd at Goodwood yesterday was not deterred by the very windy and stormy weather and was as large as usual. The morning was unsettled and people consequently came equipped with umbrellas and mackintoshes of all colours. Tweeds and tailor-made coats and skirts with furs were the most popular choice, and only two women were the flowered chiffon which has been so fashionable at other race meetings this year. Hats were chiefly close-fitting and often of the same material as coats, and the few large straw hats worn were frequently seen bowling along the ground as great gusts of wind caught the owners unawares.

Princess Mary, Countess of Harewood, arrived with the Countess of Bessborough and the other members of the house party from Stansted Park. These included the Earl of Harewood, Lord and Lady Stanley, the Earl of Hopetoun, Lord John Hope, Lady Moira Lyttelton, Mrs. Euan Wallace, and Mrs. Clayton. Princess Mary was wearing a grey herring-bone suiting coat and skirt with a small grey felt hat and a short sable tie, and was walking in the paddock before the Stewards' Cup with the Countess of Bessborough, who chose a powder-blue flecked tweed frock and three-quarter length coat, and a close-fitting hat of the same material. Mrs. Euan Wallace was in a brown coat and skirt with a brown hat. The Duke and Duchess of Richmond and Gordon were together, the latter in a beige-grey dress and long coat, with a sable fur. The Countess of Ellesmere, who is staying at Goodwood Park, was in navy-blue with a navy straw hat. Lady Hamilton of Dalzell was in brown and white check coat and skirt with a brown hat. Violet Lady Beaumont, who had a luncheon tent, was in a navy coat and skirt and hat to tone, and was entertaining Mr. and the Hon. Mrs. Micklethwait, who wore beige with a small beige crochet straw hat. Sir Archibald and Lady Gold came with their party from Kennel Lodge.

Lord and Lady Manton were in the paddock together, she wearing a grey and white flecked coat and skirt, a white blouse, and a small hat in the same material. Mrs. Arthur James was in black and white. Lady Evelyn Beaucham wore a navy-blue and white frock, a navy cloth coat and a large straw hat to tone. Lady Broughton wore navy-blue with a silver-fox fur and navy straw toque. The Countess of Carnarvon was in beige, with a brown hat. The Earl and Countess of Wharncliffe were together, the latter in a powder-blue tweed coat and skirt and a beige felt hat; and the Hon. Mrs. Duberly was in a beige coat-frock. Miss Judy Dawson wore black; Lady Stanley was in a beige cloth coat and skirt, with a brown felt hat; and the Marchioness of Blandford, who was with the Marquess of Blandford, had a navy-blue coat and skirt, with a fox fur and a navy-blue straw hat. Marchioness Curzon of Kedleston wore a black charmeuse dress under a cloth coat collared and cuffed with ermine, and a black straw hat trimmed with black velvet ribbon; and Lord Woolavington arrived with the Hon. Mrs. Macdonald-Buchanan, who wore a brown coat and skirt, with a close-fitting brown felt hat. The Earl and Countess of Lonsdale were together, she in a fawn coat over a dress of the same colour and a hat to match, and the Marchioness of Linlithgow was in a bottle-green coat and skirt, with a hat to match.

The Duchess of Norfolk, in navy blue, came with her party from Arundel. Lady Rachel Howard was in a pale blue coat and skirt with a felt hat to tone, and Lady Winifred Howard was in a darker blue coat and skirt. The Duke of Norfolk was walking in the paddock with Lady Viola Dundas, who was in black. Sir Mathew Wilson and the Hon. Lady Wilson were together, the latter in navy-blue, and the Countess of Mar was in black. Lady Wodehouse wore a navy-blue suit and a small navy hat. Viscountess Churchill also chose a navy with pink crêpe facings and a blue straw hat faced with pink. The Countess of Airlie was in beige, and Lady Hillingdon in navy-blue, like her sister, the Hon. Lady de Trafford. Among others present were:—

Lord Hamilton of Dalzell, the Earl of Ellesmere, Lieutenant-Colonel Giles Loder, Sir Alfred Butt, Sir Victor Sassoon, Mr. Somerville Tattersall, Major and Mrs. Fetherstonhaugh, Mr. Clare Vyner and Lady Doris Vyner, Sir Delves Broughton, the Earl and Countess of Carnarvon, Major Beatty, Sir William and Lady Noreen Bass, Captain Boyd Rochfort, Lord Stanley, Lord Hillingdon, Sir Hugo Cunliffe-Owen, Sir Walter Gilbey, Mr. Arthur Portman, the Earl of Portarlington, Sir Warden Chilcott, Viscount Churchill, Lord Willoughby de Broke, Sir William Cooke, the Hon. Thomas Egerton, Lady Sophie Scott, Sir Abe Bailey, Viscount Portman, the Hon. Esmé Glyn, the Hon. Marion Glyn, the Hon. George Lambton, Sir Leonard and Lady Violet Brassey, the Earl and Countess of March, Lady Amy Coats, the Hon. Thomas Vesey, Lady Levy, Lady Blyth, Brigadier-General C. S. Rome, Mr. Ulric Blyth, Lady Chesham, the Hon. Lady McCalmont, Major Dermot McCalmont, and Lady Buchanan-Jardine.

ECCLESIASTICAL NEWS

CHURCH APPOINTMENTS

CANON L. H. EVANS, vicar of Eton from 1905 and Rural Dean of Burnham for the last nine years, has accepted the offer of the rectory of Hitcham (Bucks), and will leave Eton at the end of the summer. He has informed his parishioners at Eton that he has found the strain of the work there becoming rather rapidly too much for him.

The Bishop of London has licensed the REV. C. DE ROCFORT WALL, formerly rector of Snodland, Kent, to the chaplaincy of Whittington College, Highgate.

The REV. W. R. MACRAY, until recently chaplain at Rapallo, Italy, has been inducted to the rectory of Marlesford, Suffolk, in succession to the late Canon H. A. Douglas-Hamilton.

INSURANCE OF CHURCH WORKERS

Several points respecting the insurability of various classes of Church workers under the Workmen's Compensation Act have recently been considered by the Legal Board of the Church Assembly. The Board has expressed the opinion that choir men who receive an annual "treat" and bellringers for whom a collection is made either in church or round the parish are not to be regarded as included under the heading of "paid" Church workers for the purposes of the Act. On the other hand, it is considered that choir boys who receive a small quarterly payment are to be regarded as "paid" if the payment is regular. The Board has also recorded the opinion that a licensed assistant curate is not insurable under the Workmen's Compensation Act, but that a curate who is not licensed is insurable, as is also a paid lay reader if his salary is less than £250 per annum.

FUNERALS

LADY NEWTON

Prince Arthur of Connaught was represented by Colonel J. L. Wickham at the funeral of Lady Newton, which took place yesterday at Brompton Cemetery.

The Bishop of Southern Rhodesia conducted the service, and the chief mourners were:—Sir Francis Newton, Sir Edward and Lady Northey (brother-in-law and sister), Mr. Gerald Cloete (brother), Mrs. C. Smith (sister), Mr. Edward Northey and Mr. Rudolph Northey, Miss Isabel Northey, Mr. Edward Windley, Mr. and Mrs. D'Urban Cloete, Captain and Mrs. R. Crofton, Mr. Montrose Cloete, Miss Graham Cloete, Colonel Cecil Newton, Mr. W. G. Newton, and Miss Newton.

Others present included:—

The Hon. Lady Dawkins, Major-General Sir Alfred and Lady Edwards, Lady Miller, Sir Drummond Chaplin, Lord Clanmorris, Lady Solomon, Mr. P. D. L. Fynn, Sir Herbert Stanley, Mr. Christopher Hely-Hutchinson (representing Sir Henry Birchenough), Colonel de Satge (representing the Secretary of State for the Dominions), Mr. B. F. Wright (Official Secretary for Southern Rhodesia), Mr. A. J. Bouchier, Mr. C. S. Honey (Southern Rhodesia), Dr. and Mrs. A. M. Fleming, Mr. Charles Wilson, Mr. Justice Russell (Bulawayo), Mr. C. L. Vincent, Mr. J. S. Bayly, Miss Myburgh, Dr. Byron Moore, Mrs. Albert Jenkins, Dr. O'Keefe, Mr. J. S. Blackwell, Mrs. C. P. Bathurst, Colonel Hope Castle, Mr. G. A. Dobbin, Mr. N. K. Kerney, Mr. R. Peall, Mrs. Compton, Mr. P. H. Gresson, Mr. Auriel Sealy-Allin, Mr. and Mrs. Bernheim, Miss Bernheim, Mr. Edgar A. H. Mosenthall, Captain and Mrs. Duff, Mrs. Rutherford, Mrs. George Pauling, Mrs. Geoffrey Moore, Brigadier-General A. Cavendish, Miss Alexander, Dr. and Mrs. Henry Burroughes, Mr. John Scott, Mr. A. L. Lawley, Mr. L. E. Homan, Mr. and Mrs. Caesar Slazenger, Mrs. Currie Howatt, Mrs. Shater, Mrs. te Water, Mr. George Bowen, and Mr. L. M. Thornhill.

DR. E. B. KNOBEL

The funeral of Dr. E. B. Knobel took place at Golders Green Crematorium yesterday. The Rev. Herbert Trundle officiated. The chief mourners were:—Miss Maud Knobel (daughter), Dr. and Mrs. W. B. Knobel (son and daughter-in-law), Miss S. Knobel, Miss A. Knobel and Miss K. Knobel (sisters), Miss Whitehead (sister-in-law), Sir Herbert Evershed, Mr. Frank Evershed, Mr. Edward Evershed, and Mr. G. Knobel.

Others present were:—

Sir Frank Dyson (Astronomer Royal), Professor A. C. D. Crommelin (President of the Astronomical Society), Mr. J. H. Reynolds, Professor H. H. Turner, Dr. W. H. Stevenson and Mr. H. P. Hollis (representing the British Astronomical Association), Mr. G. Woods Wollaston (Norroy King of Arms), Professor F. J. M. Stratton, Admiral Sir Herbert Purey-Cust, Commander R. Gould, Miss Johnson, Mr. J. Chesterman, Mr. F. G. Collier, Mr. A. T. Collier, and Mr. H. Dingle.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS

REAL ESTATE OF LORD NEWLANDS

A further grant of probate in respect of real estate in England valued at £20,740 has been issued in respect of the late RT. HON. JAMES HENRY CECIL, second BARON NEWLANDS, of Mauldslie Castle, Carluke, of Barrowfield Lodge, Brighton, and of Grosvenor-square, W., formerly private secretary to the late Lord Salisbury, and for 20 years Unionist M.P. for South Lanarkshire, who died on September 5, aged 78. A grant in respect of unsettled personal estate in Great Britain valued at £403,775 was issued in February, making with the value of the present grant, real estate in England and unsettled personal estate in Great Britain of the total value of £424,515. The settled land grant in respect of real estate in England is issued to his widow, to whom he left all of his unsettled property absolutely.

The RT. REV. WILLIAM RICHARD MOORE, D.D., Bishop of Kilmore and Elphin and Ardagh, who died on February 23, left personal estate in England and the Irish Free State valued at £2,861.

MR. JOHN FINLAY, of Hermon Lodge, Broughty Ferry, Dundee, one of the pioneers of the jute industry, formerly connected with Messrs. Birkmyre Brothers, of Calcutta, who died on April 9, aged 88, left personal estate in Great Britain now valued for probate at £162,636. (The total value of his property is reported at £318,053, but this figure is not yet resgistered in the Principal Probate Registry.) He left:—

£1,050 to the Dundee Royal Infirmary, to endow a bed or cot in that institution to be named after him; £200 each to the Dundee Convalescent Home, the Royal Victoria Hospital, Dundee, the Bannatyne Home of Rest, Newtyne, the fund for the relief of Indigent Gentlewomen of Scotland.

£1,000 to his housekeeper, Mary Strachan, if still in his service; £350 to Mary Matheson, nurse, in his service; £200 to his gardener, James MacInnes, if still in his service; £150 to his chauffeur, Alexander Rodger, similarly; £100 to each of his housemaids, Mary and Edith Fawns; one year's wages to each servant in his service at his decease, who shall have been in such service for the two years preceding, or six months' wages to those similarly qualified but in respect of one year's service.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL CHARLES JOHN WYNDHAM, C.B.E., late Royal Irish Rifles, of Heathfield Lodge, Midhurst, director for Sussex of the British Red Cross Society from 1910 to 1917, who died on May 18, aged 85, left property of the gross value of £15,298, with net personalty £10,138. He left:—

£100 each to Winifred Minnie Knight and May Barling if respectively in his service at his death.

MR. HENRY HALL BEDFORD, of Sharrow Hurst, Sheffield, chairman of John Bedford and Sons, Limited, Sheffield, steel and file manufacturers and merchants, who died on March 25, aged 82, left unsettled estate of the gross value of £41,299, with net personalty £39,154. He left:—

£200 to the Sheffield Royal Infirmary.

MR. BERNARD KIRK, of The Poplars, Castle Donington, Leicestershire, retired lace manufacturer, who died on March 5, left estate of the gross value of £10,804, with net personalty £3,114. He left:—

£200 to the trustees for the time being of Christ Church, Peas Hill-road, Nottingham, or should it not be in existence at the time of his decease, then to the trustees for the time being of High Pavement Chapel, Nottingham.

And the ultimate residue of the property in trust for his wife for life and then equally between the Nottingham General Hospital, the Nottingham Dispensary, the Gordon Boys' Home, Derby Royal Infirmary, Dr. Barnardo's Home for Boys and the National Lifeboat Institution.

MR. FRANCIS KIRKPATRICK, of Craigatinpin, Co. Antrim, and of Oxford-street, Belfast, tea merchant, who died on April 4, left personal estate in Great Britain and Northern Ireland valued at £16,235. He left:—

£50 to John Connolly, tea blender on his premises; £100 to H. H. McCullough, if in his employ; £50 each to Isobel Lusk and Nurse Sarah Finlay.

£400 as to the income therefrom to be applied for the work of the Craigatinpin Hall, and £12 a year to William Carton, for his services in the Hall; £200 to First Kilraughts Presbyterian Church, the income to be applied for the augmentation of the stipend; £100 to the Presbyterian Orphan Society in Ireland; £100 to the Colportage Society of the said Church; £100 to Dr. Barnardo's Homes; £50 to the Cripples' Home, Bangor; and £50 to the Ballymoney Nursing Society.

MISS FLORENCE WELSH, of The Limes, Wells, Somerset, who died on March 24, left estate of the gross value of £8,605, with net personalty £7,473. She left:—

£500 to Mrs. Mary Thompson, "in recognition of her kindness and attention to me."

£500 to the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals; £250 to St. Dunstan's Hostel for Blinded Soldiers and Sailors; and the ultimate residue of the property to St. Dunstan's Hostel for Blinded Soldiers and Sailors.

MR. WILLIAM GAINES BYWATER, of Woodcote, Wetherby-road, Roundhay, Leeds, textile machinery engineer, managing director of Messrs. William Bywater, Limited, Sweet-street Foundry, Leeds, who died on March 8, aged 77, left estate of the gross value of £19,808, with net personalty £13,403. He left:—

£500 to the Leeds General Infirmary for the endowment of a cot to be called "The William Gaines Bywater and Martha Bywater Cot."

MR. SIDNEY BENJAMIN FRANCIS HOFFNUNG-GOLDSMID, of Chesham-place, Belgrave-square, W., a director of S. Hoffnung and Co., Australian merchants, died on April 8, aged 67, leaving estate of the gross value of £84,202, with net personalty £68,168. He left:—

£500 to his wife for such of the charities "which I support" (including the Chelsea Hospital for Women) as she may select; and £100 to the Burial Ground Preservation Fund of the West London Synagogue.

MRS. FRANCES SARAH TOOGOOD, of Westgate House, Leominster, Herefordshire, who died on May 5, left estate of the gross value of £4,289, with net personalty £3,431. She left:—

To the Mayor and Corporation of Leominster, in trust for Leominster Free Library, a carved eight-day clock.

£300 to the vicar and churchwardens of Leominster, for the maintenance, repair, or improvement of the building or fabric of Leominster Parish Church.

£300 to the vicar and churchwardens of Tenbury, for certain church purposes.

Three original engravings "London 1749," "Portsmouth 1749," and "Carmarthen 1748," to William Ironside Tait.

MR. JAMES (otherwise JAMES CUBISON) CAMPBELL, of Victoria Villa, Fort Augustus, Inverness-shire, late Piper to H.M. King Edward VII. and Groom of the Chamber at Buckingham Palace, who died on April 8, left personal estate in Great Britain valued at £1,710.

Other latest wills include the following:—

	Gross value
BAGNALL, Mr. Henry Haslope (86), of Avishays, near Chard, Somerset, an expert agriculturist (net personalty £12,930)	£20,774
BRUMFIT, Mr. Francis Billam (60), of The Sanatorium, Linford, near Ringwood, Hants, tobacco dealer (net personalty £3,745)	39,232
CROSSLEY, Alderman William, of Chesterfield, Derby, head of William Crossley and Sons, grocers and provision dealers (net personalty £4,360)	9,638
DENNETT, the Rev. Edward, M.A., of East Worldham Rectory, near Alton, Hants (net personalty £10,223)	10,790
FINLAYSON, Mr. John, of Kaimore, Ellon, Aberdeenshire, solicitor and bank agent (personal estate)	4,267
HENRY, the Very Rev. Francis (79), rector of St. Joseph's (Roman Catholic) Foreign Missionary College, Mill Hill, N.W., and Superior-General of the St. Joseph's Society	476
HOLMES, Mr. William Oliver, of Belsize-grove, Hampstead (net personalty £13,024)	13,542
HUGGETT, Mr. Ronald Cullimore (43), of The Paddock, Maidenhead, a director of the Newport (Mon.) Garage Company, Limited (net personalty nil)	3,843
LACY, Captain Saumarez Dacre (77), R.N. (retd.), of Wayside, Bagshot, formerly for some years Inspecting Officer of the Division of the Coastguard Service at Carrickfergus (net personalty £6,975)	7,094
LUCEY, Mrs. Eleanor Anne (84), of The Heights, Haslemere, widow of Dr. Cubitt Lucey (net personalty £16,007)	19,828
MOLONY, Mr. John Charles, of Westbank, Whitstable-road, Canterbury	4,917
MORRIS, Mr. Joseph Southall, of Russell-road, Hall Green, Birmingham, Deputy Town Clerk (net personalty £13,263)	14,045
RATHBONE, Alderman Herbert Reynolds (68), of Ullet-road, Liverpool, barrister-at-law, Lord Mayor of the City, 1913-14 (net personalty £21,917)	27,499
SELLERS, Mr. Charles Francis (84), of Rosehill-road, Wandsworth, S.W., managing director of a limited company (net personalty £11,680)	13,109
SEYMOUR, Major Montague Henry (50), late 2nd/10th Gurkha Rifles, of Collingham-gardens, Earl's Court, S.W. (net personalty £2,041)	2,315
WATSON, Mr. Henry Carter (50), of Queensmeade, Hartburn, Stockton-on-Tees, sanitary and electrical engineer, managing director of T. B. Watson and Son, Limited, of Bishopton-lane, Stockton-on-Tees (net personalty £4,338)	22,172
WHITE, Mr. Charles Lionel Prescott (73), of Colum-road, Cardiff (net personalty £3,894)	4,091
WILLAN, Mr. Thomas Philip (75), of Stand Hall, Whitefield, Lancs (net personalty nil)	11,040
WOODMAN or MACKENZIE, Mrs. Elizabeth Rachel, of Morningside Park, Edinburgh, widow of the Rev. J. S. Mackenzie, of Little Dunkeld (personal estate)	1,617
WOODRUFF, the Rev. Wallace (60), of Iwade Vicarage (net personalty £3,280)	3,748
WYATT, Mr. Sydney Light (76), of St. Olave's House, Marygate, Yorks, retired bank manager (net personalty £24,766)	31,451
WYLD, Mr. Charles, of Jersey-road, Hanwell, W. (net personalty £5,354)	5,484

THE HORTICULTURAL SHOW

HARDY HERBACEOUS PLANTS

Hardy herbaceous and bulbous plants were the predominating flowers at the Royal Horticultural Society's fortnightly show which was held in the new hall in Greycoat-street, Westminster, yesterday afternoon. There were several exhibits of roses, but only one group of orchids, and only four other exhibits of greenhouse plants. About 60 novelties were submitted to the committees, about half of them being new varieties of gladioli, and the remainder chiefly hardy plants.

The best exhibit in the show was a bold group of hardy herbaceous plants, chiefly phloxes, shown by H. J. Jones, Limited, who were awarded a gold medal. The phloxes, which were well-grown and admirably staged in large stands, included "Mrs. H. J. Jones" (rosy mauve), "Sam Pope" (salmon-pink with carmine eye), "Leo Schlageter" (brilliant carmine), "Royal Purple," "Ondine" (pale lilac), "F. A. Buckner" (white), and "Daily Sketch," which has big trusses of exceptionally large salmon-pink flowers. In the foreground there were handsome baskets of *Kniphofia* "Royal Standard" and varieties of *Helenium pumilum*.

Another extremely good exhibit of hardy flowers came from Messrs. M. Prichard and Sons. It contained many varieties of herbaceous plants, including several kinds of *Kniphofia*, the dainty mauve *Thalictrum dipterocarpum*, the floriferous rose-coloured *Malva Alcea fastigiata*, and the orange *Asclepias tuberosa*. In addition, there were several good bulbous subjects such as *Crinum Powellii* and its white form, *Agapanthus umbellatus*, and *Lilium Batemaniae*. B. Ladhams, Limited, had, among other things, *Lavatera Olbia rosea*, which makes a bush 6ft. high carrying large rosy pink flowers over a long period. Mr. H. Hemsley had many varieties of *Sidalcea*, and Messrs. I. House and Son showed a collection of varieties of *Scabiosa caucasica*.

Mr. S. J. Goodliffe and Messrs. Patrick had forms of *Astilbe*; Messrs. Langridge and Co. showed dahlias; and Messrs. Rich and Cooling sent a group of phloxes. Messrs. Carter Page and Co. had many sorts of pentstemons and violas, and in a mixed group the Suffolk Seed Stores showed *Lilium auratum*. A mass of the yellow-flowered Syrian *Delphinium sulphureum* (*D. Zalil*) formed the centre of a group staged by Mr. Amos Perry, who also had several sorts of "day lily" *Hemerocallis*, the pretty pink *Alstroemeria chilensis*, *Lilium japonicum*, and *L. superbum*.

Rock-garden plants were represented by two or three small exhibits, the best of which came from Messrs. E. J. Redgrove and Son. Messrs. Daniels Brothers sent a good group of annual larkspurs, their "dark blue" variety being particularly fine, and Mr. H. Woolman had a large collection of border carnations, in which the brilliant colour of "Bookham Scarlet" at once attracted attention.

NOVELTIES

The most striking of the plants on the special table set aside for novelties was *Lilium Duchartrei* variety *Wardii*, which received a first-class certificate. This was shown by Lieutenant-Colonel L. C. R. Messel, whose gardener, Mr. Comber, has evidently found how to make this handsome lily thrive, for one of the spikes carried 36 flowers and buds. The colour is pink with mauve spots. Mr. W. A. Constable sent the spotted form of *L. chalcedonicum* called *maculatum*, which received an award of merit. Awards were also made to *Aconitum cordatum*, which apparently only attains a height of 6in. to 8in. and bears typical dark blue "monkshood" flowers, and to *Euphorbia sikkimensis*, a handsome spurge about 4ft. high. The former was shown by Mr. T. Hay and the latter by Mr. Reginald Cory.

Messrs. J. Kelway and Son had a good group of gladioli. Some of the outstanding varieties were "J. W. Kelway" (scarlet), "Orby" (crimson-maroon), "Pride of Europe" (flesh-pink), and "Goldfish" (primrose with carmine blotch). They also showed the new "King George V." (scarlet with white blotch) which received an award of merit. Two other fine novelties of Continental origin were shown by Mr. A. E. Amos and received awards of merit. They were "Ave Maria" (lilac-blue, flecked with mauve), and "Jungfrau von Orleans" (white).

ROSES

One of the best exhibits of roses came from Messrs. D. Prior and Son, who had the New Zealand-raised yellow "Golden Dawn," and excellent stands of the orange "Emma Wright" and the velvety-red "Miss C. E. van Rossem." Messrs. B. R. Cant and Sons had the new red "Essence"; Messrs. Frank Cant and Co. made a feature of a charming basket of the crimson-scarlet "Waltham Cross"; and Messrs. J. and A. Bentall showed the single yellow "Mermaid."

There were two exhibits of carnations, and the Rolvenden Nurseries had a display of the mauve greenhouse "sea lavender" *Statice profusa superba*. L. R. Russell, Limited, staged a miscellaneous collection of greenhouse plants, including many handsome-leaved varieties of *Begonia Rex*, and the yellow-flowered Brazilian climber, *Allamanda Schottii*.

The only group of orchids came from Messrs. Charlesworth and Co. It consisted chiefly of *Odontoglossum* hybrids, but included a plant of the trigeneric hybrid *Wilsonara* "Wendy." The only orchid which received an award of merit was *Anguloa Rolfei*, sent by Sir Jeremiah Colman.

MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL

AN INTERNATIONAL WARD SUGGESTED

PRINCE ARTHUR of CONNAUGHT presided yesterday at a luncheon at Pagani's Restaurant given to foreign and American Press representatives, who visited and inspected the new wing of Middlesex Hospital.

He suggested that it would be a delightful idea if, in the rebuilding of the hospital, it was possible to establish an international ward or floor. They had had, he said, a very hard task, and he knew the difficulties they had had to face. When he returned from South Africa he was invited to become president of the hospital. He accepted the invitation, but after his first board meeting he had many misgivings, because he had to sanction the pulling down and rebuilding of one of the great hospitals of London. The question was whether they should patch up the old building or rebuild from top to bottom. They discovered that the old cry "Middlesex Hospital is falling down" was absolutely correct. The foundations were not more than about 4ft. deep and were built on sand, and reluctantly he and the board came to the conclusion that they must rebuild the hospital. They had received extraordinarily liberal support from all classes of the community, and he thought the establishment of an international ward or floor would be of great value.

Mr. A. E. WEBB-JOHNSON, surgeon to the hospital, speaking on the "Planning of the new Middlesex Hospital," said, in reference to the Nurses' Home, that England had been the birthplace of scientific nursing as a profession. The gift of the home had enabled them to give nurses a residential college which should have not only a university standard, but a university atmosphere. They believed that if this example were followed they would attract a type of nursing undergraduates equal in culture and education to those entering any other profession.

Mr. COMYNS BERKELEY, obstetric and gynaecological surgeon to the hospital, speaking on "Medical developments of the present century," said that on an average one scientist or medical man from abroad visited the hospital each week; they had an average of 45 foreign students attending their post-graduate class, and they trained nurses from Germany, Holland, and Sweden. In the early days of the hospital there were founded two wards for French *émigrés*, and since then the percentage of foreign patients had been high. Two out of every seven out-patients were of foreign birth, and there would always be found in the wards people from different countries abroad.

The Duke of Connaught yesterday made his annual inspection of the 2nd Battalion, Grenadier Guards at Barrosa Barracks, Aldershot, as Colonel of the Regiment.

Notices of Forthcoming Marriages and other Society Announcements on this page are inserted at the following rates: Three guineas for five lines or less, and twelve shillings and sixpence for each additional line. A line consists of about six words. Announcements, which are subject to editorial revision, should be addressed to the Manager, Private Announcement Department, "The Times," London, E.C.4. Block letters should be used for names and addresses.

BATHING SUITS

DRESSES FOR THE SEA

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT)

Variety is the distinction of bathing attire this year. The best liked because the most becoming and practical is the swimming suit of wool, either jersey or hand-knitted, and generally made in two colours, the upper part being of a different shade from the trunks. It is belted with rubber, canvas, or webbing and, since sun-bathing became prevalent, it is usually back-less and secured by a loop-neckline or is cut down nearly to the waist at the back. One model has an ingenious tie which secures the garment and enables shoulder-straps to be slipped off with safety.

Some swimming suits are made on the "step-in" plan with separate trunks to be worn over the one-piece swimming suit; others are tunics and trunks. Colour is popular this year, but the smartest of the suits are black or navy and bound or strapped with white.

There are all-wool "elastic-knit" swimming suits which are guaranteed proof against the ravages of salt and sun; and ribbed "spring-knit" suits which are so knitted to ensure a perfect fit. Over these bathing costumes can be worn beach suits to suit every type of woman. There are floral cretonne pyjamas with baggy trousers, a little tuck-in shirt of white lawn or silk, and a loose cretonne coat; there are the engineers' overalls with loose trousers, a bib, and crossed straps at the back, workmen's jeans, or the slack suits worn by Breton fishermen, in strong sailcloth or heavy canvas-linen, in wallflower-red or bright navy blue. Shorts can generally be had instead of trousers, but they should match the coat.

Cotton pyjamas are fashionable in America with white duck trousers cut to look like a skirt and a belted coat of cotton suède-cloth. The "Jack Tar" design in all white with collar and facings of blue is popular. In Paris beach suits are more elaborate, and are often made of washing silks and satins with little capelets and cavalier cloaks which can be tied round the waist and form a skirt.

Beach coats of Italian printed linen with a removable Terry lining and scarf are practical as well as decorative. Reversible Terry coats in two colours; beach blankets which can be transformed into wraps by inserting a ball and tassel through a button-hole; and squares of flannel or Terry towelling with a hole cut in the centre to slip over the head so that one can disrobe under one's own portable tent are all on sale this year.

Bathing caps have greatly improved. Serious swimmers will welcome the rubber helmet with shaped ear-pieces, and those whose eyes suffer from the sun will find the American helmet with attachable eye-shade a relief. A helmet is rather a severe head-dress even when made of brightly-coloured rubber, but its hard effect can be softened by a waterproof silk turban-scarf which can be draped and wound over it.

Canvas shoes with wooden soles are a good idea for a shingle beach. Other new accessories are the submarine water-safe, which can be attached to the belt and holds one's valuables when bathing; the water-tight cigarette case and lighter which can be worn in the same manner; the gaily-tinted rubber bags to carry damp bathing-costumes; the necklaces of rubber beads to match the bathing costume; and the "duckpond" gloves with webbed fingers to help the swimmer.

UNIVERSITY NEWS

"MODERN GREATS" CLASS LIST AT OXFORD

OXFORD, JULY 29

The examiners in the Final Honour School of Philosophy, Politics, and Economics (Modern Greats) have to-night issued the following Class List:—

CLASS 1.—H. B. ACTON, Magdalen; S. ADLER, New College; C. S. KELLY, Balliol; J. A. MACK, Balliol; D. H. MCLACHLAN, Magdalen; J. E. MEADE, Oriel; W. M. NEWTON, Balliol; I. A. D. WILSON YOUNG, Balliol; ELSIE M. TOSTEVIN, St. Hugh's.

CLASS 2.—LORD AVA, Balliol; A. G. CLIFFORD, Oriel; K. G. COLLINS, Magdalen; J. CURRIE, Balliol; C. H. DAVIES, Wadham; P. D. DE LASZLO, Balliol; A. F. R. DEWAR, Queen's; J. C. H. DUNLOP, Magdalen; J. P. FERGUSON, Queen's; R. B. HAMILTON, Keble; W. G. HULLAND, Jesus; R. E. W. JOSEPH, New College; R. M. KEANE, Christ Church; R. N. LASCH, Oriel; A. J. LUSH, Jesus; J. E. MACCOLL, Balliol; J. S. B. NOBLE, Magdalen; F. M. OPPENHEIMER, Christ Church; A. T. PILICHOWSKI, St. John's; H. I. RABINOVITCH, University; T. W. REID, University; M. K. SHAHABZADA, Balliol; I. D. SCOTT, Balliol; C. A. SHARP, St. John's; D. A. SINGTON, Trinity; H. P. SLATER, Oriel; W. L. SMITH, Christ Church; G. V. STOPFORD, New College; P. S. TAYLOR, St. John's; J. THOMPSON, Oriel; J. WALDIE, Oriel; A. J. W. WALKER, New College; E. L. WENGER, New College; W. F. WENTWORTH-SHIELDS, Balliol; G. H. O. WILSON, Lincoln; J. L. WOOD, Exeter; EFFIE R. COCHRANE, Somerville; UNA M. CORMACK, Somerville; MARY CROZIER, Somerville; MARGARET LAMBERT, Lady Margaret Hall; DORA E. ROSTON, St. Hilda's; JUDITH M. TODD, Somerville; MARY ZVEGINTZOV, St. Hughe's.

CLASS 3.—P. W. D. BARRINGTON, Magdalen; C. BELL, Oriel; J. H. CAMPION, Hertford; PRINCE CHUMBHOT, Christ Church; R. W. K. CLIVE, Magdalen; R. A. COOKSON, Magdalen; E. B. B. CUNNING, University; P. CUSSEN, St. John's; A. E. DARLING, Oriel; B. DAVIES, Balliol; I. O. DAVIES, Jesus; A. T. D. EVE, Balliol; P. G. HAMILTON, Trinity; R. F. HEILBRON, Trinity; R. D. HOTT, Wadham; C. E. HOPKINS, Christ Church; J. W. A. HUSSEY, Keble; G. HUTHEESING, Non-Collegiate; E. H. D. LOWENTHALL, Hertford; G. MEARA, Oriel; J. E. MOCK, Keble; J. D. S. NOWELL, Brasenose; D. L. O. ORR, Balliol; R. H. OVEY, Magdalen; A. J. PENSTON, Brasenose; A. J. PHILLIPS, St. Edmund Hall; A. M. ROY, Trinity; M. C. SANDS, New College; B. J. WALL, Brasenose; K. G. YOUNGER, New College; ISOBEL GADDISON, Somerville; ESTHER M. B. HAMILTON, Somerville; URSULA E. M. JOACHIM, Oxford Home Students; PAULINE KIRKBY, St. Hugh's; MARGARET ROSCOE, Lady Margaret Hall; BARBARA M. TANNER, Lady Margaret Hall.

CLASS 4.—W. F. BORAN, Exeter; J. M. L. EVANS, Trinity; J. S. GWATKIN, Christ Church; L. HIGGINS, Hertford; E. G. HOWARTH, Christ Church; C. F. A. JONES, Magdalen; C. K. MCDOWALL, Balliol; G. C. MERRILL, Christ Church; K. SAIONJI, New College; O. A. VAN OSS, Magdalen; SYLVIA M. A. LUCAS, Somerville; ELIZABETH L. LYMAN BROWN, Lady Margaret Hall; ELIZABETH C. MAIR, Lady Margaret Hall; DIANA B. RIVIERE, St. Hugh's.

Satisfied the Examiners in Group B1.—J. H. H. POPE, Keble; E. J. TANDY, Lincoln; D. S. UNSWORTH, University. In Group B3.—F. H. BUNTING, Christ Church; J. H. DICK, Trinity; B. D. NICHOLSON, Balliol; E. J. TANDY, Lincoln.

CAMBRIDGE, JULY 29

The following college elections have been made:—

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE.—To Strathcona studentships.—D. NOBBS (Palmer's School, Grays) and J. PRINGLE (University of Edinburgh); to a Strathcona exhibition.—J. W. HARDING (Victoria University College, Wellington, New Zealand); to a Taylor studentship.—P. LAMARTINE YATES (Sidcot School); to a Vidalian scholarship.—T. J. GIBBONS.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR TO-DAY

The Duke of York visits Lochaber Hydro-Electric Works; and opens new operating theatre at Belford Hospital, Fort William.

Archbishop of Canterbury at meeting of Metropolitan and Bishops of the Indian Church, in connexion with the Indian Church Endowment Fund, Lambeth Palace Library, 5.30.

Lord Grey of Fallodon presides at Liberal fête at Fallodon.

Lambeth Conference.

Royal Commission on Licensing, 10.30.

Court of Common Council: Special Court to consider renovation of the Mansion House.

World Poultry Congress, Closing day, Crystal Palace, 10.

Celtic Congress, University College.

Students' International Summer School, Cambridge.

Board of Education Course for Teachers—Professor Allen W. Seaby on "Man's Handiwork," Victoria and Albert Museum, 2.30.

Metropolitan Hospital Sunday Fund: Council meeting, Mansion House, 3.

City of London Vacation Course in Education, Holborn Restaurant.

H.M.S. Excellent Centenary Tattoo, Whale Island, Portsmouth, 9.30.

School Speech Days and Prize Days: St. Paul's School (Apposition), 2.30; St. Marylebone Grammar School, 5; Horticultural College, Swanley, 3.

Everyman Theatre: *Prunella*.

Racing: Goodwood Meeting, Goodwood Stakes.

Funeral Service: Sir William Clerke, St. Simon Zelotes, Lennox-gardens, 12 noon (burial, Brookwood Cemetery).

Fête in aid of Jubilee Fund of the Waifs and Strays Society, Reigate Priory (by permission of Lord and Lady Beatty), 2.30.

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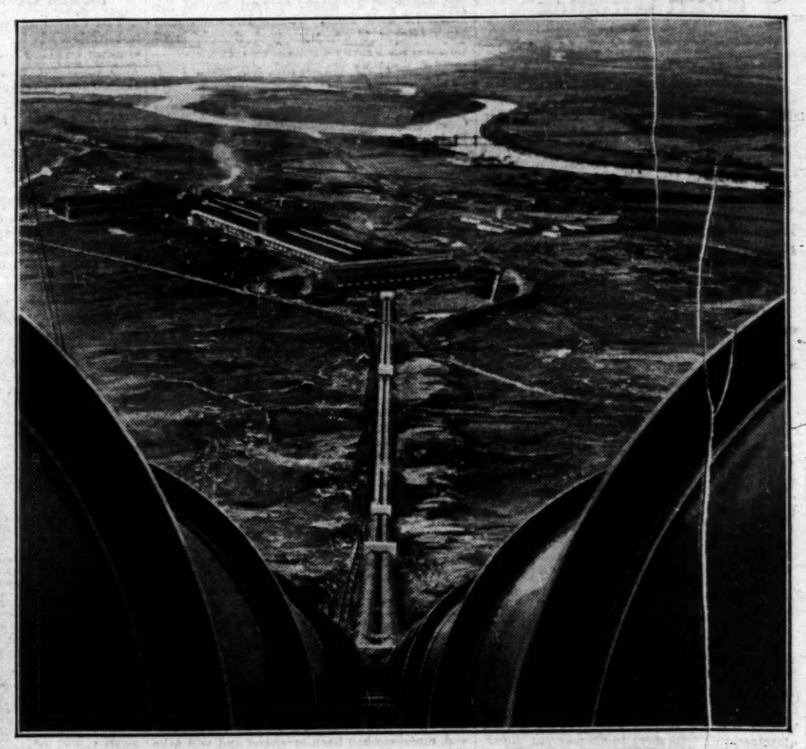
R100 OVER LIVERPOOL

ATLANTIC FLIGHT OF R 100.—The airship R 100 left the mooring mast at Cardington at 3.45 a.m. yesterday on her flight to Canada under the command of Squadron-Leader R. S. Booth, and our photograph shows her passing over the centre of Liverpool, which she reached about 7.30. At midnight she was expected to be about 900 miles west of her base over the Atlantic, though her actual mileage would be much more on account of a wide detour she made to the north of Ireland to secure the advantage of easterly winds round the edge of a depression, which unfortunately moved and upset these calculations.

THE LOCHABER POWER SCHEME



A BOLD ENGINEERING FEAT.—The first stage of the Lochaber hydro-electric power scheme of the British Aluminium Company, the greatest undertaking of its kind in this country, will be inaugurated at Fort William, Inverness-shire, to-day by the Duke of York. When the scheme is completed water will be collected from an area of over 300 square miles and conveyed through a long tunnel to Fort William. A general view looking down the lines of steel pipes through which the water is carried from the tunnel to the power house.

A 15-MILE TUNNEL.—The central feature of the Lochaber power scheme is the pressure tunnel, 15 miles long and 15ft. in diameter, driven through solid rock to carry water from Loch Treig to the western flank of Ben Nevis, whence it is conveyed to the power house through the steel pipes. A view of the tunnel before it was lined with concrete. An article describing the scheme appears on page 13.

LORD ALLENBY visited the camp of the Public Secondary Schools' Cadet Association at Marlborough yesterday. He is seen talking to some of the boys. There are over 1,600 officers and cadets at the camp, which will continue till August 9.

THE STATUE OF LORD CARSON to be erected in front of the new Parliamentary buildings at Stormont, Belfast, is now being executed by Mr. L. S. Merrifield. Part of the model.

THE THREAT TO THE BERKSHIRE DOWNS.—Lambourn racehorses with their trainers approaching the White Horse Hill gallops, threatened by the Air Ministry's bombing school scheme. In a letter which appears on another page to-day the Poet Laureate remarks that "an annihilating State Department, having made a mess of Sandford, plans to wreck a district unique in England."

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Letters to the Editor

THE VETERINARY COLLEGE

NEED OF BIGGER GRANT

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Those who are interested in the survival of the Royal Veterinary College, London, will have read with approval your leading article of July 24, following on the question asked by the Earl of Harewood the previous day in the House of Lords.

In his reply the Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Agriculture would appear to have misunderstood the purpose of the Earl of Harewood and the Board of Governors associated with him. There is no intention on their part that "His Majesty's Government should take over the college completely," nor is there any thought in their minds "that the entire responsibility for veterinary education should ultimately fall on the State," both of which statements imply a State ownership and control.

Whatever system is pursued in other countries where veterinary schools belong to the State and are immediately under State control, it is generally acknowledged that the proper course in this country is one of affiliation to universities, carrying thereby all the advantages of university education and standing. On affiliation, however, of the Royal Veterinary College to, say, the University of London, it is only right that Government responsibility should be so ordered that the college becomes a school of the University adequately provided for in buildings and equipment requisite for special scientific training, and not as it exists to-day, either financially or structurally.

With regard to the provision of funds necessary to rebuild and equip the Royal Veterinary College, the Departmental Committee, appointed last year, after careful inquiry and the taking of expert opinion, definitely stated that the capital sum of £325,000 would be required. Towards this the Ministry of Agriculture, through the Development Commissioners, who operate entirely on behalf of Agriculture, have advised, and the Treasury have approved, that the allocation of £100,000 is made on the understanding that an equivalent £100,000 was subscribed from other sources, that is to say, by the Governors through appeal to friends and sympathizers. Appeal has resulted in £30,000 up to date, and to reach the high-water mark of another £70,000 is asking the impossible. Perhaps the Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Agriculture does not realize that the industry over which he is at present responsible is in such a depressed condition that often farmers cannot afford even to pay the accounts of veterinary surgeons.

However, veterinary colleges do not exist entirely for the benefit of home agriculture. Veterinary science is directed towards other State and public interests. For instance, it exercises a great influence on public health in the prevention of disease, both human and animal; it enters very largely into the development and success of our Dominions and Colonies, so much so that under the recent Lovat Commission there are important proposals for the grading up of the Colonial Veterinary Services. Then again, if affiliated to universities, veterinary education is involved in the general measures of university training.

Duly, therefore, considering the above and in the light of the £325,000 capital sum required to rebuild and equip the Royal Veterinary College, I venture to propose the following provision of funds, and allocation to the Budget headings of the various Departments of State concerned:—

(a) £100,000 from the Ministry of Agriculture through the Development Commissions, to stand as proposed.

(b) £50,000 from the Ministry of Health and chargeable to county and borough councils.

(c) £50,000 from the Ministry for the Dominions and Colonies.

(d) £25,000 from the Ministry of Education through the University Grants Committee.

(e) £100,000 (£30,000 of which has already been obtained) to remain as an item for private and voluntary contribution.

Of course, it may be argued that it does not matter how Government money is allocated as it all comes out of the same bag, the Treasury, but provision is made easier if spread over various Budget headings, and it is quite right that Ministries concerned should bear their just quota.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN MOORE.

16, Frognal-lane, N.W.3.

PROTECTION AND EXPORTS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Mr. Harold Cox's letter in *The Times* of July 28 ignores a very important point. It is very well for him to lay stress on foreign trade, but business, like charity, should begin at home. We are now being so pressed that we are getting our backs to the wall, and our first duty should be to take care of our home market. That we already possess if we like to protect it.

What battle was that in which a commander went forward to defeat the forces in front of him, only to find on his return that his reserves had been overwhelmed and his camp was in the hands of the enemy? Are not we rapidly getting forced into this position?

Yours faithfully,
Carshalton, July 28. H. A. JUDD.

"SELF-ADVERTISEMENT"

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—May I ask for a few lines of your valuable space to refer to the charming and discursive leading article entitled "Self-Advertisement" in your issue of July 29?

The writer, after dealing amusingly with communal as opposed to individual action, with particular reference to the work of the Travel Association of Great Britain and Ireland, which is responsible for the "Come to Britain" campaign, proceeds to point the moral that "no amount of shouting will produce grapes from thorns or figs from thistles." Here, I venture to think, he has gone astray. The reason for the formation of this association was that a considerable part of the world thought that our vines produced thorns and our fig trees thistles, and the association's work is to correct these misapprehensions.

We agree that a man is judged not by what he tells his fellows, but by what they find him, but it is an axiom of modern publicity that truth alone pays. It has, however, been found necessary in all spheres of activity, and now in the national sphere, to let the world know the truth, and this is what we have set out to do.

That the work of the association and of its members is bearing fruit is evidenced by the fact, as reported in another column of the same issue of *The Times*, that, in spite of disturbed financial conditions in America, 16,410 British visas were attached to American passports in June compared with 14,652 during the same month last year. We are confident that the many virtues and attractions of this grand old country will not disappoint our visitors.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
L. A. DE L. MEREDITH, General Manager, The Travel Association of Great Britain and Ireland.

Kinnaird House, 1, Pall Mall East, London, S.W.1.

CHOICE OF WEDDING DAYS

PRACTICE AND BELIEF

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—About this time last year you published some figures drawn from your marriage column illustrating the prevalence of the belief in the unluckiness of certain days and seasons, more particularly that the month of May and all Fridays are unlucky for weddings. The figures showed that among the people who announce their weddings in *The Times*, and who usually belong to what are called the educated class, more than two-thirds are influenced by this belief.

It is hardly the part of wisdom to look for logic in a matter essentially unreasonable; but it is curious how frequently an inquiry of those who observe these inhibitions elicits the reply: "Of course, we don't ourselves think it makes any difference; but most people do, and naturally we didn't want to hurt their feelings." If, while not believing in such taboos, we are all observing them out of tenderness for a wholly imaginary majority, there must be more altruism in the world than some of us had quite realized.

The study of a longer period than that covered last year yields some results that, besides correcting or confirming those before given, have a further interest by allowing an estimate of the relative strength of different prohibitions. The following statistics are drawn from the marriage column on the first page of *The Times* from January 1 to July 15. They include all the marriages there announced which were celebrated in the first six months of this year. Only 12 marriages took place on Sunday, none on Good Friday, and of seven no date was given. These are excluded from the averages, which refer only to ordinary week-days. The remaining 1,487 give an average of 9·7 weddings for each week-day throughout the half-year.

Some members of some churches have an objection to marrying in Lent. On the other hand, some of our divines, rather swerving from the doctrine of the Prayer-book, think that marriage is to be prized chiefly as affording larger opportunities for abstinence and self-control; a view which would make times of fasting and abstinence seem rather specially appropriate for weddings. Now on working out the average number of weddings on each day of the week (1) in the whole six months, (2) in Lent, and (3) in May, we obtain the following:—

	Half-year	Lent	May
Monday ..	4.2	4.3	1.2
Tuesday ..	10.2	4.2	3.0
Wednesday ..	11.2	7.7	5.7
Thursday ..	9.7	7.6	4.6
Friday ..	3.0	3.5	2.2
Saturday ..	18.7	14.1	12.4
Weekly average	57	41	29

Instead of 9½ marriages each week-day, Lent has seven a day and May only five. The pagan taboo is not quite twice as effective as the Christian; the relative strength being further illustrated by the figures for adjoining periods, when the marriages of those who observe the taboos are crowded in. Thus, in the week before Lent there were 63 weddings, 10½ a day, only one more than the average; in the ten days between Lent and May 227, or 25 a day; in the first week of June 112, or 19 a day. Moreover, while in May the taboo is pretty uniformly effective throughout the month, in Lent the reduction is confined to the early half, the first four weeks having an average of six weddings a day, the last two weeks ten a day.

Comparing the days of the week in the three periods, the fear of Friday seems almost equally powerful in those who defy the other prohibitions; if anything, rather more so in May than in Lent. Against the choice of Monday there are, of course, strong reasons of convenience, but none very obvious against Friday. It may further be noted that in May Saturday is more popular than in Lent, Thursday rather less so, and Monday is very markedly avoided. Lent had a wedding on five Sundays out of six, May not one. Lent has more Friday weddings than the rest of the year.

If the 13th day of each month be compared with the same day of the weeks before and after, there is evidence of quite definite avoidance, though the figures are perhaps too small to be very striking. Monday, January 13, had no wedding, against an average of 3½ for Mondays in January; Thursday, February 13, five against 8½; Thursday, March 13, one against five; April 13 was a Sunday; Tuesday, May 13, one against three; and Friday, June 13, had three weddings, just the average of the other June Fridays.

Tuesday, April 1, had one marriage, compared with an average of seven for all the Tuesdays in Lent. Surely the courage of this couple had earned a mention in dispatches. Let us at least wish them luck. Perhaps equally deserving are the one couple in the half-year who braved the fates by announcing their marriage on the very day on which it was to take place.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
W. ARNISON SLATER.

Haslemere.

EMPIRE FISCAL POLICY

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—In your leading article entitled "A Matter of Expediency" in your issue of July 21, in which you discussed Imperial economic policy, you say that "the debate in the Commons was raised on a motion ill-adapted for its rightful purpose, and the discussion in the Lords was a perfunctory echo." I was not responsible for the motion in the House of Commons, but as the framer and mover of the motion in the House of Lords I cannot agree with your statement that the discussion in the Lords was a perfunctory echo of the former.

My motion in the Lords was placed on the order paper nearly three weeks ago, and long before the motion in the Commons was ever thought of. My motion, it is true, opened up somewhat similar issues and involved reference to the Commons' debate, and consequently to Mr. Snowden's negative attitude.

As a result of the Lords debate we extracted from three prominent Ministers an emphatic statement that the Labour Government would in no way countenance or respond to any proposals which involved taxation of any foodstuffs, raw materials, or any kind of protection. This declaration on the part of the Government is of the utmost importance because it shows the people of this country that they cannot expect any serious measure of Imperial economic unity from the Labour Government. On the other hand, it seems obvious that the only effective method of securing material results from the Imperial Conference is by the representatives of this country entering into the Conference with absolutely free hands to discuss and negotiate and adopt agreements with the Dominions on any basis that will produce beneficial results.

I am one of those who deplore the possibility of the Dominion representatives journeying many thousands of miles to this country to a Conference which cannot but prove abortive if the existing fiscal policy of the Labour Government is persisted in. In my opinion no Conference at all would be preferable to a "tied" Conference. Indeed, I would prefer to see the Conference delayed until a General Election had taken place in this country rather than bring the Dominion representatives here on a mission which might send them home to their respective countries despondent and despairing of any real measure of Empire unity; in the rebound, perhaps, urging them to closer trade relationship with foreign countries instead of with Great Britain.

I do not, at the moment, see how this is to be avoided, but only hope that before the Conference takes place the "soul" of Great Britain will awake and will insist upon Mr. Thomas at the Conference representing what I believe is now the majority view of the British people.

I am yours faithfully,
ELIBANK.

House of Lords, July 28.

THE MANSION HOUSE

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Lest there be any misunderstanding as to my position in relation to the proposed work at the Mansion House, I shall be grateful if you will allow me to explain that I am acting in a consultative capacity only. To Mr. Sydney Perks, F.S.A., the City architect, is due the credit of preparing the scheme, and my report to the General Purposes Committee of the Corporation is mainly an endorsement of his very able work.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
SYDNEY TATCHELL, F.R.I.B.A.

Bank-chambers, 32, Strand, W.C.2, July 29.

DANGERS OF METAPHOR

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—And of quotation!—In which edition of Shakespeare do we find "take up arms"?

Your obedient servant,
MAXWELL HANNAY.

The Hove Club, Fourth-avenue, Hove, July 28.

A FREE-TRADER'S CONVERSION

FUNCTION OF THE STATE

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Your columns would hardly be an appropriate forum for an extended argument between my friend Mr. Harold Cox and myself, but there is one point in his letter with which I must deal because it appears to involve some confusion of thought. Mr. Cox founds his argument upon his belief that the prosperity and progress of Great Britain depend upon individual enterprise, and he concludes it by saying that the best thing the State can do is to lighten the heavy burden of taxation which industry has to bear.

I heartily agree with him on both these points, but they have no bearing upon the question at issue between him and me. I am just as strong an individualist as I know him to be, for we are co-workers in that cause, and it would be fatal in these times to suggest that anyone is a less whole-hearted supporter of individualism as against Socialism, because, in the present circumstances of our country, he is convinced that a scientific measure of safeguarding or protection is necessary for the salvation of our trade.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
W. W. PAINE.

Mill Lawn, Reigate, July 29.

THE CALTON HILL SITE

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The Council of the Cockburn Association and members of a general committee of citizens met to-day to consider the extraordinary situation which has arisen with reference to the Calton Hill, Edinburgh.

The Calton Hill forms one of the most picturesque features of the City of Edinburgh, visible from many places, and the site, on which it is proposed to erect Government offices, is one of the most beautiful in the world. The Office of Works proposes to erect a huge barrack-like structure, some six storeys in height, on this site—blotting out the hill and utterly destroying for all time a prospect which is one of the world's treasures. The Office of Works claims to be within its rights on the ground that the site is Crown land, and, unfortunately, has obtained permission from the Edinburgh Town Council to proceed with the propoosed plan, with modifications in detail for which the consent of the town council will be required.

The beauty of Edinburgh is not only a matter for Edinburgh or even Scotland. Dearly as we love our capital city, it is one of the world's treasures and we citizens of Edinburgh are trustees for the preservation of the beauty of Edinburgh for the joy of mankind. We have therefore decided to proceed to the formation of a representative Scottish National Committee to oppose the erection of these buildings on this site and preserve inviolate the beauty of the Scottish capital.

We are your obedient servants,
VICTOR A. NOEL PATON, Convener of the Council of the Cockburn Association.
ALFRED E. MILNE, Secretary.

2, Hill-street, Edinburgh, July 28.

DECLINE OF SUNDAY SCHOOLS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Bishop Welldon's important letter does not refer to the fact that there is a corresponding decline to that noted in the Free Church Sunday schools in those of the Church of England, and to a less extent in the day schools.

His appeal for improved and extended religious instruction in the provided schools, subject to conscience clause for teachers and children, will be heartily endorsed by those who have been making a recent study of what is going on in the 317 education areas in England and Wales. In about 120 areas "agreed syllabuses" are in use; in about the same number local syllabuses, most of them sadly in need of revision, are in use; in about 70 no scheme is provided, it being left to the head teachers, as is the case in most central and secondary schools, where the subject often tends to be crowded out.

Too little help appears to be available for training teachers to give religious instruction, and the equipment in the shape of Bibles, hymn-books, text-books, and other teaching material is often very inadequate.

It is greatly to be hoped that cooperation between the new Church of England Committee for Religious Instruction, an equivalent Free Church body, the local education authorities, and the teachers will steadily bring about a more uniformly satisfactory state of things. Excellent schemes and standards of work are to be found in some areas. Why not in all?

Yours, &c.,
ARTHUR BLACK, General Secretary, Shaftesbury Society and Ragged School Union.

John Kirk House, 32, John-street, W.C., July 28.

INDIAN WOMEN AND THE CONFERENCE

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—I should like to support the proposal of your correspondent, Mrs. Sen, that Indian women should be included among the Indian delegates to the Round-Table Conference. Indian women have earned this representation not only by their great traditions and influence in their country and their homes, but also for the sake of the very remarkable progress of their women's movement in the last 10 to 15 years.

I have spent 12 years in India, and few things have impressed me more than the initiative, ability, and courage which Indian women are displaying to-day as magistrates, doctors, members of Legislative Assemblies, and in many spheres of social work. Though partly political, theirs is primarily a movement for nation building and for social reform; its potentialities for good are almost incalculably great, and upon its progress depends to a very great extent the future welfare of India.

This is my first reason for urging the representation of Indian women at the Round-Table Conference. My second reason is that women are nearly always peacemakers, and I believe that their inclusion will help to create that atmosphere of peaceful cooperation so vital to the success of the Conference.

I remain, &c.,
FRANCES STEWART.

11, Cathcart-road, S.W.10.

INDIAN TEA

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Mr. H. Claude Hart is either without full possession of the facts or is a blender of the most confirmed type.

The prices obtained here by Java tea indicate its low quality. It is purchased by blenders mainly because of its low price, and its effect is to lower the quality of pure Indian and Ceylon tea. The higher qualities of Java tea go to Holland—the residue to England.

However, let enterprising tea drinkers judge for themselves by purchasing a chest of pure Indian or Ceylon tea from one of the well-known British growers. The result, I predict, will be very gratifying, not only to their palates but to their purses.

Yours faithfully,
H. H. MACLEOD.

Eynesbury, Merrow, Guildford, July 25.

MONUMENTAL ART

I feel that the whole subject of monumental art has been discussed from a wrong point of view. If a tariff were imposed on foreign productions it could hardly improve the standard of work done, since the same pernicious methods as are at present existing would occur inside the country. Already granite memorials are taken to all parts of the country and their aesthetic qualities are almost nil. The trouble is that the monumental mason himself is practically non-existent in England.—Mr. H. Barry Hart, Peyton Hall, Boxford, Colchester.

Points from Letters

STATUS AND CONTRACT

Until the end of the last century it was generally true that the movement of progressive societies had hitherto been, as defined in Maine's "Ancient Law," a movement from Status to Contract—that is, a steady development of individual freedom. The whole basis of Free Trade rested, perhaps unconsciously, on this foundation. It was under such conditions that Great Britain made her unparalleled advance in material wealth and prosperity during the nineteenth century, an advance which was shared by all classes alike. Of late years, however, the above-mentioned tendency has been somewhat violently reversed, and it may almost be said that the leading characteristic of the modern Socialist creed is to substitute Status for Contract. But we are at once up against most serious difficulties. While Contract can adapt itself to the varying economic requirements of each particular industry and locality, Status is essentially rigid and wanting in elasticity. Contract is conditioned by practical possibilities, Status postulates in the State not only omnipotence but omniscience.—Mr. George Briscoe, Hildon House, Broughton, Hants.

DOVER PRIORY LIBRARY

Colonel Oscar Brown is, of course, correct when he states that the catalogue of the Dover Priory Library is in the Bodleian Library. In my brief reference to the old Dover Priory I mentioned the account of "The Life and Passion of Thomas de la Hale, Monk of Dover, slain by the French." This manuscript is also in Bodley's Library, and it may interest Colonel Brown and other readers to know that a copy of it appears as an appendix in the new book on Dover Priory (published a few weeks ago) by Dr. C. R. Haines, who also deals at some length with the Dover Priory Library. Of the books which survive, numbering 22 or 23, he suggests, "as a counsel of perfection, that gradually, as funds or generous givers are available, all these should be rotographed, bound suitably, and placed in the College Library." Dr. Haines had previously given in *The Library* for June, 1927, an account of "all known particulars of the extant books from Dover Priory."—Your Dover Correspondent.

MOVEMENT OF GOLD

A creditor nation must accept payments either in currency or goods. If through a prohibitive tariff goods can be prevented from coming into the country in sufficient quantity to settle the trade balances and other indebtedness, gold must be used instead. Accumulation must therefore result unless the gold is lent back again out of the country. Neither France nor the United States has been sufficiently a lender and the world is troubled. Whether the fall in prices will or will not make for ultimate benefit, it is difficult to surmise, but for the moment it is most uncomfortable for every one, even the originators of the trouble.—Admiral B. M. Chambers, 1, Argyll-mansions, Chelsea.

AMATEUR MAGISTRATES

The public interest demands that a stipendiary magistrate be appointed for every borough of importance, either on the basis of population, say, 50,000, or for some other adequate reason. It will be generally admitted that there are already too many persons of both sexes acting more or less incompetently as "justices," the majority of whom have apparently never studied "Stone's Manual" or other similar work. Except on some simple issue they are entirely dependent on the guidance of their clerk.—Mr. B. E. Fordyce, 7, Stirling-road, Bournemouth.

LAVENDER CRIES

The other evening, to my great pleasure and astonishment, I heard a distant chant; as it grew louder I took down the notes. The melody was in F major. There are many varieties of the "Lavender Cry," but that which I heard this evening was new to me.—Mr. Edward Rew, 23, Chester-terrace, Regent's Park, N.W.1.

BEHAVIOUR OF APES

The correspondence on this subject has prompted me to turn up some notes I made in 1912 after visiting Rhodes's grave in the Matoppos. I find the entry "Baboons knew all about scouting." We were seated upon a boulder near the grave and could see clearly without our field glasses a big baboon in the valley below us. He advanced slowly, looking in all directions, and going out of his course to make investigations. While this was in progress two of our party searched the valley in vain with field glasses for a sign of other baboons. When the "scout" had satisfied himself that all was well he came to a halt and evidently gave some signal. In a matter of seconds baboons appeared from all sides and we watched the pack of 40 or 50 make its way along the valley.—Mr. Stanley Unwin, 4, Oak Hill Park, Hampstead.

PRICE OF BLACK CURRANTS

In South London a day or two ago black currants fine and large were on sale at 4d. a pound, and red currants of excellent quality were plentiful at 3d. a pound.—Mr. J. W. Tickel, 18, Victoria-street, Plymouth.

A PRIVATE WAGES BILL

Lady Chance quotes figures showing that in 1913 it cost £815 to employ 11 persons in domestic service, whereas in 1929 it costs £668 to so employ five persons. The average costs per head are approximately £74 in 1913 and £133 in 1929. I hope your correspondent and others who may be startled by the fact that it costs nearly twice as many "pounds" to employ a person in domestic service in 1929 as it did in 1913 are not under the impression that a pound (£), 1913 vintage, is the equivalent in purchasing power of a pound (£), 1929 brand. Yet this delusion is very widespread. It may, therefore, be as well to point out that though the pound sterling of 1929 is the equivalent of the same number of grains of fine gold as its respected ancestor of 1913, the grains of gold have changed in value in terms of commodities.—Commander Stephen King-Hall, Moor Place, Yately.

FAITHFUL SERVANTS

I am proud and gratified to be able to say I can beat the excellent record of 118 years total service. I have in my house now an old nurse who has given 74 years of life in faithful service to my family. She is now aged 90 and started service in my grandfather's household. In my time we have had servants for 20, 21, and 24 years each, another three for 10 years each, one for 14, and one for seven. This makes a total of 190 years.—Margaret Hume, The Mount, Totland Bay, I.O.W.

GUILDFORD-GODALMING BY-PASS

Captain Osmond is not correct in his statement that the by-pass will go "right through the centre of Milford village," as it will go through the western end of the village with scarcely any demolition of property, nor in his assertion that "it will be necessary to have at least three cross roads at right-angles to existing routes." The by-pass must join the Portsmouth Road somewhere, and it can be taken to the junction of the Haslemere and Petworth roads, and so avoid cutting them. If the avoidance of Milford altogether is impracticable, as I believe it is, then the route passed by the Surrey County Council makes for, in a way, the best job of an admittedly awkward problem, as it will free the greater part of Milford from the very heavy and increasing traffic, the whole of which would continue to pass through Milford if Captain Osmond's suggestion to bring the by-pass out on the Godalming side of Milford were to be adopted.—Captain G. C. Lyle, Army and Navy Club.

SPEED ON THE GREAT WESTERN

I venture to agree with Mr. T. B. Sands that "tortoise" is not applicable to the 2.30 express from Cheltenham. After all, the tortoise won the race, whereas the hare dallied by the wayside, even as does the train referred to. A few weeks ago I timed it fairly carefully from start to finish; the Hereford portion was waiting for us at Gloucester, but the time from Cheltenham (St. James) to leaving the Gloucester Y was 23 minutes, distance 7½ miles.—Major C. A. Branston, 20, Trinity-street, Cambridge.

FOREIGN CLOTHES IN ENGLAND

Miss L. Fraser is mistaken in thinking that it is necessary to buy foreign gloves and stockings. English gloves and stockings are excellent and reasonably priced. The shopper must ask for British goods, and, if possible, inspect the tickets before buying.—Julia F. Farrer, 10, Colosseum-terrace, N.W.1.

A CRICKET REVENGE

Time brings its revenges. Forty-five years ago, in their annual match against Wellington College, Charterhouse won in the last minute of the game, having, if my memory serves me, scored in their second innings 57 runs in 27 minutes. This success was made possible by the action of the Wellington captain, the late Prince Christian Victor, who was responsible for not a second of the game being wasted by his fielders in the changes over. On Saturday last, after a sporting declaration by the Wellington captain, Charterhouse had 50 odd runs to score when their last batsman came in four minutes before time. Amidst continuous cheering he ran without stopping to the wicket from the pavilion and gave his opponents the best possible chance of winning the match. He was successful in resisting the efforts of the bowlers, and the match was drawn.—Mr. C. Wreford Brown, 38, Old Jewry, London, E.C.2.

Mails and Shipping

OUTWARD MAILS

TO-DAY'S DISPATCHES

Mails will be dispatched from London to the destinations shown.

The times given are the latest hours for posting at the General Post Office, King Edward-street, London, E.C.1. In some of the district offices collections will be closed earlier.

7.30 A.M.—To West Coast of Africa (Sierra Leone, Gold Coast and Nigeria)††.
9 A.M.—To Egypt, Palestine, and Syria.
NOON.—To China (all parts)*, Japan*.
6 P.M.—To Dutch East Indies, Egypt (exc. Port Said) and Sudan.
8 P.M.—To Brazil (Bahia and Pernambuco), Canary Islands (all parts), Jamaica.

TO-MORROW (THURSDAY)

2 A.M.—To Guiana (British), Venezuela, West Indies (Trinidad, Grenada, and St. Vincent).
7.30 A.M.—To Colombia (Santa Marta), Jamaica.
9 A.M.—To Egypt (exc. Port Said).
11.30 A.M.—To Canary Islands (all parts)††.
NOON.—To China (all parts)*, Japan*, West Coast of Africa (French Togoland).
5.30 P.M.—To Canada (all parts) (Mag. Post), Newfoundland (Mag. Post).
6 P.M.—To Australia, Ceylon, China (all parts), Dutch East Indies, East Africa (Kenya, Uganda, Zanzibar and Tanganyika), Egypt, Cyprus, Palestine, Sudan &c., India, Aden, Persia (exc. North, Abadan, Bushire and Mohammerah) and Seychelles, Iraq and Persia (Abadan, Bushire and Mohammerah), New Zealand, Straits Settlements, Siam, French Indo-China, North Borneo, &c., West Coast of Africa (French Equatorial Africa (Gabon), French Senegal, Sudan and French Guinea, Ivory Coast and French Cameroons), Air Mail to Australia (Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney and all Eastern State Cities), and New Zealand‡.
8 P.M.—To Argentine, Bolivia, Chile (exc. North), Paraguay and Uruguay, Brazil (Rio and Santos), Falkland Islands.

FULL LIST OF DISPATCHES

In the following table are shown the main overseas mails, other than daily, including those set out above, to be dispatched shortly from London:—

Destination	Posting at G.P.O., London	
Argentina, Bolivia, Chile (exc. North), Paraguay and Uruguay: R.M.S.P. (Asturias)	July 31	8 p.m.
R.M.S.P.† (Asturias)	Aug. 1	6 p.m.
Ital. pkt. (Conte Verde)	Aug. 6	6 p.m.
Australia: P. & O. (Comorin)	July 31	6 p.m.
P. & O. (Ranpura and Baradine)	Aug. 7	6 p.m.
Australia (Adelaide, &c.) and all Eastern State Cities: Air Mails‡	July 31	6 p.m.
Bahamas, Bermuda, Peru (exc. Iquitos): Via N.Y. (Mauretania)	Aug. 2	2 a.m.
Brazil (Pernam. Bahia): Du. pkt. (Flandria)	July 30	8 p.m.
(Rio, Santos): R.M.S.P. (Asturias)	July 31	8 p.m.
(Rio Santos): R.M.S.P.† (Asturias)	Aug. 1	6 p.m.
Pernam. Bahia: Du. pkt.† (Flandria)	Aug. 1	6 p.m.
(Ceara, &c.): Booth (Benedict)	Aug. 1	6 p.m.
(Ceara, &c.): Booth † (Benedict)	Aug. 2	6 p.m.
(Rio, Santos): R.M.S.P. (Desna)	Aug. 1	8 p.m.
(Rio, Santos): R.M.S.P.† (Desna)	Aug. 2	6 p.m.
(Rio, Santos): Ital. pkt. (Conte Verde)	Aug. 6	6 p.m.
Canada (all parts): Direct (Duchess of Richmond)	Aug. 1	2 a.m.
(exc. Quebec City, &c.): Via N.Y. (Mauretania)	Aug. 2	2 a.m.
(Quebec City, &c.): Direct (Emp. of Australia)	Aug. 2	2 a.m.
(all parts): Direct (Duchess of Atholl)	Aug. 2	8 p.m.
(exc. Quebec City, &c.): Via N.Y. (Homeric)	Aug. 6	2 a.m.
(Mag. Post) (all parts): Direct (Duchess of Richmond)	July 31	5.30 p.m.
(Mag. Post) (all parts): Direct (Emp. of Australia)	Aug. 1	5.30 p.m.
(Mag. Post) (all parts): Direct (Duchess of Atholl)	Aug. 2	5.30 p.m.
Canary Islands (all parts): Du. pkt. (Flandria)	July 30	8 p.m.
(all parts): E.D.†† (Biafra)	July 31	11.30 a.m
(all parts): Du. pkt.† (Flandria)	Aug. 1	6 p.m.
Cape Verde Is.: Via Lisbon	Aug. 7	6 p.m.
Central America (B. Honduras, Guatemala, Honduras Republic, Nicaragua, Panama, Salvador), Cuba and Mexico: Via N.Y. (Mauretania)	Aug. 2	2 a.m.
Ceylon: P. & O. (Comorin and Kashgar)	July 31	6 p.m.
P. & O. (Ranpura and Baradine)	Aug. 7	6 p.m.
China (all parts): Via Siberia*	Daily	Noon
(all parts): Via Suez (Comorin and Kashgar)	July 31	6 p.m.
(Shanghai, N. China): Via Vancouver (Homeric)	Aug. 6	2 a.m.
(Hong-kong, S. China): Via Suez and Bombay (Ranpura)	Aug. 7	6 p.m.
Colombia (exc. S. Marta), Chile (N.): Via N.Y. (Mauretania)	Aug. 2	2 a.m.
(S. Marta): E. & F. (Changuinola)	July 31	7.30 a.m.
Costa Rica: Via N.Y. (Mauretania)	Aug. 2	2 a.m.
E. & F. (Ariguani)	Aug. 9	7.30 a.m.
Dutch East Indies: Du. pkt. (Baloeran)	July 30	6 p.m.
P. & O. (Comorin and Kashgar)	July 31	6 p.m.
East Africa (Kenya, Uganda, Zanzibar and Tanganyika): P. & O. (Comorin)	July 31	6 p.m.
Ecuador: Via N.Y. (Mauretania)	Aug. 2	2 a.m.
Egypt, Palestine, and Syria: Ital. pkt. (Ausonia)	July 30	9 a.m.
Egypt (exc. Port Said) and Sudan Ital. pkt. (Helouan)	July 30	6 p.m.
Egypt (exc. Port Said): Ital. pkt. (Helouan)	July 31	9 a.m.
Egypt, Cyprus, Sudan, Palestine, &c.: P. & O. (Comorin)	July 31	6 p.m.
Egypt, Sudan, Palestine, &c. Air Mails‡‡	Aug. 2	6 a.m.
Egypt, Sudan, Palestine, Syria: Fr. pkt. (Lotus)	Aug. 2	6 p.m.
Falkland Is.: Via M'video (Asturias)	July 31	8 p.m.
Fiji and Samoa: Via Vancouver (Emp. of Scotland and Niagara)	Aug. 9	2 a.m.
Guianas (Br., Fr., Du.): Leyland (Darian)	Aug. 5	6 p.m.
Guiana (Br.): Ger. pkt. (Grunewald)	July 31	2 a.m.
India, Aden, Persia (exc. North), (Abadan, Bushire and Mohammerah) and Seychelles: P. & O. (Comorin)	July 31	6 p.m.
India, Iraq, Persia and Persian Gulf: Air Mails‡‡	Aug. 2	6 a.m.
Iraq, Persia (Abadan, Bushire and Mohammerah): P. & O. (Comorin)	July 31	6 p.m.
Fr. pkt. (Lotus)	Aug. 2	6 p.m.
Jamaica: E. & F. (Samala)	July 30	8 p.m.
E. & F. (Changuinola)	July 31	7.30 a.m.
Via N.Y. (Mauretania)	Aug. 2	2 a.m.
J.D.F. (Jamaica Settler)	Aug. 2	7.30 a.m.
Japan: Via Siberia*	Daily	Noon
Via 'Frisco (Mauretania)	Aug. 2	2 a.m.
Via Vancouver (Homeric)	Aug. 6	2 a.m.
Madeira: U.-Castle (Armadale Castle)	Aug. 1	11.30a.m
Mauritius: Via Cape T. (Armadale Castle)	Aug. 1	11.30a.m
Newfoundland: Via Canada (Duchess of Richmond)	Aug. 1	2 a.m.
Via Canada (Emp. of Australia)	Aug. 2	2 a.m.
Via Canada (Duchess of Atholl)	Aug. 2	8 p.m.
(Mag. Post): Via Canada (Duchess of Richmond)	July 31	5.30 p.m.
(Mag. Post): Via Canada (Emp. of Australia)	Aug. 1	5.30 p.m.
(Mag. Post): Via Canada (Duchess of Atholl)	Aug. 2	5.30 p.m.
New Zealand: Via Suez (Comorin)	July 31	6 p.m.
Via Panama* (Zealandic)	Aug. 1	8 p.m.
Via Vancouver (Emp. of Scotland and Niagara)	Aug. 9	2 a.m.
New Zealand: Air Mails‡	July 31	6 p.m.
Peru (Iquitos): Booth (Benedict)	Aug. 1	6 p.m.
Booth† (Benedict)	Aug. 2	6 p.m.
Portuguese East Africa: U.-Castle (Armadale Castle)	Aug. 1	11.30a.m
South Africa (Port Elizabeth, East London, Durban, &c.): Air Mails*§	Aug. 1	11.30a.m
South and South-West Africa (Union Provinces, Rhodesia, Nyasaland, Bechuanaland, &c.): U.-Castle (Armadale Castle)	Aug. 1	11.30a.m
Straits Settlements, Siam, French Indo-China, North Borneo, &c.: P. & O. (Comorin and Kashgar)	July 31	6 p.m.
United States: Cunard (Mauretania)	Aug. 2	2 a.m.
Ger. pkt.* (Hamburg)	Aug. 2	2 a.m.
W. Star (Homeric)	Aug. 6	2 a.m.
Fr. pkt.* (Paris)	Aug. 6	Noon
Venezuela: Ger. pkt. (Grunewald)	July 31	2 a.m.
Via N.Y. (Mauretania)	Aug. 2	2 a.m.
Leyland (Darian)	Aug. 5	6 p.m.
West Coast of Africa: Belgian Congo (exc. Katanga) and French Middle Congo: Bel. pkt. (Albertville)	Aug. 6	6 p.m.
Bel. pkt.† (Albertville)	Aug. 9	6 p.m.
Fr. Equatorial Africa (Gabon), Fr. Senegal, Sudan, and Fr. Guinea: Fr. pkt. (Olbia)	July 31	6 p.m.
Sierra Leone, Gold Coast and Nigeria: Du. pkt.†* (Maaskerk)	July 30	7.30 a.m.
Fr. Togoland: E.D. (Biafra)	July 31	Noon
Ivory Coast, Fr. Cameroons: Fr. pkt. (Olbia)	July 31	6 p.m.
Sierra Leone, Liberia, Gold Coast, Ivory Coast, Nigeria, Dahomey, Br. and Fr. Togoland, Br. and Fr. Cameroons, Gambia, Fernando Po and Spanish Guinea: E.D. (Appam)	Aug. 6	2 a.m.
West Indies (Leeward): Harrison (Chancellor)	Aug. 1	Noon
Via N.Y. (Mauretania)	Aug. 2	2 a.m.
(Trinidad, &c.): Ger. pkt. (Grunewald)	July 31	2 a.m.
(Barbados, &c.): Harrison (Chancellor)	Aug. 1	Noon
(Barbados, &c.): Leyland (Darian)	Aug. 5	6 p.m.

* Correspondence to be forwarded by this route must be specially so addressed.
*‡ Air fee is 4d. per oz. in addition to the ordinary postage.
‡ Air fee is 3d. per half oz. in addition to the ordinary postage.
‡‡ Air fees to be prepaid by ordinary postage stamps in addition to the ordinary postage and registration fee, if any, are as follows:—

To Egypt and Palestine, &c.	3d. per half oz.
,, Iraq	3½d. ,,
,, Persia and India (Karachi)	5d. ,,
,, India (Delhi, Bombay and S. India)	7d. ,,

An Air Mail label should be attached.
†† Printed papers, letters and post-cards will be sent by this dispatch only when addressed accordingly.
† Letters and post-cards only.
†* Specially addressed unregistered correspondence only.

DISPATCHES OF PARCEL MAILS

Parcel mails will be dispatched to the destination shown, the times given being the hours for posting at the General Post Office. **TO-DAY, 9 A.M.**—To Canada, China (via Canada), Estonia, Japan (via Canada), British Honduras (via Jamaica), Guatemala (via Jamaica), Jamaica, Latvia, Russia-in-Europe and Russia-in-Asia. **1.15 P.M.**—To Australia, Ceylon, Egypt, Palestine, Sudan and Syria (by sea route), Gibraltar and Morocco, India, Iraq and Seychelles (by sea to Bombay), Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika Territory, Malta, New Zealand (via Australia). **6 P.M.**—To Argentina and Paraguay, Brazil (Porto Alegre, Rio, Santos and Sao Paulo), Chile (ex. Magallanes) (via Argentina), Falkland Islands and S. Georgia (via Montevideo), Uruguay, West Indies (Barbados, Grenada, St. Lucia, Trinidad and Tobago), West Indies, Leeward Islands (ex. Tortola). **TO-MORROW, 9 A.M.**—To Bulgaria, Dutch East Indies (Sumatra), Dutch East Indies (ex. Sumatra), Fiji (via New Zealand), Greece (by sea direct), Hong-kong (via Suez), New Zealand (direct), Straits Settlements (Penang, &c.), Siam, Straits Settlements (Singapore), Turkey (by sea direct). **11 A.M.**—To British Honduras (via Jamaica), Fiji (via Canada), Newfoundland, Guatemala (via Jamaica). **1.15 P.M.**—To Rhodesia (via Cape Town), South Africa and Madeira. **6 P.M.**—To Bahamas and Bermuda, British Honduras (via U.S.A.), Honduras Republic (via U.S.A.), Mexico (via U.S.A.), West Indies (Leeward Islands).

INWARD MAILS DUE

Letter mails are expected from the following countries and will probably be delivered in London as shown:—**TO-DAY.**—Canada and Newfoundland, by ss. Empress of Australia. China and Japan, via Siberia. Egypt and Sudan, by Italian Packet. **TO-MORROW.**—Canada, New Zealand and Fiji, by ss. Duchess of Richmond. Argentine, Uruguay and Brazil, by ss. Andalucia Star. Canada, by ss. Montclare.

LINERS EXPECTED

The following table shows the approximate times at which, according to the latest information available, incoming liners are expected at home ports:—

TO-DAY

Andalucia Star (B. Star), from South America; Plymouth 2 p.m. Due London, Thursday, 3 p.m.
Bayano (E. & F.), from Barbados; Avonmouth, 8 a.m.
Cheshire (Bibby), from Rangoon; London, 3 a.m.
Empress of Australia (C. P.R.), from Quebec; Southampton, 1 p.m.
George Washington (U.S.L.), from New York; Plymouth, 5 p.m.
Orvieto (Orient), from Australia; Plymouth, 8 a.m. Due London, Thursday, 8 a.m.
Transylvania (Anchor), from New York; Glasgow.

TO-MORROW

Albert Ballin (Ham.-Am.), from New York; Southampton, noon.
Duchess of Richmond (C.P.R.), from Montreal; Liverpool. Passengers land 8 a.m.
Flandre (C.G.T.), from West Indies; Plymouth, 5 p.m.
Malwa (P. & O.), from Bombay; Plymouth, noon.
Manora (B.I.), from Calcutta; London, 3 p.m.

FORTHCOMING SAILINGS

Particulars of forthcoming sailings of liners from this country will be found in the companies' announcements on page 2.

MOVEMENTS OF LINERS

(FROM OWNERS AND LLOYD'S)

AFRICAN	
Kora ..	For L'pool, left Takoradi 26th.
Mattawin ..	For S. Africa, left Quebec 27th.
Wm. Wilberforce	For Aarhus, left Conakry 25th.
AMERICA-LEVANT LINE	
Bosnia ..	For Naples, left Fiume 26th.
River Delaware ..	For N.Y., left Philadel. 26th.
ATLANTIC TRANSPORT	
Mississippi ..	For Ldn., left Norfolk, Va., 26th.
BEN LINE	
Benmohr ..	Fm. Vancouver, arr. Ldn. 29th.
Benvenue ..	For Shanghai, left Hong-kong 27th.
BLUE FUNNEL	
Adrastus ..	For China, left N.Y. 26th.
Aeneas ..	Fm. N. China, arr. Tsingtau 27th.
Cyclops ..	Fm. Vladivostok, arr. Havre 27th.
Keemun ..	Fm. L'pool, arr. Kobe 24th.
Laertes ..	For Java, left Belawan 26th.
Laomedon ..	For L'pool, left Vladivostok 28th.
Lycaon ..	Fm. L'pool, arr. Penang 24th.
Peleus ..	Fm. Australia, arr. L'pool 25th.
Phemius ..	For Ldn., left Pt. Said 28th.
Pyrrhus ..	For N.Y., left Hong-kong 24th.
Sarpedon ..	For N. China, left Hong-kong 25th.
Stentor ..	For Java, left Amsterdam 27th.
Teiresias ..	Fm. Japan, arr. Genoa 27th.
Telamon ..	For Australia, left Cape Town 28th.
BLUE STAR	
Andalucia Star ..	For Ldn., left Lisbon 28th.
Arandora Star ..	Cruise, arr. King's B. 28th.
BOOTH	
Pancras ..	For Para, left Hampton Rds. 25th.
BRITISH AND AFRICAN	
Bompata ..	For U.K., left Takoradi 25th.
Dunkwa ..	For Ldn., arr. Lagos 26th.
CLAN LINE	
Clan Keith ..	Fm. E. Africa, arr. R'dam 28th.
Clan Kenneth ..	For U.K., left B. Aires 28th.
Clan Macbrayne ..	Fm. Malabar, arr. L'pool 29th.
Clan Macbride ..	Fm. L'pool, arr. Tuticorin 29th.
Clan Macfarlane ..	Fm. N.Y., arr. Cape Town 28th.
Clan Murray ..	For Ldn., left Madras 28th.
Clan Stuart ..	For U.S.A., left Cape Town 28th.
Harmodius ..	For U.K., left Morombe 27th.
Harmonides ..	Fm. Calcutta, arr. L. Marques 28th.
Hesione ..	Fm. L'pool, arr. Bombay 29th.
Hyacinthus ..	Fm. N.Y., arr. B. Aires 27th.
COMPAGNIE GENERALE	
Arkansas ..	Fm. Antwerp, arr. Guayaquil 28th.
Californie ..	For N.Y., left Baltimore 26th.
La Bourdonnais ..	For Bordeaux, left Vigo 28th.
Roussillon ..	Fm. Bordeaux, arr. N.Y. 28th.
CUNARD AND ASSOCIATED LINES	
CUNARD	
Alaunia ..	Fm. Ldn., arr. Montreal 28th.
Berengaria ..	For N.Y., sig. 662 miles west of Bishops Rock noon 28th.
Mauretania ..	Fm. N.Y., arr. Sthmtn. 29th.
Lancastria ..	For Bergen, left Oslo 29th.
ANCHOR	
Britannia ..	On Medit. Cruise, left Tangiers 29th.
Circassia ..	For L'pool, left M'seilles 28th.
ANCHOR-DONALDSON	
Letitia ..	For Montreal, sig. 500 miles from Inishtrahull 2 p.m. 28th.
COMMONWEALTH AND DOMINION	
Port Auckland ..	For Brisbane, left Gravesend 29th.
Port Darwin ..	For Brisbane, arr. Suez 28th.
Port Denison ..	Fm. Brisbane, arr. Townsville 28th.
Port Dunedin ..	For Ldn., left Wyndham 21st.
Port Fremantle ..	For Auckland, left Gisborne 29th.
DONALDSON	
Corinaldo ..	Fm. L'pool, arr. M'video 27th.
ELDERS & FYFFES	
Carare ..	Fm. Barbados, arr. Trinidad 26th.
Motagua ..	For A'mouth, left Jamaica 24th.
ELLERMAN'S CITY & HALL	
City of Baroda ..	Fm. L'pool, arr. Pt. Said 29th.
City of Lincoln ..	Fm. Rangoon, arr. Suez 29th.
City of Paris ..	Fm. M'seilles, arr. Tunis 28th.
ELLERMAN'S WILSON	
Marengo ..	Fm. N.Y., arr. Aberdeen 27th.
FURNESS LINE	
Aviemore ..	Fm. Varna, arr. Constantza 27th.
Baronesa ..	For B. Aires, left L'pool 29th.
Newfoundland ..	Fm. Boston, arr. Halifax 27th.
HAMBURG-AMERIKA	
Antiochia ..	For Santos, left Bahia 28th.
Cuba ..	For Antwerp, left St. Vincent 28th.
Hanau ..	For Antwerp, left Adelaide 29th.
Kellerwald ..	Fm. V'paraiso, arr. Corral 28th.
Patricia ..	Fm. Hamburg, arr. Portland, Ore., 27th.
Vogtland ..	For Shanghai, left Tsingtao 29th.
HARRISON	
Counsellor ..	Fm. Manzanillo, arr. S. Cruz 25th.
Director ..	For Ldn., left Calcutta 27th.
Governor ..	Fm. Ldn., arr. Pt. Natal 29th.
Historian ..	Left Pto. Padre 27th.
Musician ..	Fm. Ldn., arr. Demerara 27th.
Traveller ..	Fm. Tampico, arr. Sagua 26th.
HOLLAND AMERIKA	
Leerdam ..	For R'dam, left Santander 27th.
HOULDER	
Upwey Grange ..	Fm. R. Plate, arr. Santos 28th.
JAMAICA DIRECT FRUIT LINE	
Jamaica Merchant	For Ldn., left Kingston 26th.
Jamaica Planter	For Jamaica, left Ldn. 29th.
LAMPORT AND HOLT	
Balfe ..	For L'pool, left B. Aires 28th.
Balzac ..	For N.Y., left Bahia 28th.
Bernini ..	Fm. Bahia, arr. N.Y. 27th.
Sheridan ..	For Maceio, left Para 26th.
LEYLAND	
Dakarian ..	Fm. Mchstr., arr. Philadel. 27th.
Dorelian ..	For Pto. Colombia, left Curacao 28th.
Napierian ..	Fm. Ldn., arr. Boston 26th.
Nitonian ..	Fm. Charleston, arr. Savannah 26th.
Nubian ..	For Kingston, left Mersey 29th.
LLOYD SABAUDO	
Conte Grande ..	For N.Y., left Gib. 28th.
Conte Verde ..	Fm. B. Aires, arr. Genoa 27th.
MANCHESTER LINERS	
Mchstr. Hero ..	Fm. Mchstr., arr. Baltimore 27th.
MESSAGERIES MARITIMES	
St Kiang ..	Fm. Ldn., arr. Shimonoseki 27th.
NEDERLAND ROYAL MAIL	
Bintang ..	Fm. Singapore, arr. Los Angeles 27th.
Bengkalis ..	Fm. Batavia, arr. Trieste 26th.
Poelau Bras ..	For Maccassar, left Gravesend 29th.
Sommba ..	Fm. Philadel., arr. Norfolk, Va., 27th.
NELSON	
Highland Monarch	Fm. Ldn., arr. Rio 28th.
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	
Atsuta Maru ..	Fm. Ldn., arr. Hong-kong 28th.
Dakar Maru ..	For L'pool, left M'seilles 28th.
Delagoa Maru ..	Fm. Yokohama, arr. Hankow 28th.
Durban Maru ..	For L'pool, left Swettenham 28th.
Ginyo Maru ..	Fm. Valparaiso, arr. Yokohama 28th.
Hakozaki Maru ..	For Ldn., left M'seilles 28th.
Haruna Maru ..	For Ldn., left Yokohama 28th.
Kashima Maru ..	Fm. Ldn., arr. Colombo 28th.
Katori Maru ..	Fm. Ldn., arr. Kobe 28th.
Korea Maru ..	Fm. Vancouver, arr. Kobe 28th.
Matsuye Maru ..	Fm. Yokohama, arr. Dunkirk 29th.
Mito Maru ..	For Kobe, left Singapore 29th.
Morioka Maru ..	Fm. Calcutta, arr. Yokohama 28th.
Rangoon Maru ..	Fm. Osaka, arr. Hong-kong 28th.
Siberia Maru ..	Fm. Hong-kong, arr. Seattle 26th.
Taiyo Maru ..	For 'Frisco, left Kobe 27th.
Takaoka Maru ..	Fm. Hong-kong, arr. Panama 27th.
Toyama Maru ..	For Boston, left Yokohama 28th.
Wakasa Maru ..	Fm. Yokohama, arr. Rio Janeiro 27th.
NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD	
Derfflinger ..	Fm. Hamburg, arr. Pt. Said 29th.
Erfurt ..	Fm. Bremen, arr. Colon 27th.
Gotha ..	For Bremen, left Bahia 28th.
Hannover ..	Fm. Philadel., arr. Baltimore 27th.
Koln ..	For Bremen, left Quebec 27th.
Main ..	Fm. Bremen, arr. Yokohama 28th.
Roland ..	Fm. Valparaiso, arr. Panama 26th.
Sierra Morena ..	Fm. B. Aires, arr. Santos 28th.
P. & O. AND ASSOCIATED LINES	
PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL	
Bhutan ..	For Ldn., left Calcutta 27th.
Comorin ..	Fm. Ldn., arr. Gib. 29th.
Karmala ..	Fm. Yokohama, arr. Suez 28th.
Malwa ..	Fm. Ldn., left Gib. 28th.
Mooltan ..	For Brisbane, left Fremantle 29th.
Naldera ..	For Ldn., left Pt. Said 28th.
Narkunda ..	For Ldn., left Melbourne 29th.
Rajputana ..	Fm. Ldn., arr. Yokohama 29th.
BRITISH INDIA	
Madura ..	For Ldn., left Tangier 28th.
Mandala ..	For Calcutta, left Pt. Sudan 28th.
Mashobra ..	Fm. Ldn., arr. Hong-kong 28th.
Matiana ..	For U.K., left Dar-es-Salaam 28th.
Mulbera ..	Fm. Calcutta, arr. Colombo 28th.
Querimba ..	For Melbourne, left Adelaide 29th.
NEW ZEALAND SHIPPING	
Turakina ..	For Ldn., left Curacao 26th.
FEDERAL	
Cambridge ..	For Ldn., left Curacao 27th.
Norfolk ..	For Ldn., left Curacao 26th.
UNION OF NEW ZEALAND	
Niagara ..	For V'couver, left Auckland 29th.
Waitemata ..	Fm. Sydney, arr. Newcastle, N.S.W., 28th.
PRINCE	
Highland Prince	For W. Hartlepool, left Leningrad 27th.
Japanese Prince	For Manila, left Hongkong 28th.
Korean Prince ..	Fm. Antwerp, arr. Ldn. 28th.
Portuguese Prince	Fm. Cape Town, arr. Pt. Elizabeth 27th.
Royal Prince ..	Fm. Boston, arr. N.Y. 26th.
Sardinian Prince	Fm. N.Y., arr. Boston 25th.
Stuart Prince ..	For Leningrad, left Kiel 26th.
RED STAR	
Belgenland ..	For Antwerp, left N.Y. 26th.
Westernland ..	Fm. N.Y., arr. Antwerp 28th.
ROTTERDAM LLOYD	
Garoet ..	Fm. R'dam, arr. Sourabaya 28th.
ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET	
Arcadian ..	For N.Y., left Quebec 25th.
Daro ..	Fm. L'pool, arr. M'video 28th.
Demerara ..	For L'pool, left Lisbon 28th.
Nebraska ..	For Ldn., left 'Frisco 27th.
Sambre ..	Fm. Brazil, arr. Havre 27th.
Sarthe ..	For U.K., left Bahia 28th.
Sea Victory ..	For Haiti, left Nassau 28th.
SILVER LINE	
Silverash ..	For T'ako, left Yokohama 28th.
Silvercedar ..	Fm. Soerabaya, arr. Semarang 28th.
Silvercypress ..	For Panama, left Savannah 27th.
Silverpalm ..	Fm. Singapore, arr. Pt. Swettenham 28th.
Silveryew ..	For 'Frisco, left Los Angeles 27th.
UNION-CASTLE	
Dromore Castle ..	Fm. N.Y., arr. L. Marques 28th.
Durham Castle ..	For Beira, left Pt. Natal 26th.
Llandaff Castle ..	For E. Africa, left Genoa 28th.
UNITED STATES LINES	
Pres. Roosevelt ..	For N.Y., left Sthmtn. 29th.
WHITE STAR	
Cedric ..	Fm. L'pool, arr. N.Y. 28th.

MARINE INSURANCE

NEWS OF THE KRONPRINS GUSTAF ADOLF

There was a sharp rise in the rate on the Swedish motor-vessel Kronprins Gustaf Adolf, on fire off Victoria (Brazil), 85 per cent. being quoted in the London market yesterday as against 10 per cent. on Monday. Messages received stated that the vessel was in a sinking condition, and that the crew had been taken off by the British steamer Vandyck. It is understood that the Dutch steamer Alphacca has left Victoria for the scene of the casualty. The Kronprins Gustaf Adolf is described as a vessel of 3,702 tons, managed by A. A. Johnson, and built in 1914.

REINSURANCE RATES

The following reinsurance rates are now being quoted on the London market:—

Vessel	Voyage and Casualty	Guineas per cent.
Kalypso Vergotti	Hull, June 6, for Buenos Aires. Ashore English Bank	7
Kronprins Gustaf Adolf	Danzig, July 27, for Santos. 82 miles off Victoria (Brazil) on fire No. 4 hold	85

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS

(FROM OWNERS AND LLOYD'S)

Abana ..	For Maranham, left Teneriffe 28th.
Aller ..	For Hamburg, left Oran 25th.
Angkor ..	Fm. M'seilles, arr. Al'andria 27th.
Antinous ..	Fm. Dunkirk, arr. Pointe a Pitre 25th
Argual ..	For Garston, left Teneriffe 29th.
Asuka Maru ..	Fm. Shimonoseki, arr. N.Y. 29th.
Athos II. ..	For M'seilles, left Shanghai 26th.
Balmoral Castle	For Pt. Natal, left Madeira 29th.
Cheshire ..	For Ldn., left Plymouth 29th.
City of Adelaide	Fm. Calcutta, arr. N.Y. 28th.
City of Agra ..	For Cuba, left Kingston 28th.
City of Athens ..	For Dairen, left Penang 28th.
City of Bedford ..	For Brisbane, left Newport N. 26th.
City of Delhi ..	Left Yokohama 29th.
City of Melbourne	For Mauritius, left N.Y. 26th.
City of Venice ..	For Karachi, left Jamnagar 27th.
City of Winchester	For L. Marques, left E. Ldn. 28th.
Corato ..	Fm. Tarakan, arr. Adelaide 29th.
Cranley ..	For Glasgow, left Botwood 26th.
Crefeld ..	For Bremen, left Vigo 29th.
D'Artagnan ..	Fm. M'seilles, arr. Yokohama 28th.
Eridan ..	For Dunkirk, left Brisbane 27th.
Espagne ..	Fm. St. Nazaire, arr. Havana 27th.
Europa ..	For Bremen, left Sthmtn. 29th.
Ferndale ..	Left Auckland 29th.
Gen. Duchesne ..	For M'seilles, left Tamatave 25th.
Gregalia ..	For Pacific Cst., left San Pedro 26th.
Hohobata ..	Fm. N. Plymouth, arr. M'video 28th.
Kouang Si ..	For Haiphong, left Pt. Said 26th.
Leicestershire ..	Fm. Rangoon, arr. Colombo 29th.
Matiana ..	For Ldn., left Zanzibar 29th.
Mosel ..	For Hamburg, left Sydney 28th.
Ninian ..	For N. Orleans, left Mersey 29th.
Orotava ..	Fm. Teneriffe, arr. Mersey 29th.
Oroya ..	For L'pool, left Vigo 29th.
Pacific Grove ..	Fm. V'couver, arr. 'Frisco 27th.
Pacific Reliance	Fm. V'couver, arr. Tacoma 27th.
Pipiriki ..	Fm. Barry, arr. N.Y. 28th.
Poelau Roebiah ..	For Hamburg, left Pt. Said 27th.
Port Darwin ..	For U.K., left Pt. Said 29th.
Salacia ..	Fm. Swansea, arr. Montreal 26th.
Simaloer ..	For Sourabaya, left Batavia 27th.
Statendam ..	Fm. N.Y., arr. R'dam 29th.
Tekoa ..	Fm. L'pool, arr. Adelaide 29th.
Tottori Maru ..	Arr. Bombay 29th.
Ville D'Amiens ..	For Noumea, left M'seilles 26th.
Werra ..	For B. Aires, left Corunna 25th.

CASUALTY REPORTS

(FROM LLOYD'S)

AMARYLLIS.—Dover, July 29.—British auxiliary yacht Amaryllis, Ostend for Cowes, reports encountered strong squall with heavy seas when about two miles south of Kentish Knock Lightvessel 2 a.m. to-day. Bowsprit carried away and sustained sundry damage. Arrived here this morning and was towed into dock this afternoon's tide. Survey arranged for to-morrow morning.

CONCORDIA.—Rostock, July 26.—Motor sailing vessel Concordia, Landskrona for Hamburg, stones, has sunk off Arkona.

KRONPRINS GUSTAF ADOLF.—Rio Janeiro, July 28.—Swedish m.v. Kronprins Gustaf Adolf, before reported. British s. Vandyck reports that Captain and six officers standing by waiting assistance from Victoria. Remainder of the crew on board Vandyck proceeding to Rio Janeiro. Victoria reports that Dutch s. Alphacca has gone to her assistance.

RAYMOND.—Amble, July 29.—Belgian s. Raymond (previously reported), refloated, now on hard in Amble Harbour for tightening purposes. It is hoped will be ready to proceed Tyne for drydocking on Thursday.

VALCERUSA.—London, July 29.—In reply to inquiry asking for confirmation of the name of the Italian steamer in collision with Norwegian steamer Bro, Lloyd's Agent telegraphs from Genoa to-day as follows:—Owners state steamer Valcerusa, Quebec to Marseilles, collided with Bro near Gibraltar.

WESTMORELAND.—Hamburg, July 29.—American s. Westmoreland, Hamburg for Houston, ballast, engines sustained damage yesterday; got ashore at Schulau. Got off with assistance from three tugs; towed back Hamburg for repairs to-day.

FREIGHT MARKETS

On the Baltic Shipping Exchange yesterday an exceptionally dull tone prevailed in all sections of the homeward charter market. Apart from a couple of steamers arranged over night in the Danube section on the unchanged basis of from 14s. 6d. to 14s. 9d., as to size, for the Antwerp-Hamburg range, grain chartering was at a complete standstill. The position in the River Plate remained favourable to owners of handy-size tonnage open for early loadings, but no serious attempt has been made to negotiate tonnage for distant dates. The Black Sea has more or less completed bookings for August shipment, but is open for September carriers on the Continental basis of 11s. Only a few steamers are reported to be free for engagement in the Australian branch, and these are being held above the current views of shippers. The North American and Gulf sections were lifeless, but a fully steady undertone ruled in the Cuban sugar section.

Fixtures included:—Danube-Anastassios Pateras, 5,400 tons, 10 per cent., Antwerp-Hamburg range 14s. 6d., with options, Aug.-Sept.; Middlemoor, 4,800 tons, 10 per cent., Antwerp-Hamburg range 14s. 9d., with options, Aug.-Sept.; Huelva-Astra, 3,300 tons max., Antwerp or Ghent 6s. 9d., early Aug.; Black Sea-Laristan (tanker), 9,000 tons, U.K.-Cont. 9s., Aug.; Atlas (tanker), 2,500 tons, French Mediterranean 12s., Aug.

AIRCRAFT MOVEMENTS

IMPERIAL AIRWAYS

City of Bagdad ..	Fm. N. Delhi, arr. Jask 29th.
City of Cairo ..	Fm. Cairo, arr. Gaza 29th.
City of Khartoum	Fm. Salonica, arr. A'dria 28th.

PROPOSED PURCHASE OF GAS COMPANIES

BOARD OF TRADE INQUIRY

Nine Surrey local authorities opposed the application made yesterday by the Croydon Gas Company for authority to purchase the East Surrey Gas Company and the Oxted and Limpsfield Company. The inquiry into the application was held at the Board of Trade and was presided over by Mr. J. F. Ronca, director of Gas Administration to the Board of Trade. It is expected to last three days.

Opposition came from the Croydon Corporation, Beddington and Wallington Urban District Council, the Carshalton Urban Council, the Caterham and Warlingham Urban Council, the Coulsdon and Purley Urban Council, the Epsom Rural District Council, the Reigate Corporation, the Reigate Rural Council, and the Godstone Rural Council.

The application was made by Mr. Wrottesley, K.C., who, speaking of the desirability of amalgamation, said that in water companies it had been the order of the day, as was instanced by the Metropolitan Water Board, in which eight companies were amalgamated. With regard to gas, there was the old-fashioned theory that competition was good for the consumer and it was not very long ago when companies had their mains in the same street, while there was competition for consumers living next door to one another. That state of things led in the end to chaos and resulted in the companies confining themselves to areas where there was no competition. The final stage came with amalgamation on the grand scale. The advantage of such amalgamation was shown in increased opportunities for research, in economy in the purchase of raw materials, and in higher standards of generation plant and distributing apparatus.

Objections to the proposed amalgamation were chiefly confined to the suggestion that the terms of purchase were unduly generous.

The inquiry was adjourned until to-day.

Finance & Commerce

CITY OFFICE: 15, GEORGE-STREET, E.C.4
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CITY NOTES

THE BANK'S PRIVATE BUSINESS

The Bank of England last evening announced that "arrangements have been made for the transfer to the Royal Bank of Scotland of the private banking business heretofore carried on by the Bank of England at their western branch, Burlington-gardens, W.1. The transfer will take place on August 11, 1930, from and including which date the business will be continued by the Royal Bank of Scotland at the same address and under the same management. The branch will be known as the 'Royal Bank of Scotland, Western Branch.'" This transfer completes to all intents and purposes the policy which has been pursued for some years by the Bank of England of gradually disposing of its private business and concentrating its activities upon the duties of a central bank, pure and simple. As a central bank its chief function is to act as banker to the Government and to the other banks. The private banking business of the Bank has been inherited from the past, but every one recognizes there is no longer any necessity for the Bank to conduct a class of business which is really inconsistent with the duties and obligations of a central bank. The branch in Burlington-gardens, unlike the other branches of the Bank of England, has never issued notes, and it has played no part in the business of the Bank as a central institution. Those branches of the Bank situated in the country, however, discharge duties of a central banking character; that is to say, they issue notes and afford facilities both to the Government and to the banks in those areas. Sixteen years ago the Portsmouth branch of the Bank of England was taken over by the London Joint Stock Bank.

Increase in Floating Debt

Expenditure for the week to Saturday last amounted to £15,800,374, and exceeded receipts by £4,015,597. The Treasury borrowed £2,750,000 in the form of Ways and Means advances from the Bank of England, and £200,000 from Public Departments. Sales of Treasury Bills in excess of maturities provided £1,490,000. The floating debt, as the following table shows, was increased on the week by £4,440,000:—

(000's omitted)

Floating Debt	July 26, 1930	July 19, 1930	July 27, 1929
	£	£	£
Ways and Means advances:—			
By Bank of England	2,750	—	1,250
By Public Departments	54,870	54,870	55,860
Treasury Bills outstanding	637,765	636,275	756,255
Total	695,385	690,945	813,365

Compared with a year ago the total of the debt shows a reduction of £117,980,000. Since the beginning of the current financial year there has been an increase of £57,970,000.

The Grocery Merger

Further meetings were held yesterday of shareholders in companies concerned in the grocery store merger, and at each of them there was opposition to the scheme. Nevertheless, the resolutions in favour of the scheme were carried by large majorities when put to the vote. The opposition offered at the various meetings held on Monday and yesterday may be attributed mainly to some distrust of mergers owing to the unfavourable results which have attended certain mergers in other industries, and not to any defect in the finance of the grocery merger itself. On the contrary, the financial arrangements of this particular merger are less open to criticism than many other similar schemes. A uniform basis of valuation has been adopted—namely, that of actual present earning capacity. The allotment of capital is designed to secure that for every £1 of profit contributed by each of the constituent companies to the merger they shall receive, if the profits of the merger are maintained, £1 as their share in the profits of the combine. No capital has been allotted in respect of potential profits, and the merger is therefore not open to the objection that its capital has been watered. The only compensation proposed for directors has been for the purpose of commuting a contractual right of certain directors of the International Tea Stores—not for cash to be taken out of the coffers of the company as is frequently the case but in return for cash subscriptions by them to new capital. It is true that the terms of subscription are very favourable, but that is the only compensation these directors receive for giving up the right to a certain percentage of any increase in profits from the time they took over control. By subscribing to new shares the directors hope to obtain this percentage in another way, but it is less advantageous to them. While the opposition to the scheme is due to a measure of distrust of mergers it is also associated with fears which have been expressed in a number of letters which have reached us that the elimination of unnecessary competition, which is one of the aims of the merger, may tend to raise or prevent a fall in prices. For instance, it is alleged that the price of margarine has not fallen in recent years owing to the merging of the margarine interests whereas the price of butter has declined appreciably.

Guinness's and Advertising

From the preliminary statement published yesterday it would appear that the decline in the profits of Arthur Guinness, Son, and Co., the Dublin brewers, which went on during the four years ended June 30, 1929, has been arrested. During that period the net profits, after charging taxation, fell from £3,039,096 to £2,209,388. While the company has not yet announced its profits for the past year the figures of allocations point to a recovery of about £250,000. The dividend and bonus are unchanged at a total of 35 per cent., less tax, £200,000 (against £100,000) is placed to reserve, and whereas a year ago the "carry forward" was reduced by £83,000, it is now increased by £165,000, to £807,435. The improvement in the revenues of this famous Dublin brewery coincides with the completion of the first full year during which the company's intensive advertising campaign has been carried on. It may be remembered that at the meeting last year the chairman spoke hopefully of the experience gained from an advertising programme that covered only three months of the previous financial year, mentioning that whereas profits during the first three quarters had shown a decrease those for the last quarter had increased.

Two Provincial Breweries

Reports published within the last few days by two well-known provincial breweries—Mitchells and Butlers and Threlfall's—afford additional evidence of the prosperity still enjoyed by the brewing industry, in spite of the general trade depression. A summary of the results of these two undertakings for the past two years is appended:—

—	Mitchells & Butlers		Threlfall's	
	1929-30	1928-29	1929-30	1928-29
	£	£	£	£
Net profit	606,871	641,903	354,997	351,007
Brought forw'd	380,191	352,058	475,589	425,100
Ord. div.	15 p.c.*	15 p.c.*	20 p.c.	20 p.c.
Earned on Ord.	20·9 p.c.*	20·4 p.c.*	23·9 p.c.	23·6 p.c.
To reserves	125,000	126,000		
Carried forward	431,097	380,191	529,068	475,589

* Tax free

Mitchells and Butlers, whose headquarters are at Birmingham, is in an exceptionally strong position. For some years past dividends of 15 per cent., free of tax, have been paid, and in the past year earnings represented nearly 21 per cent. on the Ordinary capital as recently increased. The company has an issued capital of £4,499,000 and a Debenture debt of £619,534. Against current liabilities of £1,105,000 it possesses floating assets amounting to £1,930,000, of which £1,174,000 is in cash. There are reserves, including the "carry forward," amounting to £2,381,000. Threlfall's, the Liverpool brewery, has a share capital of £1,816,965 and a Debenture debt of £1,350,000, while reserves amount to £779,068. Floating assets are held to a total of £664,565, the current liabilities amounting to £489,759.

Australian Wage Agreement Notice

It is announced that three months' notice of the termination of the existing wages agreement has been handed to the trade unions concerned by the Broken Hill group of mining companies—namely, the North Broken Hill, Broken Hill South, Zinc Corporation, Sulphide Corporation, Broken Hill Proprietary (Block 14), and Amalgamated Zinc (De Bavay's). The notice contains a paragraph to the effect that the companies, while regretting that the critical position of the mining industry renders the step necessary, hope that it will be possible to enter into negotiations with representatives of the different unions at an early date with a view to arriving at a new working arrangement that will be mutually satisfactory to all parties and at the same time ensure the future of the industry. It is obviously impossible for any industry to maintain an artificially high standard of living in the face of a fall in world prices, which have multiplied of late. Uneconomic working of any industry can only be remedied by lowering the costs of production. Everything must in the end give way to that necessity.

Australian Bank's Balance-sheet

The balance-sheet of the Commercial Banking Company of Sydney, one of the largest of the Australian banks, reveals those tendencies with which students of Australian bank balance-sheets have become familiar. The following table shows the leading balance-sheet items for the past three years:—

—	June 30		
	1930	1929	1928
	£	£	£
Deposits	49,402,323	54,420,876	51,824,699
Cash	8,265,825	8,732,102	8,806,256
Short money	1,385,000	1,360,000	885,000
British Treasury Bills	—	2,080,000	2,795,000
Investments	6,106,620	7,170,256	6,576,852
Bills receivable in London	3,062,926	4,493,337	5,041,444
Loans and discounts	39,847,986	40,173,312	37,316,784

The reduction in London funds, with which must be included Treasury Bills, represents no less than 44½ per cent. While the bills discounted and advances are only a few hundreds lower, the deposits are £5,000,000 less, with the result that the proportion of bills and advances to deposits has risen from 73.8 per cent. to 80.7 per cent. In the circumstances, the net earnings must be regarded as satisfactory, for at £637,619 they show a decline of only 2.6 per cent. The directors pay the usual dividend at the rate of 10 per cent., transfer £100,000 to the reserve, £50,000 to premises account, and increase the "carry forward" from £71,508 to £85,226.

Road Motors in Rhodesia

From the speech of Sir Henry Birchenough at yesterday's meeting of the Rhodesia Railways Trust it is evident that the railway authorities in Rhodesia intend to take the benefits that undoubtedly can be obtained from a wise use of road motor services, instead of suffering from the competition of independently-owned motors. Their road motor services, which were introduced in 1927, were, he said, making remarkable progress. They have a route mileage of 1,357 miles, which is actually a greater mileage than the 1,302 miles of railway track in operation in the territory. There are now 25 regular services in operation, the equipment being 55 lorries, mostly of the six-wheeled type, with 34 trailers. Last year these motor-lorry services handled over 20,000 tons of goods and carried over 12,000 passengers, figures which show how useful a feeder the services are to the railways, and how much they are beginning to assist the development of outlying districts. Dealing with the railways' experience in the current year (which ends on September 30 next), Sir Henry Birchenough said that the year opened well, but during the last few months there had been indications that the general financial stringency and the universal depression in the commodity markets were having their effect upon the traffics. Owing to the abnormal position of the copper market, the Union Minière had been obliged to curtail its output, with the result that the coal and coke traffic to the Congo and the export of copper from that territory were upon a reduced scale. Moreover, the tonnage carried for the mining companies operating in Northern Rhodesia had proved less than the board had anticipated.

MONEY RATES AT HOME AND ABROAD

—	Bank rate	Market discount rate	Call Money
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
London	3	2½	1-2
New York	2½	2-1⅞	2
Paris	2½	2⅛	2
Berlin	4	3⅜	3½-5½
Swiss Bank places	2½	1 15/16	—
Milan	5½	5½	—
Amsterdam	3	2	1¾
Brussels	3	2 13/16	1½

ARGENTINE GRAIN OPTIONS

BUENOS AIRES, July 29.—WHEAT closed easy and 9c. to 8c. lower. MAIZE closed steady, 1c. lower to 3c. higher. LINSEED closed quiet, with quotations 18c. to 14c. higher.

Closing Prices	To-day	Previous close
Buenos Aires—		
Wheat, Sept. delivery	9.51	9.60
Oct. delivery	9.60	9.61
Maize, Aug. delivery	5.79	5.80
Sept. delivery	5.88	5.85
Oats, Sept. delivery	4.75	4.75
Linseed, Aug. delivery	17.32	17.14
Sept. delivery	17.41	17.23
Oct. delivery	17.48	17.34
Rosario—		
Wheat, No. 2, Sept. delivery	9.45	9.55
Maize, Sept. delivery	5.75	5.75
Linseed, Sept. delivery	17.30	17.05

(Prices in pesos currency per 100 kilos, delivery Buenos Aires.) (Peso = about 1s. 5¼d.)

We are requested to state that the Preference shareholders of the National Omnibus and Transport Company are to have the option to purchase one new Consolidated £1 Ordinary share at par on April 1, 1931, for each 10 Preference shares held when the scheme has been approved by the Court and completed.

STOCK EXCHANGE

TREASURY BONDS IN DEMAND

THE NEW ULSTER LOAN

Continued strength was shown yesterday by the Gilt-edged market, but in most departments of the Stock Exchange a heavy tone prevailed, business being very restricted. Buying of British Government securities was not confined so much to long-dated stocks, a brisk inquiry being reported for the various issues of Treasury Bonds. Dealings began yesterday in the new Ulster Loan. Allotments were on a very small scale, for while applicants for sums up to £500 received allotment in full, those for larger sums were allotted only 13 per cent.; a premium of 1¼ was established on the scrip. Initial dealings also took place in Skoda Works Debentures, which were quoted at 2½-2¾ discount.

The Gilt-edged market was firm in tone, though the last prices were in one or two instances below the best. The Five per Cent. Conversion Loan rose ¼ to 104¼, and the Five per Cent. War Loan closed 1-16 higher at 103¾. The Three-and-a-Half per Cent. Conversion Loan was strong in the morning, business being marked up to 79¼, but the stock closed without net change at 79¼. Gains of ¼ were marked in Four per Cent. Consols (8⅝) and Local Loans (64½). An active demand was reported for Treasury bonds. The Four-and-a-Half per Cents., 1932-34, were raised ¼ to 101¼, while the Four-and-a-Half per Cents., 1930-32, at 100⅞, and the Five per Cents., 1933-35, at 102¼, each showed a rise of ¼.

Although not moving with the violence that characterized Monday's dealings, the HOME RAILWAY market remained in a friendless condition, and the prices of L.M.S. Ordinary, Great Western Ordinary, and North Eastern Preferred showed net declines of ¼. L.M.S. at one time was offered at 38, closing at about 38⅛. The passenger lines were steady. London Electric Railway New Debentures rose to 1⅛ premium.

Business in the FOREIGN market was slightly more active. There was again a fair business passing in the new scrips; the Austrian Loan closed ⅛ higher on the day at ⅛ premium, having touched ¼ premium, and the German Reparation Loan closed fractionally higher at 2½ discount, having been 2 discount. There was selling of Japanese 5½ per Cent. Scrip, the premium easing to 1⅛, but the older Japanese loans were firm. Chinese Customs bonds met with inquiry; some of the Railway bonds, on the other hand, reached lower levels. The fall to 5½d. in the milreis was reflected in prices of Brazilian bonds; the average movement was ⅛, but it extended to a full point in the case of the two San Paulo Coffee Loans. Brazilian Railway stocks were steady, and the remark applies also to the Argentine group. The Cordoba Central traffic, which showed a decrease of £2,000, was regarded as satisfactory. The actual receipts for the week, —namely, £68,000—compared favourably with recent takings.

Business in OIL shares was quiet, but the market again displayed a firm undertone, and the few movements in prices were in favour of holders. Eagle shares closed a few pence harder, and Burmah rose 1-16 to 4 3-16. The RUBBER market remained in shadow, share prices moving in sympathy with the commodity, which fell 3-16d. to 5 3-16d. per pound.

RHODESIAN COPPER SHARES FIRM

A heavy tone continued to characterize the MISCELLANEOUS market. Imperial Chemical Ordinary and Deferred weakened to 20s. 4½d. and 5s. 9d. respectively. United Molasses were rather steadier, but on balance the shares showed a fall of 1-32 to 1 25-32. Record shares weakened, Gramophone closing no better than 3 3-32, while Columbia were called 3 27-32. Small declines took place in Hydro Electric (39½), Brazilian Traction (39½), and Turner and Newall (3½). Cables and Wireless stocks were affected by the poor receipts for the month of June, the Preference stock declining to 7⅛, and the "A" stock to 22. Imperial Airways rallied to 23s. 6d., but Rolls-Royce (41s. 6d.), Napier (10s. 4½d.), and one or two other aviation engineering shares showed small declines. Leyland fell 6d. to 64s. 6d. Crompton Parkinson were firm at 24s. 6d. Philips' Lamps declined to 55s. A further fall took place in store company shares, Harrods being quoted at 44s. 4½d., and John Barker at 56s. 6d. International Tea hardened to 21s. 3d. The favourable dividend statement was without effect on Guinness shares, which closed a shade easier at 107s. Watney, Combe Deferred units were easier at 64s. 9d., and several other BREWERY shares went back to a small extent. Distillers fell further to 62s. 3d. Hudson's Bay rallied to 3.

In the Mining market a small revival of interest occurred in the RHODESIAN group, the prices of which closed at the best points of the day. N'Changa were particularly favoured, the shares rising to 2 13-16, and there was evidence of a demand also for Rhodesian Anglo-American (1 5-32), Roan Antelope (1 5-32), and Congo Border (14½). Chartered were quoted the turn higher at 31s. 10½d. SOUTH AFRICAN GOLD shares were steady, prices on balance being almost without change. A further fall of 21s. 3d. per ton in Tin was without particular effect on TIN shares.

MONTREAL STOCK EXCHANGE

ACTIVE AND FIRM

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

MONTREAL, JULY 29

The market opened firm and active, reflecting the Conservative victory in the General Elections, which was regarded as favouring Canadian business in the future. Substantial gains were recorded in a number of directions, Dominion Textile and National Steel Car being the outstanding features.

(REUTER'S QUOTATIONS)

—	July 29	July 28	—	July 29	July 28
Abitibi	25¾	25¾	Dom. Bridge	61⅞	59⅞
Asbestos	14	14	Dom. Glass	112¾	112½
Do., Pref.	3	3	Dom. Textile	74½	No bid
B.C. Packers	61¼	61¼	Fam. Players	44½	44
Braz. Tract.	38¼	39⅝	Fraser Cos.	8	8
B.C. Pwr., A	36¾	36¼	Hollinger	5⅛	5⅛
Do., B	15	15	Int. Nickel	Nobd*	24⅞
Brit. Emp. Steel	11¼	13⅞	Massey, H.	28	27¼
Do., 1st Pf.	21	23	Montreal L.	58¼	58
Do., 2nd Pf.	4	3¼	Natl. Brew.	31	31
Brompton	27¾	27¾	Nat. Steel Car	55¼	52¾
Calgary	160	160	Ogilvie Flour	No bid	No bid
Can. Car	21½	20⅞	Port. Alfred Pulp, Pref.	No bid	No bid
Do., Pref.	27	26½	Power Corp.	71	70
C. Cement	14½	14½	Price Bros.	62	62
Do., Pref.	93	93	Quebec Pwr.	55	55½
C. Cotton	50	No bid	Shawinigan	68¼	68
Indust. Alcohol, A	5¼	5½	S. Canada Power	29	29
Do., B	No bid	No bid	Steel Co. of Canada	45⅞	44¾
C. Power	13½	No bid	W'per Elec.	39	38
C. Steamship	No bid	No bid	Bk. Montreal	300	297
Do., Pref'd.	43	43	Can. Bk. Com	240	240
Cockshutt	18⅝	No bid	Royal Bank	291	291
Cons. Mining	No bid	198⅞			

*Ex dividend.

AUSTRALIAN LOAN OVER SUBSCRIBED

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CANBERRA, JULY 29

In the House of Representatives to-day Mr. Scullin announced that the Internal Loan of £10,000,000 had been over-subscribed by £2,250,000. The Government was accepting the excess, since the Loan Council's borrowing programme was in arrears. The Government appreciated the magnificent response from the 32,000 subscribers to the loan.

The money will be used for approved development works in the various States.

INDIA LOAN SUBSCRIPTION

CALCUTTA, July 29.—The subscriptions to the new Government loan for the first two days amount to approximately 14¼ crores of rupees (£10,875,000).—*Reuter.*

ENGLISH ELECTRIC

Mr. W. L. Hichens, who accepted the chairmanship of the English Electric Company in October, 1927, as a temporary arrangement, has resigned that office and retired from the board now that the reconstruction of the company has been completed. Sir Holberry Mensforth has been elected to the board and appointed chairman of the company.

MONEY MARKET

DISCOUNTS EASIER

FRENCH GOLD PURCHASES

Excessive ease in money, the stronger demand for bills, and the earlier movements in favour of sterling in leading foreign exchanges, caused a further decline in discount rates in Lombard Street yesterday. Leading brokers lowered their rate for fine three months bank bills to 2⅝ per cent., but in competition it was sometimes necessary to bid slightly below that figure to obtain bills, while there were buyers of the "hot" Treasury bills at 2 5/16 per cent. There was little sign of Continental demand, but clearing banks were reported buyers of August maturities at 2½ per cent. Money was so plentiful that fresh advances for the night were obtainable at 1½ per cent. almost from the start; later the rate fell to 1 per cent., and lenders reported balances over at the close. Old loans carried at variable rates were usually renewed at 1½ per cent. As expected, the South African bar gold available in the bullion market yesterday was taken for France, though the price, 85s. 0½d. per oz., showed a decline of ⅞d. compared with the quotation on July 22. While the sharp rise in the French exchange led to the cancellation of many of the forward engagements for gold withdrawals from the Bank of England for France, arrangements at present exist for shipments up to Tuesday in next week. As a result of the reduced charges for refining it appears possible to take gold from the Bank with the exchange at 123.75f. Other exchanges which had moved in favour of sterling reacted slightly in the afternoon.

The Bank rate is 3 per cent., to which it was reduced from 3½ per cent. on May 1. The banks' deposit rate is 1 per cent., and the deposit rates of the discount houses are 1 per cent. at call and 1½ per cent. at notice.

Loans (per Cent.).	Discount (Bank Bills) (per Cent.).				
Day to day.	For short periods.	60 days.	3 months.	4 months.	6 months.
1—2	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅜

Discount (Treasury Bills)		(Fine Trade Bills)			
2 Mths.	3 Mths.	3 months.	4 months.	6 months.	
%	%	%	%	%	
2 5/16-2⅜	2⅜	3—3⅛	3⅛—3⅛	3⅛—4	

FOREIGN EXCHANGES

During the morning the leading foreign exchanges again moved in favour of sterling, the New York rate rising to $4.87½, and the Paris rate to 123.79f. Later the tendency was reversed. New York finally appeared to be bidding for dollars, and the rate finished slightly under $4.86 31/32, while the Paris rate was finally only 123.75f., showing no alteration from Monday's quotation. After being 92.98l. the Milan rate receded and finished at 92.93l., while the Swiss exchange from 25.05½f. fell back and closed at 25.05¼f. The Spanish exchange showed erratic movements, and after being 43.90p. was finally quoted at 43.50p., against 43.35p. on Monday. Swedish crowns were cheaper, the Stockholm rate moving to 18.10¼kr. The Batavia rate rose to 12.09fl. A setback occurred in the China exchanges, the Shanghai rate declining to 1s. 6¼d. and the Hong-kong rate to 1s. 3 23/32d. There was a further decline in the Argentine exchange to 40½d., and the Rio exchange was also lower at 5 1/16d.

The following table gives the range of telegraphic exchange quotations within which business was reported yesterday:—

Place	Method of quoting	Par of exch'nge	July 29	July 28
New York	$ to £	4.8665	4.80 15/16-4.87⅛	4.86⅜-4.87
Montreal	$ to £	4.8665	4.86 1/16-86 7/16	4.86 4-86 7/32
Paris	Fr. to £	124.21	123.74-79	123.68-75
Brussels	Bel. to £	35.00	34.78⅛-79½	34.79-79¼
Milan	Lire to £	92.46	92.93-92.98	92.88-92.94
Zurich	Fr. to £	25.2215	25.05-05¼	25.04⅛-05¼
Athens	Dr. to £	375	374¾-375¼	374¾-375¼
Helsingfors	M. to £	193.23	193¼-193½	193-193½
Madrid	Pts. to £	25.2215	43.50-43.90	42.73-43.35
Lisbon	Escu. to£	—	108⅛-109⅜	108⅛-109⅜
Amsterd'm	Fl. to £	12.107	12.08⅞-09½	12.09-09¼
Berlin	M. to £	20.43	20.37½-20.38	20.37¼-20.38
Vienna	Sch. to £	34.58½	34.42-34.38	34.42-34.45
Budapest	Pen. to £	27.86	27.75-27.78	27.74-27.78
Prague	Kr. to £	164.25	164⅛-164¾	164-164¼
Warsaw	Zloty to£	43.38	43.38-43.43	43.36-43.41
Riga	Lats to £	25.2215	25.17-25.27	25.17-25.27
Bucharest	Lei to £	813.6	817-819	817-819
Constant.	Pst. to £	110	1.02½	1.02½
Belgrade	Din. to £	275.2215	274¼-274⅜	274¼-274⅜
Kovno	Lit. to £	48.66	48⅜-48⅞	48⅜-48⅞
Sofia	Lev. to £	673.659	668-673	668-673
Reval	E.Kr.to£	18.159	18.22-18.30	18.22-18.30
Oslo	Kr. to £	18.159	18.18-18.18¾	18.16-18.16½
Stockholm	Kr. to £	18.159	18.09¼-10⅜	18.09¼-09⅞
Copenh'g'n	Kr. to £	18.159	18.15½-16¼	18.15½-16¼
Alexandria	Pst. to £	97½	97 15/16-97 15/16	97 15/16-97 15/16
Bombay	Per rup.	18d.	1/5 29/32-15/16	1/5 29/32-15/16
Calcutta	Per rup.	18d.	1/5 29/32-15/16	1/5 29/32-15/16
Madras	Per rup.	18d.	1/5 29/32-15/16	1/5 29/32-15/16
Hong-kong	Per dol.	—	1/3⅛-1/4	1/3⅛-1/4
Kobe	Per yen	24.58d.	2.09 29/32-2.0 1/16	2.09 29/32-2.0 1/16
Shanghai	Per tael	—	1.61 1-1.71 1/16	1.61 1-1.71 1/16
Singapore	Per dol.	2/4	2.27 31/32-27/32	2.27 31/32-27/32
Batavia	Fl. to £	12.107	12.08¼-09¼	12.08 29/32-09
Manila	Per dol.	24.066d.	2.0 0/16	2.0 0/16
S. de Jan.	Per mil.	5.869d.	5/4-5/4¼	5/4-5/4¼
B. Aires	Per dol.	47.577d.	40 3/4-40 1/2	40 1/2-40 7/8
Valpar'iso	$ to £	40	39.97	39.98
M'video	Per dol.	51d.	41-41 1/2	41¼-41¾
Lima†	Soles to£	12.166	13.05	13.05
Mexico	Pesos to£	9.76	10.25-10.45	10.25-10.45

† 90 days. ‡ Nominal.

(Based on legal stabilization at $2.90-3.03 to 100kr.

EMPIRE EXCHANGE RATES

BUYING RATES PER £100

—	Demand	30 days' sight	60 days' sight	90 days' sight
On—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Australia	92 12 6	92 1 3	91 10 6	90 18 9
New Zealand	93 17 6	93 6 3	92 15 6	92 3 9
Africa & Rhodesia	98 15 6	98 2 1	97 10 6	96 17 6

SELLING RATES

—	Cable Transfers	Demand
On—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Australia	93 17 6	93 10 0
New Zealand	95 7 6	95 0 0
South Africa	99 15 0	99 12 6
Rhodesia	99 16 3	99 13 9

The Bank of England yesterday announced the setting aside of £800,000 in SOVEREIGNS, and the sale of £265,593 in BAR GOLD. Since Wednesday last there has been a net efflux of £1,621,035, as shown below:—

ARRIVALS	£	WITHDRAWALS	£
July 24 ..	Nil	July 24—	
		Bar gold ..	256,970
July 25—		July 25—	
Sovs. ..	130,000	Bar gold ..	281,593
		Sovs. ..	4,000
July 26—		July 26 ..	Nil
Sovs. ..	31,000		
July 28—		July 28—	
Sovs. ..	450,000	Sovs. set aside	400,000
Bar gold ..	8	Sovs. exported	2,000
		Bar gold ..	221,977
July 29 ..	Nil	July 29—	
		Sovs. set aside	800,000
		Bar gold ..	265,593
Net efflux ..	1,621,035		
Total ..	£2,232,043	Total ..	£2,232,043

Net influx for 1930 to date, £5,893,852; net efflux for 1929 (according to the published movements of gold), £8,228,489.

In the bullion market £633,000 of South African BAR GOLD was available. It was sold at the lower price of 85s. 0½d. per oz., £615,000 being bought for export to France and the balance divided between the home and Continental trades.

SILVER was weak on a renewal of Chinese selling, the price falling 3/16d. to 16 1/16d. per oz. for cash and 16d. for forward delivery. America was a seller in the afternoon, and support was lacking.

BULLION AND SPECIE

Imports of gold into Great Britain and Northern Ireland, registered from midday July 24 to midday on July 28, amounted to £134,684, of which £134,684 came from Brazil, while exports amounted to £1,223,009, of which £709,495 went to France and £404,168 to Switzerland. In the same period imports of silver amounted to £2,887 and exports amounted to £215,643.

INSULL UTILITY INVESTMENTS

Shareholders in Insull Utility Investments, Inc., are invited to subscribe on September 15 next for 600,000 new shares of Common stock at $50 per share. The issue may be subscribed for either in cash or by instalments, but stockholders who pay for their new shares in full will receive the October dividend of 3 per cent., payable in Common stock. The new stock will be offered to Common shareholders on the basis of one new share for each five held, and to holders of the $5.50 Prior Preferred, First Preferred, and Second Preferred stocks on the basis of one new share for each 11 now held.

Particulars of Hellin Sulphur, Limited, with a nominal capital of £260,000 in £1 shares, are given in Messrs. Jordan's register of new companies. The company will acquire mining properties in Spain or elsewhere.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

STEEL QUARTERLY REPORT

NEW YORK, JULY 29.—With trading to-day only of moderate volume the market ruled irregular, being sensitive to professional operations. Sales were returned at 1,844,000 shares.

The tendency at the opening was barely steady, with speculative sentiment divided. "Bears" afterwards resumed their attacks, emphasizing the Canadian Conservatives' victory, which was considered as presaging a substantial United States trade loss. But short sellers made little headway, the market hardening again towards noon with indications of quiet accumulation of favoured rails. While the June net income of the first 60 reporting railroads showed a decrease of 33.9 per cent., this had apparently been discounted, as some operators were buying.

Fresh easiness developed in the afternoon, the publication of further railroad earnings which made the decline in net income 34.3 per cent., coupled with a Dow-Jones estimate placing the earnings of the Southern Railway for the first half of the current year at only 36c. per share for the common stock compared with $5.74 in the same period last year, prompted a concentrated "bear" drive against the railroad list. The pressure largely centred on Southern Railway stock, which declined 6¼ points. The close was steady.

The report of the United States Steel Corporation for the quarter ended June shows that the total earnings for the period amounted to $47,061,000, against $49,615,000 in the March quarter and $71,995,000 in the June quarter last year. Net income amounted to $31,140,000, against $34,802,000 in the previous quarter and $56,076,000 in the corresponding quarter a year ago. The balance for dividends amounts to $29,730,000, against $33,381,000 last quarter and $53,826,000 last year. The directors announce the regular quarterly dividends of 1¾ per cent. on the Common and Preferred stocks.

Exchange	Method of Quoting	Parity	July 29	July 28
		$	$	$
MONTREAL on—				
London, cables	£1	4.86⅔	4.86 5/16	4.86¼
NEW YORK on—				
London, sight	£1		4.86⅝	4.86 15/16
Cables	£1	4.86⅔	4.87	4.87
60 days' sight	£1	—	4.84 15/32	4.84 1/2
Grain bills, sight	£1	—	4.86 1/16	4.86 5/16
Seven days	£1	—	4.86⅛	4.86
Paris, short sight	100f.	3.91¾	3.93 1/2	3.93 1/2
Rome, cables	100l.	5.26	5.24	5.24
Amsterdam, short sight	100fl.	40.20	40.22 1/2	40.22 1/2
Oslo, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.81	26.80 1/2
Stockholm, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.90 1/2	26.90 1/4
Copenh'g'n, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.82 1/4	26.81
Prague, cheques	100kr.	—	2.96⅝	2.96⅝
Berlin, short sight	100mk.	23.80	23.90	23.89 1/2
Brussels, cables	100bel.	13.90	14.00	13.99 1/2
Berne, cables	100f.	19.30	19.44	19.43 1/2
Madrid, cables	100ps.	19.30	11.26	11.24
Vienna, cables	100sch.	14.07	14.14¼	14.14¼
Budapest, cables	100pen.	17.49	17.54¼	17.54¼
Belgrade, cables	100din.	19.30	1.77⅜	1.77⅜
Athens, cables	100dr.	1.50	1.29¾	1.29¾
		Cents	Cents	Cents
B. Aires	1 peso	42.54	36.28	36.22
Rio, cables	1 mil.	32.45	10.35	10.55

RAILWAYS

—	Closing Prices July 29	Closing Prices July 28
Atchison	217	218½
Atl. Coast	145	151
B. & O.	106¾	106½
Do. Pref.	83½	81
Brooklyn M. T. & T.	66¼	67
Can. Pac.	186¾	186⅛
Cent. N.J.	256	241
Ches. & O.	189	190
Ch. G.W.	10⅝	11⅜
Do. Pref.	39	39¾
Ch. N.W.	76	76½
Ch.Mil.St.P.	14½	15
Ch.Rock Is.	102½	105
Del.& Hud.	158½	158
Del., Lack.	114	114
Erie	41¾	42¼
Do. 1st Pf.	58	58
G.N., Pref.	82	82¼
Ill. Cent.	118½	118½
Interboro Rapid Tr.	25¼	25¼

—	Closing Prices July 29	Closing Prices July 28
Int.C.Amer	25⅛	25½
Kansas City	63	63½
Louisville	122	125
Minn. S.P.	15	15
Miss. Pac.	68	69
Do., Pref.	125	122
N.Mex. I Pf	3	2½
Do., 2 Pf.	1¼	1⅛
N.Y. Cent.	164	165½
Nflk. & W.	225¼	227¼
N. Pacific	75	75
Pennsylv'a	76	76½
Reading	105	107
S.L. & S.F.	88¼	92
S.L. & S.F. 6%	66	68½
S. Pacific	118	119⅝
Southern	89	94½
Do., Pref.	93⅞	95¼
U. Pacific	215	219
Do., Pref.	86	86
Wabash	3 5/32	3 5/16
Do., Pf. A	72	73

INDUSTRIALS

Air Reduct	117½	119	Int. Paper	21⅜	22
AlliedChem	270½	271	Int. Tel	47⅛	47
Am. Agric. Ch., Pref	30½	33	Kennecott	39⅜	40⅜
Am. and F. Pwr.	76¼	75⅝	Kresge S.S.	28¾	29½
Am. Can.	132¼	133⅝

COMPANY MEETINGS

BRITISH NORTH BORNEO (CHARTERED) COMPANY

IMPROVED RESULTS

REASONS FOR PASSING THE DIVIDEND

POSITION OF THE BORNEO INVESTMENTS

ENCOURAGING FEATURES

SIR NEILL MALCOLM'S SPEECH

The Annual Meeting of shareholders of the British North Borneo (Chartered) Company was held yesterday at River Plate House, Finsbury-circus, London, E.C.

Major-General Sir Neill Malcolm, K.C.B., D.S.O., the President, occupied the chair.

The Acting Secretary (Mr. C. F. Collins) having read the notice convening the meeting,

The President, in the course of his remarks, said:—Ladies and gentlemen,—Since I had the honour of becoming your President I do not think a year has passed without my having to report to you the death of at least one of those who have served your company in a position of high trust and responsibility. This year the toll has indeed been heavy, for we have lost a former President of the company, Sir West Ridgeway, Mr. E. Dent, who for so long was one of our directors, and our Governor, Mr. J. L. Humphreys.

We know that in Mr. A. F. Richards, who, like his predecessor, has come to us from Malaya, we have secured a worthy successor to Mr. Humphreys. He has great experience of Eastern life and conditions. He has taken over control at a most difficult time, but I am confident that under his guidance we shall get through it, and I hope that you will allow me to send him a message of confidence and encouragement from the shareholders.

Dividend Decision

Turning now to the accounts for the last year I must say at once that it is most disappointing for your directors to have to tell you that they cannot recommend the payment even of the small dividend distributed last year, although the financial result for the past year is actually better than that for 1928. Our decision is entirely due to the unprecedented conditions of world trade and especially to the crisis in the rubber industry and to the fall in the price of silver.

It is doubly disappointing that these two misfortunes should have come upon us just when we had good cause to believe that at long last the corner had been turned and that shareholders were to reap some reward for their patience.

Twelve months ago our affairs had quite an encouraging appearance. We believed that all our investments had been amply written down; the Timber Company was doing well and had paid us a dividend; rubber appeared to have survived the imposition and removal of restriction and stood at 11d. I was able to speak to you quite optimistically as to the future. Then came the Hatry trouble, the American slump, and all the trials and tribulations from which very many companies besides our own are suffering.

Relation of Rubber Prices to Purchasing Power

I have frequently had occasion to speak, not without anxiety, of our dependence upon the price of rubber for our prosperity. This is not because of our shareholding in rubber companies, which is not great, but because upon the price of rubber depends so much of the purchasing power of our people and consequently our revenues, especially the Customs revenue. Now, coupled with the fall of rubber to the lowest figure it has touched in the history of the industry, has come an unprecedented fall in the value of silver and consequently of the Hong-kong exchange.

This means that not only is the purchasing power of our own people seriously reduced, but at the same time our external customers in Hong-kong and China find that the value of their money has suddenly dropped about 35 per cent. This hits us in many ways, but especially it hits the Timber Company very hardly. In the face of the conditions which actually obtain to-day your directors have reluctantly decided that in place of being able to pay a slightly increased dividend as at one time seemed possible it is their duty to conserve the resources of the company to the very utmost, especially as there is at present no clear indication of improved conditions.

Trading Results Not Discouraging

As I have already pointed out, the actual trading results for last year were not discouraging, for, although Borneo revenue was £11,000 lower than for 1928, the net surplus for 1929 was £9,000 better than in the previous year. There are certain other encouraging features to which I will refer later, but before doing so I would like to say something about our investments. As you will see, they are now shown under three different headings, those in Borneo companies being separated from the rest. The total amount at the end of 1929 was £712,000, against £870,000 at the end of 1928. There is a difference of rather under £158,000. This difference in investments is largely compensated by an increase in our fixed assets in Borneo and by an increase in our stocks of opium. In order to pay for the Sandakan water works, the new wharf, our road scheme, and other capital expenditure we have had to realize investments. These capital works are, however, all revenue producing, and besides fulfilling our purpose as a development company are steady, solid investments. There is also a shrinkage of our note issue of about £16,000. This shrinkage is due to merchants in Hong-kong and elsewhere withdrawing money from Borneo, which means that we are compelled to redeem our notes. It is a direct result of trade depression, and especially of the fall in the price of silver. I am sorry to say that that drain still continues, and our note issue, which was up to £248,000 in 1925, is to-day somewhere about £157,000. I trust that it has nearly touched the lowest figure. As soon as trade begins to revive our note issue will again improve, the tide will turn, and money will flow back again into the bank.

Depreciation as Distinct from Realization

I now come to depreciation as distinct from realization. Our first-class securities show an average fall of under 4 per cent., which will no doubt be recovered some day and need not cause us any anxiety. There remain our Borneo investment—that is to say, our old friends the Timber Company, and the three rubber companies in which we are interested, North Borneo State, Langkon, and Marudu Consolidated. Of these the last named is, as you know, the lineal descendant of the New London Borneo Tobacco Company, so all are investments which this Court inherited in one way or another from our predecessors. The Timber Company has had a poor year, owing to adverse trading conditions and to the fall in the silver exchange. There is every reason to believe that it will recover, but in the meantime the shares, of which we hold a considerable number, have had a sharp fall for which we are compelled to allow in our accounts.

The rest of the depreciation is made up by the rubber companies, of which the State Rubber is, as many of you know, now in the hands of a receiver. But for the dreadful fall in the price of the commodity which has occurred this year it might now be flourishing, for it is one of the best managed estates in the country, and being alongside of the railway is very conveniently situated.

We have dealt rather drastically with all our rubber shares, but I may perhaps point out once more that this board is not responsible either for the investments or for the fall in price. As soon as it recovers, as it must some day, there will be a different showing, but many companies in Borneo and elsewhere are going to have a painful time.

Favourable Features of the Report

I will now leave the accounts and turn to the report, which has several very encouraging features. To begin with, our Borneo revenues have kept up wonderfully well in spite of the fact that the value of our rubber exports is less than one-half of the figure for 1926. In four years the value of that one item has dropped from £1,250,000 to £590,000.

Here it will be appropriate to refer to what has been in the past our principal source of revenue—I mean opium. Ten years ago opium accounted for 32 per cent. of our revenue, and the consumption was just under 250,000 tahils. Last year, with a greatly increased Chinese population, the consumption was under 100,000 tahils, and the revenue was under 19 per cent. of the total. I hope that the Committee which deals with this question at Geneva will take note of these figures.

Other figures to which I would especially draw your attention are those for immigration and land grants, both of which kept up well throughout the year, and are, I am glad to say, still reasonably good. Immigrants are coming in steadily at the rate of just about 4,000 a year, and for the first five months of this year the figure is 2,200. Land grants during last year were excellent, 14,600 acres, and the area under cultivation rose by no less than 21,000 acres. This year there is, as was only to be expected, a marked falling off, but in the first five months applications amounted to just under 4,000 acres. In times like these there is plenty of planted land for sale, and therefore less need to take up new land.

The Company's Jubilee Year

Next year will be our jubilee year. This company will then have been in existence for 50 years, and I trust that when, and if, I come before you 12 months hence the outlook will be rather brighter than it is to-day. We propose to mark this stage in history by the issue of a special set of jubilee stamps. Our stamps have always been valued by collectors, partly because of their distinctive designs. This jubilee set, which will have eight values, is quite up to our best standard, and is beautifully printed by Messrs. Waterlow. They will be on public sale on January 1, 1931. Incidentally, I may say that they promise to be not unprofitable. That, however, is by the way.

To return to the report, you may well ask me why it is that, when there is so much that is genuinely encouraging, it is still impossible for us to recommend the payment of a dividend. The reply is that although last year we did quite reasonably well our troubles have come during the past six months. Indeed, I might say in the past three months. Notwithstanding all that I have told you, and all that you yourselves know, of the fall in the price of rubber and the value of silver, our Borneo revenue for the first three months of this year was only £146 below that for the same period last year. Had I come before you in April instead of in July I might have painted a brighter picture than I am able to do to-day; but I am glad that I did not do so, for it would have been a false picture.

Since the beginning of April of this year there has been a sharp falling off, and the Governor reports that reserves of money in the hands of the population are becoming exhausted, and that we must be prepared for a considerable reduction in our receipts from such sources of revenue as Customs and Excise. Moreover, you have only to read the reports of rubber companies all through the East to realize their difficulties. Our Borneo companies cannot hope to escape unscathed. Indeed, we know that several, if not all, of them are curtailing their expenditure drastically. That means less wages, lower purchasing power, and reduced receipts all round. But it is not only rubber that is suffering from hard times. I have already spoken of the Timber Company and its peculiar difficulties. Then there is the Coal Company, which will be finally closed down about the end of this year, after a somewhat unlucky career.

The New Darvel Bay Company

Finally the New Darvel Bay Company, which is the last of our tobacco-planting companies, has been compelled to inform its shareholders that it must cease operations when the 1930 crop has been sold. The disappearance of this company is very regrettable. It has been in existence for over 40 years and has brought much money into our territory. It has had its good times and its bad times, but since the War bad times have predominated, and I should like to take this opportunity to express my sympathy with the management both in London and in Borneo who find themselves obliged to abandon tobacco cultivation after so many years of real hard work. For ourselves it means not only some loss of revenue, which, however, we do not think will be very important, but also the disappearance of what was once our most important crop and increased dependence upon rubber.

That is the darker side of the picture; but personally I am not much depressed by it, for against it must be set those other figures showing steady development which I have already set before you. You must balance one side against the other if you are to get a true impression. On the one side certain unsuccessful companies are closing down, on the other side there is steady development, and we know that the area which is annually being brought under cultivation is considerably greater than that which is going out.

Duties of Government

But there is another aspect of the present problem which I must ask you to consider. We are not only shareholders in this company. We are the responsible Government of the territory, and in times like these it is natural that appeals should be made to us for financial assistance. Moreover, not only is it right that we should give assistance when we feel that we can do so, but it is to the interest of the shareholders that we should do so. It cannot be to the interest of this company that well-managed plantations should go out of cultivation if a reasonable amount of financial assistance is likely to see them through their troubles.

Unfortunately no one can see the end of these troubles or tell how long it will be before the prices of commodities will improve. Clearly rubber cannot be sold indefinitely below cost price. A change must come, but I do not think that we can reckon on it in less than two years. The Straits Government has already voted a sum of nearly £300,000 for the assistance of the rubber industry of Malaya. We, unfortunately, cannot do things on that scale, but we can help, and have helped, two or three companies in which we have special interest.

Subjects of Special Interest

Before I move the adoption of the report and accounts I should like to make a brief reference to three subjects of rather special interest. The first is Mr. Lowe-Brown's visit of inspection to our railway. He has given us an admirable report and made several recommendations which will improve efficiency and at the same time reduce expenditure. I am glad to take this opportunity to thank Mr. Lowe-Brown for his admirable piece of work.

My second point is the demarcation of our eastern boundary—that is to say, the frontier between ourselves and the Philippine Islands. Negotiations were conducted on our behalf by his Majesty's Ambassador in Washington, with the result which you can read in the report. Mr. Fraser, who was for so many years in the service of this company in Borneo, was attached to the Ambassador as adviser. Certain islands which have hitherto been regarded as ours are now definitely recognized as belonging to the Philippine Group. One of these is important, as on it there is a lighthouse marking the entrance to Sandakan Bay. It is of no particular use to the Philippines, but it is very important to us. Nevertheless, as it has been ascertained to lie beyond the nine-mile limit from our mainland, the decision is that it is a United States possession. As the result of the negotiations the island is now American, but the administration is left in our hands. I suggest to you that this admirable compromise provides a model of the spirit in which international negotiations should be conducted. We are greatly indebted both to his Majesty's Ambassador, Sir Esme Howard, and to Mr. Fraser; perhaps I ought also to say to the negotiators on the other side.

Grant Towards Road Schemes

My last point concerns certain other negotiations which have taken place this year between the Court and the Colonial Office as the result of which we have received on the recommendation of the Colonial Development Committee a grant of £10,000 per annum for five years towards our road schemes. Such a grant would at any time have been most welcome to us. Coming at a time like this, when money is likely to be very scarce, it is like manna in the wilderness. With that piece of good news I will bring this speech to a close, and I now move that the report and accounts for 1929 be adopted.

Mr. Dougal O. Malcolm, the Vice-President, seconded the resolution, which was unanimously adopted.

The retiring directors, Mr. G. E. B. Bromley-Martin and Mr. Cecil Mallet, were re-elected, and the auditors, Messrs. Turquand, Youngs and Co., were reappointed for the ensuing year.

A cordial vote of thanks was accorded to the President and Court of Directors and to the staff in London and in the East, and the proceedings terminated.

RHODESIA RAILWAYS TRUST

TAX-FREE DIVIDEND OF 12½ PER CENT.

OPERATING COMPANIES' RESULTS

INCREASED RECEIPTS AND PROFITS

SITUATION IN THE TWO RHODESIAS

SIR HENRY BIRCHENOUGH ON CURRENT YEAR'S TRAFFICS

The Ordinary General Meeting of the Rhodesia Railways Trust, Limited, was held yesterday at the offices of the company, Rhodesia House, 2, London Wall-buildings, London, E.C.

Sir Henry Birchenough, Bt., K.C.M.G. (the chairman), presided.

The Secretary (Mr. Percy J. Baird, O.B.E., A.C.A.) having read the notice convening the meeting and the report of the auditors,

The Chairman said:—Ladies and gentlemen,—I will ask you as usual to take the minutes of the previous general meeting as read, and subject to your concurrence I will also take as read the report and accounts which have been sent to you. (Agreed.)

You will have received, in accordance with our usual practice, the reports of the Rhodesia Railways, Limited, and the Mashonaland Railway Company, Limited, for the year ended September 30, 1929. These, as they were only issued at the end of last month, give the most recent information in regard to those two companies.

"Great Activity in the North"

In the year under review—that is, the year ended September 30, 1929—railway business, both in the two Rhodesias and in the Belgian Congo, was undoubtedly good, so much so that the combined gross revenue of the two companies was some £230,000 higher than in 1928.

The chief feature of the year was the great activity in the North. The Union Minière were importing large quantities of machinery and equipment into the Belgian Congo for the further extension of their plants, while in Northern Rhodesia there was considerable activity in connexion with the Roan Antelope, the N'Kana and Mufulira Mines.

A further contributory factor in the increase of revenue was the abnormally high price of copper, which reached over £100 per ton during one period of the year. Let me remind you that the railway charges then in force upon the carriage of both fuel and copper varied with the price of copper according to a sliding scale. The railways consequently derived for some months what I may describe as substantial windfalls in the shape of increased receipts from this Northern mineral traffic.

Progress of Road Motor Services

As regards Southern Rhodesia, the chrome ore traffic reached the record figure of 248,108 tons, while the export of asbestos at 36,545 tons was well maintained. In Southern Rhodesia, as I informed you last year, the railway boards have been devoting considerable attention to the requirements of the sparsely populated but gradually developing districts. The road motor services, which were introduced during my visit to Rhodesia in 1927, are making remarkable progress. Their route mileage now amounts to 1,357 miles, actually a greater mileage than the 1,302 miles of railway track in operation in that territory. We now have 25 regular services in operation, and for this purpose we have increased our equipment to 55 lorries, mostly of the six-wheeled type, with 34 trailers, the latter being of great value for the conveyance of the seasonal maize traffic to the railway stations. Last year these motor-lorry services handled over 20,000 tons of goods and carried over 12,000 passengers. From these figures you will realize how useful a feeder they are to our railways, and how much they are beginning to assist the development of outlying districts.

Growth of Net Profits

As a result of the favourable circumstances to which I have briefly referred, the Rhodesia Railways, Limited, and the Mashonaland Railway Company, Limited, together earned a net profit of £804,427 during the year ended September 30, 1929, as compared with £539,833 during the previous year, an increase of £264,594.

After carrying to reserve the proper amounts in accordance with the provisions of the Railway Act, the companies were entitled to place to their dividend account the sum of £197,000, as compared with £164,613 in 1928.

As regards the reserve account, the amount placed to reserve as a result of the year's operations was £607,432, making the total amount in that account £1,533,312, so that the reserve now exceeds the amount of £1,500,000 laid down in the Act. In future, therefore, we shall not provide in our budget estimates for any further reserve provision, although, of course, when the actual operations of any year result in the revenue exceeding the budget estimate, nine-tenths of the excess will be credited to the reserve account as hitherto, and the remaining one-tenth will be transferred to the dividend.

As you know, not only during the year under review but during the previous three years, the railway traffics and profits have been on the up grade. As a consequence, successive reductions of rates under the terms of the Railway Act have taken place. It will interest you to know that since October 1, 1926, the cumulative effect of the reductions that have been made represent a surrender of revenue by the railways of £775,000, a result which must be highly satisfactory to the public users of the railways in the two Rhodesias. That, I think, is all I need say in connexion with the past.

The Current Financial Year

You will doubtless now like to hear how the railways are faring during their current financial year—that is, the year ending on September 30 next. The year opened well, but during the last few months there have been indications that the general financial stringency and the universal depression in the commodity markets are having their effect upon our traffics. Owing to the abnormal position of the copper market, the Union Minière has been obliged to curtail its output, with the result that the coal and coke traffic to the Congo and the export of copper from that territory are—though I hope only temporarily—upon a reduced scale.

Moreover, the tonnage carried for the mining companies operating in Northern Rhodesia has proved less than we anticipated. Perhaps we were a little over-sanguine in our immediate expectations, for it is a common experience in mining that anticipations in regard to progress in the early stages of development not infrequently outrun actual performance. However, the carriage of such tonnage is only deferred. The boring operations carried out during the last 12 months have definitely confirmed the existence of payable ore-bodies even upon a larger scale than was anticipated a year ago. This being so, though progress in development and equipment may be somewhat slower than, as I say, our over-sanguine hopes of last year foreshadowed, there can be no doubt that we are on the eve of the establishment of a copper industry of great magnitude in Northern Rhodesia.

Provision of Increased Facilities Foreshadowed

The carriage of machinery, plant, and stores for the equipment of the mines upon a large scale, and later the transport of fuel for smelting and other purposes, the outward carriage of copper for export, together with provision for the needs of a large mining community, must at no distant date swell traffics and will inevitably call for considerably increased transport facilities, and these the railways must be prepared to meet.

No public utility service—and least of all a transport service—can stand still even in times of temporary depression, and it was in view of what they believe to be the requirements of a near future that the railway boards recently issued a further £2,500,000 Consolidated Debentures at a price of 100½ for the purpose of providing funds for the improvement and additional equipment of their system. Meanwhile, the recently appointed general manager, Mr. Chapman, is taking advantage of the opportunity afforded by the present falling off in traffics to overhaul working expenditure and to effect economies wherever they appear possible without decreasing efficiency.

The Balance-sheet

Having made these general remarks upon your principal asset—that is, your proprietary interest in the two railway companies—I will ask you to turn to your balance-sheet. The issued share capital remains at the same figure as in last year's report—namely, 2,005,767 shares of £1 each, fully paid. The next item of £4,755 under the heading of creditors and provisions for income-tax is smaller than the amount which appeared last year—namely, £12,987. Practically the whole of the reduction in this year's figure is occasioned by adjustments in connexion with our liability for income-tax. None of the outstanding interest accrued on the loan to the Mashonaland Railway Company was received during the period under review; therefore last year's figure of £237,150 remains unchanged.

Assets

Turning to the other side of the account, you will notice that the assets consisting of shares in, or amounts owing from, subsidiary companies have been distinguished and set out in the balance-sheet separately from all our other assets. This slight alteration in the form of our balance-sheet has been made in order to comply with the requirements of the Companies Act, 1929. There have been no material changes in our assets since we last met, with the exception that the advance of £68,571 made by your company to the Beira Works, Limited, which appeared in our balance-sheet at March 31, 1929, has since been repaid. We have also received during the year under review £12,000 from the Shabani Railway Company in part repayment of the loan to them of £200,000.

British and Foreign Government, municipal, railway, and other securities are shown in the balance-sheet at £471,213, which is at cost price. In the previous balance-sheet the figure was £740,684. This amount, however, included shares and debentures in subsidiary companies of the book value of £251,286, which in the present balance-sheet have been set out separately. There has, therefore, been very little change during the year on the amount of securities held by us under this heading.

In the two items, Debentures in Subsidiary Companies, £201,286, and British and Foreign Government, Municipal, Railway, and other Securities, £471,213, we have marketable investments standing in our books at £672,499. The market value of these securities at the date of the balance-sheet was £720,210, an appreciation of £47,711, as compared with an appreciation of £41,133 in the previous year.

The remaining item of £172,181 is the dividend (after deduction of income-tax) from the Rhodesia Railways, Limited, in respect of their year ended September 30, 1929, received by us after the close of our financial year—i.e., after March 31, 1930. It has been brought into account in the Rhodesia Railways Trust year in which it was earned, though it was not actually paid until later.

The Income-tax Item

Turning to the expenditure side of the profit and loss account, you will notice a reduction of over £18,000 upon income-tax, this year's figure being £44,154, as compared with £62,268 for the previous year. This heavy decrease needs a little explanation. Last year, as you may remember, the Mashonaland Railway Company, Limited, paid off £50,000 of the outstanding interest which had accrued during the period when the rate of tax was 6s. in the £. The company therefore had to bear a charge of £15,000 in respect of tax on that account.

The revenue for the year, I think you will agree, has been very satisfactory. Interest received on the loan to the Mashonaland Railway Company, Limited, the current interest for the year—namely, £26,618—shows a decrease compared with last year's figure of £31,561 owing to the large repayment last year on account of principal. No payment on account of principal or arrear interest was received from the Mashonaland Railway Company, Limited, during the year under review, but another payment has been received recently.

Allocation of Profits

The net balance of profits to be carried to the balance-sheet therefore is £238,358. Add to this balance of £238,358 the sum of £248,801 already standing to the credit of our profit and loss account and you get a total of £487,160. Out of this sum your directors, under the powers conferred upon them by the Articles of Association, made a first distribution of 5 per cent. free of income-tax in November last, thereby absorbing a sum of £100,288. This first distribution left us with a balance of £386,871.

In June a second interim dividend of 5 per cent. free of income-tax was distributed, thereby absorbing an additional £100,288, leaving us with a balance of £286,583, and out of this the directors now recommend the payment of a final dividend of 2½ per cent., free of income-tax, making a total dividend of 12½ per cent., free of tax, for the year. Your confirmation of this proposal will mean the appropriation of an additional sum of £50,144, leaving a final balance of £236,439 to be carried forward.

I now beg to move:—"That the report and accounts presented to this meeting be and they are hereby adopted."

Mr. Dougal O. Malcolm seconded the resolution, and it was carried unanimously.

The proposed dividend was approved; the retiring directors, Sir Henry Birchenough, Bt., K.C.M.G., and Mr. Dougal O. Malcolm, were re-elected; the auditors, Messrs. Cooper Bros. and Co., were reappointed, and the proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

OFFICIAL PRICE CHANGES

The following are changes in prices since Monday last (other than those given in our tables of closing prices, including those for the New York and Montreal markets), as shown by yesterday's Stock Exchange Official List:—

HOME CORPORATION.—RISE.—Belfast (3½% Stk., 1942) 2 to 84-86, Coventry (6% Stk., 1938-48) 1 to 104-106, Grimsby (4¾% Stk., 1945-55) 1 to 95-97, Newcastle-upon-Tyne (4¾% Cons. Stk., 1948-63) 1 to 95-97, Walsall (4¾% Stk., 1940-60) 1 to 95-97.

DOMINION GOVERNMENT INSCRIBED.—FALL.—Victoria (4% Cons., 1940-60) 1 to 70-73, Western Australia (3½%, 1927-47) 1 to 70-73.

DOMINION CORPORATION.—RISE.—Pietermaritzburg (4% Cons. Stk., 1949-53) 1½ to 83-86, Wellington (5% Debs., 1924) 1½ to 96-98.

FOREIGN CORPORATION.—RISE.—Budapest (4% Stg. Bds.) ½ to 52-54, ditto (4½% Ln., 1914) ½ to 61-63, Osaka (5% Stg. Bds., 1919-39) 1 to 90-92.

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT.—RISE.—Japan (4% Stg. Ln., 1910) ½ to 69½-71½, Uruguay (5% Gld. Bds., 1914) 1 to 88-90. FALL.—Brazilian (5% Ln., 1895) 1 to 59-61, ditto (5% Ln., 1903) 1 to 72-74, Bulgarian (7½% Stabln. Ln., 1928) ½ to 84-87, Italian Credit Consortium (7% 20-yr. Stg. Bds.) 1 to 99½-101½, Rio de Janeiro (7% Stg. Ln., 1927) 1 to 77-81, San Paulo (6% 40-yr. Ext. Stg. Ln., 1928) 1 to 64-67.

INDIAN RAILS.—FALL.—Barsi Light ½ to 12-13, ditto (Pref.) ¾ to 11-12.

DOMINION RAILS.—RISE.—Canada Atlantic (now Grd. Trunk) (1st Gtd. Mtge. Bds., 1955) 1 to 82-84, Qu'Appelle, Long Lake and Saskatch. Rly. and Steambt. (Deb.) 1 to 89-91.

AMERICAN RAILS.—FALL.—Erie (2nd Prefd.) 2 to 56-61.

FOREIGN RAILS.—RISE.—Argentine G.W. (5% Deb. Stk.) ½ to 80½-82½, Cent. Argentine (4½% Pref.) ½ to 69½-71½, ditto (6% Cum. Pref.) ½ to 95½-97¼, Entre Rios (4% 2nd Pref.) ½ to 57-59, Mexican Rly. ½ to 2½-3½, Taltal ⅛ to 3⅜-3⅞, Un. of Havana (4¾% Westn. Deb.) 1½ to 35-40. FALL.—Cordoba Cent. (4% 1st Deb.) ½ to 59-61, Manila (4% "A" Deb. Bds.) 1 to 55-57, ditto (5% Deb.) 1 to 73-75, Un. of Havana (5% Irrd. Deb., 1906) 2 to 25-28.

BANKS AND DISCOUNT COMPANIES.—RISE.—Comm. of Australia (Lond. Reg.) 3d. to 19/6-20/6. FALL.—Bank of Roumania ½ to 3⅜-3⅞.

COMMERCIAL, INDUSTRIAL, &c.—RISE.—Gillette Safety Razor 1 to 85-88, Internat. Match (Ptg. Pref.) 2 to 80-83, Marks and Spencer ½ to 4¾-5, Westn. Mansions (4½% Deb.) 1½ to 75-78. FALL.—Agar, Cross ⅛ to 2 5/16-2 9/16, Calico Printers' Assn. (4% 1st Deb. Stk.) 1 to 59-62, Cook, Son and Co. (7% Ptg. Pref.) 1/32 to 27/32-29/32, Imperial Chemical Industs. (7% Pref.) 3d. to 21/3-22/0, Imperial Tobacco (6% "B" Pref.) 6d. to 23/3-24/3, Ingersoll-Rand 2 to 197-207, Kreuger and Toll (Ptg. Debs.) ¼ to 28½-29½, Paquin 1/32 to 1 1/16-1 3/16, Piccardo Tobacco ½ to 9½-10½, Radiation (6% Pref.) 1/16 to 1-1⅛, Selfridge Prov. Stores 1/32 to 11/32-15/32, Unilever (N.V.) 1/16 to 2½-2¾.

FINANCIAL TRUSTS, LAND AND PROPERTY.—RISE.—Mexican Irrigation (Assntd. und. Agt. July 1, 1922) £2% to £13-16%, Mexican Cent. Rly. Securities (4% "A" Deb. and "A" Deb. within 1-16373) 1½ to 9-13. FALL.—Mozambique 6d. to 7/0-8/0, N. Zealand Ln. and Merc. Agency (6½% 2nd Pref.) 1 to 97-101, Rhodesia Rlys. Trust [illegible] to [illegible].

IRON, COAL AND STEEL.—RISE.—Skoda Works (Debs.) ½ to 100-2. FALL.—Hadfields (Deb.) 2 to 75-80.

MINES.—RISE.—London Tin (Pref.) 6d. to 5/9-6/0, Van Ryn 3d. to 7/0-8/0.

NITRATE.—FALL.—New Tamarugal 1/0 to 15/0-17/0.

OIL.—RISE.—Canadian Eagle (Ptg. Pref.) 1½d. to 12/3-12/9, Mexican Eagle (8% Pref.) 3d. to 12/6-13/0.

RUBBER.—FALL.—Ayer Kuning 1/16 to 1 1/16-3/16.

SHIPPING.—FALL.—Coast Lines (Deb.) 1 to 67-9, Jacobs, John, 1/6 to 1-1¼.

TEA AND COFFEE.—FALL.—Agua Santa (Pref.) 1/16 to 5/16-9/16.

HARBEN'S (VISCOSE SILK MANUFACTURERS), LTD.

PROGRESS IN A DIFFICULT YEAR

THE COMPANY'S SPECIAL BRANDED YARNS

INCREASED DEMAND

NOW WORKING AT FULL PRODUCTION

The Annual General Meeting of Harben's (Viscose Silk Manufacturers), Limited, was held in Manchester yesterday.

Sir Henry L. Rothband, Bt. (vice-chairman of the company), presided and before proceeding with the business of the meeting said:—I am sorry to inform you that Sir Charles Mandleberg, chairman of this company, is unable to be present, owing to indisposition. He has been advised to take a rest, and has asked me to convey to you his regret that he is unable to meet you to-day.

The Secretary read the notice convening the meeting and the auditors' report and certificate, and the report and accounts were taken as read.

Conditions in the Rayon Industry

Sir Henry Rothband, continuing, said:—Ladies and gentlemen,—I do not think we can be dissatisfied with the result of the year's trading, having regard to the difficulties under which the rayon trade has laboured during the year under review. During August of last year a disastrous dispute in the cotton trade resulted in a stoppage of the mills of many of our customers and made it necessary for us to reduce our production to a considerable extent while it lasted. In addition we were impeded by an obstacle which was artificially imposed. About six months before the end of our financial year the Chancellor of the Exchequer adopted an attitude which has been described as menacing towards the artificial silk duties, and much uncertainty was created whether the duties on foreign manufactured silk were to be removed or not. This uncertainty caused an almost complete stagnation in demand, as users were obviously unable to order quantities of yarn so long as it was possible that the price might be materially reduced in the near future, especially when the stocks that they held had been made from yarn at higher prices. Users were well aware that if the duties were removed enormous quantities of foreign yarn, made under conditions of cheap labour and low taxation, would be dumped upon our market, and they were unable to take the risk of holding stocks or of taking orders. I think you will agree, therefore, that, having regard to all these circumstances, the accounts presented must be considered as satisfactory.

Year's Profit and Preference Dividends

In taking the figures of the balance-sheet, with the object of meeting your convenience, I propose to omit the shillings and pence from the amounts appearing therein. You will have seen from the report that the profit of the company for the year, before charging Debenture interest and directors' fees, amounts to £56,113, to which must be added the amount brought forward from the previous year of £16,021, making a total available balance of £72,134. From this must be deducted Debenture interest of £9,800 and directors' fees paid of £856. The buildings, plant and machinery have been maintained in a state of complete efficiency, and the cost (including all repairs and renewals), amounting to £19,845, has been charged against the year's revenue. The board has transferred to depreciation reserve the sum of £10,000, making the fund £20,000, and the balance of the company's preliminary expenses, £3,861, has been written off.

Your directors recommend the payment of the fixed dividend of 8 per cent. for the year on the Eight per Cent. Cumulative Participating Preference shares, and also the payment of the year's dividend of 8 per cent. on the Second Cumulative Preference shares. After these appropriations and recommendations there remains a balance of £19,095, which your directors recommend should be carried forward to next year's accounts.

Turning to the balance-sheet, the additions to buildings, machinery, and plant during the year amount to £24,217. These additions, which are mainly for machinery and plant, represent the expenditure necessary to achieve what is sometimes called prudent economy; that is to say, the resulting improvement in methods of working has enabled us to reduce labour costs, while at the same time the efficiency of the plant in general has been increased. The stock of rayon and stores amounts to £100,612, as against £132,296 in the previous balance-sheet. This is a satisfactory feature, and part of this stock is held against contracts and orders on hand. The outstanding accounts are normal.

Cash and Investments

The amount of cash in hand and on deposit and the investment in War Loan at cost amount to £63,017, against £25,887 at April 30, 1929. The minor investments of the company are unaltered at £472. You will note that by writing off the balance of £3,861 the preliminary expenses now entirely disappear from the company's balance-sheet.

Turning to the liability side of the balance-sheet, a further 250,000 Ordinary shares were issued during the year, and so far 1s. per share has been called up. The depreciation reserve is now £20,000, as against £10,000. The current liabilities are £50,553, compared with £56,963. I think you will agree with me that the financial position of the company is very satisfactory. The liquid assets amount to £214,690, in addition to which there is an uncalled capital of £37,500, against current liabilities of £50,553, which is a clear indication that the company is in an excellent position for continuing and increasing its trade. I think I have now completely dealt with the items in respect to the balance-sheet.

Steps Taken to Meet Cut in Prices

On April 14 the Chancellor of the Exchequer in his Budget speech made the welcome statement that the silk duties were to be maintained, and in our considered opinion the maintenance of these duties will be an important factor in our prosperity. As a result trade immediately revived and a very large volume of inquiry for your company's yarns developed. Unfortunately, however, just as this revival in demand was experienced a considerable and, in my opinion, a totally unnecessary cut in world prices of standard yarns immediately ensued. It is quite obvious that such a cut could not be without its effect upon profits, but we are used to difficulties in this trade and they must be overcome as they arise by taking new steps. The steps we have taken are two. In the first place, we have developed and are continually developing new and special types of yarn which meet specialized market requirements and which can be marketed at reasonably profitable prices. In furtherance of this policy our research department has been reorganized and considerably enlarged. Secondly, we have installed plant the object of which is to enable us further to reduce the cost of production. You will see this expenditure (to which I just now referred) reflected in the balance-sheet under "Additions to plant and machinery."

Your directors are giving their constant attention to such improved methods of working as have been, and will be, devised for the purpose of bringing about improved quality and quantity of output with results that are satisfactory, and the sum added to the capital account for this additional plant is small when set against the advantages which have been gained by reducing our cost of production.

The orders secured for standard grades have been obtained at the standard market prices, while the orders for our branded productions, which are now well known and which constitute a large proportion of our trade, have been placed at prices which show a better margin of profit.

Nature of the Company's Productions

Perhaps I may here mention the nature of our productions. As well as our standard yarns, which have for some time been well known on the market, we manufacture the following special branded yarns, which have now become well known and have played a part in the technical development of viscose silk. We have "Loden," a yarn of finer filament than the standard, and "Oplex," a similar yarn but with a permanently dull lustre. "Exinda" is a new yarn of still finer filament, and "Ellex" is its permanently dull counterpart. Then we have "Microsil," an ultra fine filament yarn, which represents an advanced technical achievement and is successfully used in goods of the highest quality, and "Microplex," which is a permanently dull yarn of the same character. This yarn rivals natural silk in appearance and in many of its properties. "Silkoplex" also, which is a combination of viscose and real silk, has found particular favour in certain types of manufacture. It is mainly to the continued sale of such special yarns as these, and to such further improved yarns as may be developed by our research department, that we must look for the future, and it is encouraging to note that the demand for these branded productions, which show a fair margin of profit, continues to increase. Even in the matter of standard yarns there is some hope that a cessation of the present vigorous price-cutting may eventually take place, as it is obvious that the rayon industry, like every other industry, must, in the end, fix its market prices on a proper economic basis.

Processing and Hank Dyeing Departments

I may mention certain special activities of the company, such as its processing departments, which continue to develop, enabling us to deliver our yarns on pirns, bottle bobbins, cones, cheeses, &c., as well as sized warps on the beam. Our work in these directions has attained a specially good reputation. A comparatively new development is our hank dyeing department, where we do our own dyeing in the mill at Golborne, and are thus able to meet with efficiency special requirements of our customers for coloured yarns, which is quite an important branch of the trade. This is a profitable and growing department.

You will see that the steps we have taken have enabled us to progress in an extremely difficult year, and I should like to mention that such a result could not have been attained without the cooperation and hard work of our staff and employees, which I desire to acknowledge.

The Future

With regard to the outlook for the future your directors are ever watching the trend of developments in the industry. As I have already mentioned, the demand for our branded goods continues to increase, and we propose to widen still further the variety of such specialized yarns. It is encouraging that I am able to say that we are at present fully employed and working at full production and that we are well booked up ahead with orders and contracts from important users of our yarns.

I think you will agree that I have explained in as much detail as possible the past year's working, the present position, and the future prospects of the company. As I have already stated, we have every confidence that an equitable basis of prices will ultimately be established, as it is obvious that the rayon industry, like every other industry, must eventually fix its market prices on an economic basis, and the sooner this is accomplished the better it will be for this trade and the many others with which it is associated.

I have now much pleasure in proposing: "That the report of the directors and the accounts for the year ended April 30, 1930, presented to this meeting, and as printed and issued to the shareholders on July 16, 1930, be and they are hereby received and adopted."

Mr. J. H. Mandleberg, the managing director of the company, seconded the resolution, which was duly carried.

The dividends on the 8 per Cent. First Cumulative Participating Preference shares and the 8 per Cent. Second Cumulative Preference shares were approved by the meeting.

Sir Henry L. Rothband, the retiring director, was re-elected, and Messrs. Turquand, Youngs and Co. were reappointed auditors of the company.

The meeting concluded with a vote of thanks to the Chairman, to which he briefly responded.

RIO DE JANEIRO CITY IMPROVEMENTS

SPECIAL CAPITAL BONUS APPROVED

An Extraordinary General Meeting of the shareholders of the Rio de Janeiro City Improvements Company, Limited, was held yesterday at Winchester House, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Hunsdon, the chairman of the company, presided.

The Secretary (Mr. G. R. Verity) having read the notice convening the meeting,

The Chairman proposed the adoption of a special resolution altering the objects clause of the Memorandum of Association. He said:—I may perhaps explain that we should not have suggested any alteration in our Memorandum of Association but for the fact that we have had to alter our Articles, and therefore we thought that we might as well bring both our Memorandum and Articles up to date at the same time. I should add that though the greatly extended authority in the proposed objects clause may be useful at some future time the board has no intention of asking the shareholders to act on this authority at present.

Mr. Edward Greene seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

New Articles of Association

The Chairman next moved a special resolution for the adoption of new Articles of Association in lieu of the existing Articles and Regulations, and said: We were obliged to make some alteration in our Articles in order that we might distribute the profit which we had made by selling the land which we purchased many years ago as grazing land for our mules. We have at the same time brought our Articles up to date and added provisions, which are becoming increasingly common, intended to prevent the control of the company passing out of British and Brazilian hands, to the possible detriment of the British and Brazilian minority. I myself have had some experience which shows the advisability of these provisions; and it is certainly a temptation to some financiers to buy the control of a solid and successful company and amalgamate it with others of less merit which they may possess. These provisions would not prevent the shareholders as a body from dealing with their property in any way that they might think fit, but are merely intended to protect the minority in such cases as the above.

Mr. P. Ashley Cooper seconded, and the motion was carried unanimously.

The Distribution Resolution

The Chairman then submitted the following as an ordinary resolution: "That the distribution pursuant to Article 123 of the Company's Articles of the sum of £35,783 5s. (part of the capital accretion realized on the recent sale of the company's Gavea property) among the shareholders on the register on July 25, 1930, by way of special capital bonus or accretion to the capital of their shares in the company be and the same is hereby approved and sanctioned." He said that the reason for the resolution was fully explained in the last report and in the speech of Mr. Greene, who presided at the general meeting of the shareholders. The resolution would probably commend itself to the meeting without any further remarks from him.

Mr. H. K. Heyland seconded the motion, which was agreed to.

The Chairman.—I should just like to add, before the meeting breaks up, in reference to the remarks which Mr. Greene made at the annual general meeting about the possible extension of the company's system, that we have nothing further to report. The project is still before Congress.

A vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

TRAFFIC RECEIPTS

Company	Past week*	Inc. or Dec.	Aggregate Inc. or Dec. from July 1*
Assam-Bengal (June 28)	Rs.3,03,000	−34,320	+32,914 (April 1)
Can. Pac. (June)..	$15,531,000	−2,702,000	−18,512,000 (Jan. 1)
Do. (net).. ..	$2,820,000	−173,000	−6,951,000
Cent. Uruguay ..	£25,285	+1,361	+9,740
Do., Eastn. Extn.	£4,834	−571	+868
Do., Nthn. Extn.	£2,858	−646	+330
Do., Westn. Extn.	£2,315	−87	+1,970
Cordoba Central..	£68,000	−2,000	−30,000
San Paulo.. ..	£48,151	−5,867	−287,120 (Jan. 1)

* Unless otherwise shown.

Tokyo Electric Light.—Return for June.—Kw. hours sold, 264,405,000; gross revenue, yen 9,288,000; sterling equivalent at par of exchange, £951,246, an increase over the corresponding period of last year of £50,790.

MERCANTILE & GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY

STRONG FINANCIAL POSITION

REVIEW OF THE ACCOUNTS

INCREASE IN INTEREST RECEIPTS

MR. RICHARD S. GUINNESS'S ADDRESS

The Ordinary General Meeting of the Mercantile and General Insurance Company, Limited, was held yesterday at 25-31, Moorgate, London, E.C.

Mr. Richard S. Guinness (the chairman of the company) presided.

The Secretary (Mr. H. P. Hewitt) having read the notice convening the meeting and the auditors' certificate,

The Chairman said:—It is with feelings of mixed satisfaction that we submit to you our fire and miscellaneous account for the past year. The premium income shows a satisfactory increase, the net figure being £738,518, as against £709,302 for 1928. On the other hand, the result of the year's working gives a loss ratio abnormally high at 67.2 per cent. In consequence, after provision for commissions and management charges, which show a slightly reduced ratio, and the customary reserve for unexpired risks, a balance of £18,144 is carried to the debit of profit and loss account.

I have in previous years been able to tell you that where we might meet an unsatisfactory claims experience in either home fire or foreign fire the result of the two combined has been within the normal; this year the claims, both home and foreign, have been abnormal, with the result that our fire account has been unprofitable.

In our accident branch the experience has been normal as regards home business, but losses in connexion with Continental accident and hail treaties have reduced our profits.

Growth in Life Business

The life account again shows satisfactory growth in every respect. The net premium income is £87,369, as against £80,025 in 1928, while the fund has increased to £336,443. An increased volume of new business has caused a rise in our expense ratio to 21.3 per cent., but this is more than compensated for by the fact that the mortality experience has been well within the expectation, while the support we receive in regard to life reassurance continues to increase and broaden.

The marine account continues to be an unprofitable branch of our business. For some years past we have pursued the policy of a steady reduction in our marine premium income, which now stands at the moderate figure of £30,935. In order to provide for claims on the 1927 account and previous years we transfer from profit and loss account £6,976. Settlements on the 1927 account, which we now close, have been lighter than the previous year, but belated claims from the accounts of previous years have somewhat neutralized the benefit from that improvement.

We shall continue to scrutinize carefully all marine business and to reduce even further our commitments. The balance in the account of £41,866, equal to over 135 per cent. on our premium income for 1929, should prove an ample reserve.

Profit and Loss Account

I now turn to the profit and loss account. Our interest receipts, at £35,478, again show a satisfactory increase. Sundry expenses, including stamp duty on increased capital, absorb £1,261. Income-tax and depreciation, with other items, £8,723. We have then to provide for the appropriations to fire and miscellaneous account and to marine account, to which I have already referred, with the result that the balance carried forward before provision for dividend and superannuation fund stands at £13,937, as against £13,563 brought forward from the previous year.

Insurance business in all branches has suffered in sympathy with adverse economic and industrial conditions during 1929, as is shown by the accounts of leading insurance companies throughout the world. The margin of profit on reinsurance contracts is always a narrow one, and therefore in an abnormally adverse year we must expect to bear our full share. We have decided that in view of our interest earnings of £35,478 we are justified in recommending you to declare a dividend of 5 per cent., free of income-tax. Owing to our paid-up capital having been increased from £61,000 to £100,000, the actual rate of dividend shows a reduction from 8 per cent. to 5 per cent., while the sum distributed is £5,000, as compared to £4,880. We also invite you to transfer £500 to the superannuation fund.

It is with satisfaction that I point to the balance-sheet, which shows a position of great strength, thanks to the prudent policy you have always endorsed—namely, small dividends and large allocations to reserve.

Our paid-up capital stands at £100,000, and the reserve fund also at £100,000. In addition, there is an uncalled liability on our partly-paid shares of £189,000.

The Invested Funds

Our invested funds total £818,824 at book values, and I am happy to be able to say that, in spite of the heavy depreciation in Stock Exchange quotations which prevailed at December 31 last, the usual valuation discloses a surplus over book values. If you will turn to the schedule of investments as shown in the report, you will recognize that our funds are well distributed and carefully invested.

Our cash position is also a strong one, and we can close a difficult year with satisfactory knowledge as to the great strength of our financial position and the vitality of our business. Since 1924 our invested funds have increased by 100 per cent. and our premium income by 40 per cent.

These figures will convince you of the zeal and ability shown by the management, and I am sure you will all wish to join with your directors in a sincere vote of thanks to them for their able conduct of our business, and also to express our appreciation of the increasing support we receive from our insurance friends throughout the world.

I beg to move the adoption of the report and accounts now before you, and a declaration of a dividend of 5 per cent. per annum, free of income-tax, for the year 1929, upon the paid-up capital.

Mr. Alfred Shepherd, W.S., seconded the resolution, which was unanimously adopted.

The proposed transfer of £500 to the superannuation fund was approved; the retiring director, Mr. Owen H. Smith, was re-elected; the auditors, Messrs. Peat, Marwick, Mitchell and Co., were reappointed, and the proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

BRAZILIAN MARKETS

RIO DE JANEIRO, July 28.—Exchange on London declined ⅛d. to 5 5/16d. The Coffee market closed easy, with No. 7 N.Y. Standard 350 reis lower at 13$275. Receipts were 7,000 bags, making 167,000 bags so far this season, against 207,000 bags a year ago. Clearances were 3,000 bags to the U.S. and 4,000 bags to Europe. The stock is estimated at 331,000 bags, against 290,000 bags a year ago. At Santos No. 4 N.Y. Standard was quoted at 21$000. Receipts were 32,000 bags, which makes 883,000 bags for the season to date, against 517,000 bags a year ago. Clearances were 45,000 bags to the U.S. and 12,000 bags to Europe. The stock shows a decrease at 1,150,000 bags, and compares with 1,164,000 bags a year ago.

HAMBURG COFFEE MARKET

HAMBURG, July 29.—The market opened with prices ¼ lower to unchanged, and after some slight fluctuations closed irregular ¼ lower to ¼ higher. Quotations Reichsmarks per 50 kilos:—Sept., 37¼ (37¼); Dec., 33½ (33¾); March, 32½ (32½); May, 32 (31¾). Yesterday's sales nil.

OILFIELDS NEWS

Venezuelan Oil Concession.—The production for the week ended July 26 at Bolivar was 104,356 m. tons (previous week 103,848 m. tons); and at Maracaibo 8,361 m. tons (7,407 m. tons). Well L.S.186 at Lagunillas has been brought in, producing 325 metric tons per day through a 15/16in. flow plug with 1,000lb. pressure.

Common stockholders of the International Nickel Company of Canada are now offered additional common shares for subscription *pro rata* in the ratio of six shares of common stock for each 100 shares of common stock held on August 7, 1930.

STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES

SETTLEMENT DATES

Ticket ..	Aug. 12	Aug. 26	Sept. 9
Pay-day ..	Aug. 14	Aug. 28	Sept. 11

BRITISH FUNDS, &c.

Highest and Lowest, 1929	Name of Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall
56⅜ 52	Consols, 2½% ..	55⅛ 55⅜ ..	
88 15/16 81⅝	Do., 4% ..	87⅞ 88⅛ ..	+⅛
103¼ 99 16/32	War Loan, 5% ..	103 15/16 103 15/16	+1 15/16
101⅞ 99½	Do., 4% ..	102⅜ 102⅝ ..	..
91¼ 85½	Fdg. Loan, 4% ..	90¼ 90⅝ ..	..
98½ 90	Victory, 4% ..	95 95⅛ ..	..
95⅝ 90	Do., 5m. Bds. ..	95 95⅛ ..	..
80¼ 72 16/32	Conversion, 3½% ..	79 79¼ ..	..
100 95	Do., 4½% ..	98⅞ 99⅛ ..	..
— —	Do., 4% ..	104½ 104¾ ..	+⅛
101⅛ 97⅝	Treas. 5% '33-35 ..	102¼ 102½ ..	+⅛
100 96½	Do.,4½% '30-32 ..	100⅛ 101 ..	+⅛
98 32/32 94 7/8	Do.,4½% '32-34 ..	101¼ 101½ ..	+¼
97½ 93 7/8	Do., 4% '31-33 ..	100⅜ 100⅝ ..	+⅛
60¼ 55	Irish Land, 2¾% ..	58 59 ..	..
66 60¼	Do., 3% ..	65¼ 64¼ ..	..
65 15/16 60	Local Loans, 3% ..	64⅝ 64⅞ ..	+⅛
84⅝ 80	T'vaal,3% '23-53 ..	82 84 ..	..
266 239	Bank of England ..	255 257 ..	..
92⅜ 77¼	Egyptian, 5% ..	85 85 ..	..
77¼ 60	India, 3½% ..	61 62 ..	+⅛
61⅛ 50½	Do., 3% ..	52 53½ ..	+⅛
51½ 44	Do., 2½% ..	43 45 ..	..
101⅞ 98	Do., 5½% ..	100 100½ ..	..
92¾ 80¼	Do.,4½% '50-55 ..	84⅝ 85⅜ ..	+¼
109 103 16	Sudan, 5½% ..	107 108 ..	..
66⅝ 60	Ldn. Cty, 3% ..	61½ 62½ ..	..
76¼ 70	Do., 2½% ..	64½ 74½ ..	+½
104⅜ 99¼	Do., 5% '40-60 ..	103 104 ..	+½
104¼ 100	Corp. of Ldn.,5% ..	102½ 103½ ..	..
63¾ 59	Met. Water, "B" ..	66 67 ..	..
67 58¾	Do., "A" ..	64½ 65½ ..	..
85⅛ 81	Met. Con., 3% ..	87 88 ..	..
73½ 67½	Do., 2½% ..	72½ 73½ ..	..
64 58	Pt. of Lond., 3% ..	.. .. ..	..
	" A " ..	60½ 61½ ..	..
85¼ 76¾	Do., 4% " B " ..	80¾ 81¾ ..	..
100¼ 93	Do., 4½% ..	96 97 ..	..

DOMINION AND COLONIAL

103½ 98	Aust., 6% '31-41 ..	99¼ 99⅝ ..	..
99¼ 90½	Do., 5% '45-75 ..	68¼ 68⅝ ..	−¼
91⅜ 86¼	Can., 4% '40-60 ..	91 91½ ..	..
93¼ 85¾	Do.,4% '60-90 ..	90¾ 91 ..	+⅛
95¼ 91 16	Cape, 4% .. 16-36 ..	95½ 96 ..	..
82⅝ 78¾	Do., 3½% '29-49 ..	83¼ 83¾ ..	..
81½ 78¼	Do., 3% '33-43 ..	82¼ 82¾ ..	..
115¾ 108½	G.Cat.,6% '45-70 ..	110½ 111 ..	..
104¼ 99	Kenya,5½ '48-58 ..	101½ 102 ..	..
85¾ 81⅞	Do., 5% '46-56 ..	82	..
76⅛ 72½	Do., 3% '29-49 ..	76½ 77 ..	..
88 85⅜	N.S.W., 3% '35 ..	86½ 87 ..	..
77 69¼	Do.,3½% '30-50 ..	66 66½ ..	..
94¼ 90½	Do., 4% 1933 ..	93¼ 94¼ ..	+¼
99¾ 88¾	Do., 5% '45-65 ..	85 87¼ ..	−¼
102 92	Do.,5½% '47-57 ..	99¼ 90¼ ..	..
104 98⅝	N. Zeal.,5½ '45-65 ..	101¾ 102¼ ..	..
97⅞ 91⅞	Do., 4½% '45 ..	96½ 97 ..	..
89⅛ 82⅜	Do., 4% '43-63 ..	84¾ 85¼ ..	..
88⅝ 84⅞	Do.,3½% '40 ..	69½ 90 ..	..
80⅜ 75⅝	Do., 3% '44-64 ..	78¼ 78⅝ ..	..
104½ 98½	Nig., 5% .. '47-57 ..	102¼ 103 ..	..
100 89	Q'd, 5% '40-60 ..	86¼ 86⅝ ..	..
84 73¾	Do., 4% '40-50 ..	74¾ 75¼ ..	..
104¼ 98⅞	S. Af., 5% '45-75 ..	100¾ 100⅝ ..	..
90 81½	Do., 4% '43-63 ..	87 87½ ..	..
99⅝ 89	S.Aus.,4½% '35-45 ..	87¾ 87¾ ..	..
102¾ 97⅞	S.Rd., 5% '34-49 ..	101½ 102 ..	..
85⅞ 79½	Tas'a,3½% '40 ..	79¾ 80¼ ..	..
99½ 89	Vict., 5% '45-75 ..	87¼ 87¾ ..	..
79¼ 70	Do.,3½% '29-49 ..	68¾ 69¼ ..	..
99¾ 91	W.Aus.5% '45-75 ..	86¾ 87¼ ..	..
95⅜ 86	Do.,3½% '29-47 ..	83¾ 83¾ ..	..
81⅜ 72	Do., 4% '42-62 ..	69½ 70 ..	+½

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT

Making-up prices, July 21	Name of Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall
85½	Arg., 4% Rescision. ..	84¾ 85¾ ..	..
80¾	Do., 4% 1900 ..	80¼ 81½ ..	..
93	Do., Port Cap. 5% ..	92½ 93½ ..	..
101¼	Austrian, 6% ..	101⅛ 102½ ..	..
11	Belgian, 7% ..	11 11½ ..	..
92	Berlin (City of), 6% ..	90⅜ 91⅛ ..	..
47¼	Brazil, 4% 1889 ..	48 49 ..	..
54	Do., 4% Rescision. ..	55 56 ..	−½
58	Do., 5% 1913 ..	58 59 ..	−½
72	Do., 5% Fdg. 1914 ..	73 74 ..	−½
80¼	Do., 6½% 1927 ..	79½ 80½ ..	..
57½	Buenos Aires, 3½% ..	57½ 58½ ..	+½
79	Bulgaria, 7% ..	78 80 ..	..
96¾	Chile, 6% 1926 ..	96 97 ..	..
86½	Do., 5% 1911 ..	85 88 ..	..
105	Do., 7½% 1922 ..	105 107 ..	..
97½	Chinese, 5% 1896 ..	97 98 ..	..
81½	Do., 4½% 1898 ..	81 82 ..	..
37	Do., 5% 1912 ..	34 36 ..	..
56½	Do., 5% 1913 ..	56 57 ..	..
44½	Do., Shanghai-N., 5%	44 47 ..	..
18	Do., Tientsin-P., 5%	14 19 ..	..
25	Do., Hukuang, 5% ..	25 28 ..	..
112	Czechoslovakia, 8% ..	112 113 ..	..
75¼	Egyptian Unified ..	74 75 ..	..
21	French, 5% ..	20⅞ 21⅜ ..	..
20½	Do., 4% ..	20⅜ 20⅝ ..	..
106	Midi, 6% ..	105¼ 106¼ ..	..
106	Nord, 6% ..	105¼ 106¼ ..	..
107	Orleans, 6% ..	105½ 106½ ..	−¼
104¼	P.L.M., 6% ..	103½ 104⅜ ..	..
65¼	Seine (Dept. of), 7% ..	106½ 107⅜ ..	..
106⅜	German, 7% ..	105¼ 106¼ ..	..
59	Greek Monopoly, 4% ..	58 61 ..	..
78½	Do., 5% 1914 ..	78 80 ..	..
101½	Do., 7% Refugee ..	101 102 ..	..
92	Do., 6% Stabilization	91 92 ..	..
102½	Hungarian, 7½% ..	102½ 103½ ..	..
18	Italian, 5% ..	17 18 ..	..
101¼	Do., Cit.Consort."B"	100⅜ 101½ ..	..
74½	Japan, 4% 1899 ..	74 75 ..	..
91¼	Do., 5% 1907 ..	91¼ 92¼ ..	..
91¼	Mexican, 5% ..	19 21 ..	..
77	Peru, 6% .. 1928 ..	75½ 77½ ..	+½
90	Polish, 7% ..	89 91 ..	..
43½	Portugal, 3% .. 1st Ser.	42¼ 43¼ ..	+¼
44	Roumanian, 4% Cons.	45½ 46½ ..	..
3	Russian, 4% 1889 ..	2½ 3½ ..	..
3¼	Do., 5% 1906 ..	3 4 ..	..
102¾	Siamese, 6% .. 1924 ..	102½ 103½ ..	..
10½	Turkish, 4% Unified ..	10 11 ..	..
66	Uruguay, 3½% ..	66 67 ..	..
61½	Peruvian Corp. ..	6 7 ..	..
41¾	Do., Pref. ..	41 42 ..	..
105½	German Potash, 7% ..	105½ 106½ ..	+½
77¾	San Paulo Coffee, 7½%	78 79 ..	−1

BRITISH RAILWAYS

79⅜	Great Western ..	77¼ 78 ..	−¼
—	Do., 4% Deb. ..	80 81 ..	..
—	Do., 5% Gtd. ..	98 99 ..	−¼
—	Do., 5% ..	95 96 ..	..
43¾	L. Mid. and Scottish	39 39⅝ ..	..
—	Do., 4% Deb. ..	78⅛ 79⅜ ..	..
—	Do., 4% Gtd. ..	75 76 ..	−¼
—	Do., 4% Pref. ..	65 66 ..	−¼
7⅞	L. and N. East., Def.	6⅜ 6⅝ ..	+⅛
23	Do., Prefd. ..	19 19¼ ..	−¼
—	Do., 5% Deb. ..	55½ 56½ ..	−¼
—	Do., 4% 1st Gtd. ..	70¼ 71¼ ..	−½
—	Do., 4% 1st Pref. ..	58½ 59½ ..	−½
—	Do., 4% 2nd Pref. ..	43 44½ ..	..
66¼	Metropolitan	67 68 ..	..
78	Met. Dist.	75½ 76⅛ ..	..
26¾	Southern, Defd. ..	24¾ 25¼ ..	..
70	Do., Prefd.	68½ 69½ ..	..
—	Do., 4% Deb. ..	79¼ 80¼ ..	..
—	Do., 5% Gtd. ..	98 99 ..	−¼
—	Do., 5% Pref. ..	89¼ 90¼ ..	−¼
24/3	Underground, £1 ..	25/6 24/0* ..	..
—	Do., Income ..	104½ 105 ..	..

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL RAILWAYS

74½	Antofagasta, Cons. ..	72 73 ..	..
—	Argentine, Gt. West. ..	74	−½
—	Argentine N. Eastn. ..	29 31 ..	..
89	B.A. Gt. Southern ..	87½ 88½ ..	−½
79½	B.A. and Pacific ..	78 80 ..	..
66½	B.A. Western	65½ 67½ ..	+½
195	Canadian Pacific ..	192¼ 194¼ ..	..
69½	Central Argentine ..	70¾ 71¾ ..	..
78	Central Uruguay ..	77½ 79½ ..	..
16	Cordoba Central ..	17½ 18½ ..	..
25½	Do., 2nd Pref. ..	22½ 24½ ..	..
32	Costa Rica	31½ 32½ ..	..
77½	Entre Rios	78 80 ..	..
—	Int. Cent. America ..	18 22 ..	..
40¾	Leopoldina	39½ 40⅞ ..	..
7⅛	Mexican, 1st Pref. ..	7½ 8¼ ..	..
3½	Nitrate (Bearer) ..	3⅜ 3⅞ ..	..
165	San Paulo	163 168 ..	..
8½	United of Havana ..	6½ 8½ ..	−1

BANKS AND DISCOUNT COMPANIES

Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall	Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall
Ag. of Egypt	61 15/16	..	Lloyds, A. ..	61/6	..
Alexanders ..	35⅛	..	Martins ..	77 16	−⅛
Anglo-S. Am.	6½	..	Merc. Ind. C.	12⅝	..
Bk. of Aust.	10⅜	..	Midland, £1	74/0	..
B. Ld.& S.A.	8¾	..	Do., £12	..	..
Bk. of Mil. ..	61	+½	(£2 10s. Pd.)	81 16	+1 16
Bk. of N.S.W.	35⅝	..	Nat. Bk. Aust.	29⅜	+⅛
Bk. of N.Z.	55/0	..	Nat. Bk. Egypt	10	+⅛
Barclays, A.	77⅜	..	Nat. Egypt ..	29⅜	+¼
Do., B ..	55/9	..	Nat. India ..	41½	−¼
Do., D.C.O.	27/5	..	Nat.Prov.,£4	13 16	+1 16
Brit. Overseas	5 16	..	Ryl. of Can.	60	..
Can. Com. ..	50	−½	Stand., S.A.	14 13/16*	..
Char. India ..	17⅝	−⅛	Un. of Aust. ..	9⅞	..
District	27⅜	..	Un. Discount ..	9¼	+1 16
Eng. S. & A.	5¼	−⅛	Westminster ..	78/6	..
Hambros	8¾	..	Do., £1	51/0	+3d
Hongkong ..	106½	..	Wms. Dem.A	44/0	..

INSURANCE

Alliance,New	18¾		Nthn. Assur.	16	..
Atlas Assur.	12 16	+1 16	Phoenix, f.p.	13⅞	..
Britannic ..	15	..	Prudential ..	22½	..
Com. Un. ..	22⅞	..	Do., " B "	38/6	..
Eagle Star ..	11¼	+⅛	Royal	71 16	..
Empr'rsLiab.	71/0	..	R. Exchange	51 16	+1 16
Gen. Accdt.	14 16	..	Scottish,"A"	15⅛	..
Guardian ..	9 16	..	Sea	69/0	..
Ldn. and L.	28	..	Sun Insur. ..	39¼	..
Ldn. Assur. ..	9¼	..	Sun Life	52¼	..
N. Brit. & M.	35	+⅛	Y'kshe (50/-)	6½	..

TEXTILE AND CHEMICAL

Anal. Cotton	0/7½	..	Engl. Cotton	11 16*	..
Bleachers ..	16/0	+3d	FineSpinners	20/9	..
Borax .. Def.	9/9	..	Hoyle, J. ..	3/6	..
Brad. Dyers	20/0	−6d	Impl. Chem.	20/41⅛	−1¼d
Brit.Celanese	10/0	+3d	Do., Defd. ..	5/9	−1½d
Do.,2nd Pf.	9/0	..	Jute Ind., Pf	2/0	..
B.Cot. Dyers	4/3	..	Linen Thread	11 32	..
Brit. Enka ..	4/0	..	Lister	12/0	..
Calico Print.	8/9	..	Patons & B.	19/3*	..
Can. Celanese	1⅞	+⅛	Ryland's ..	17/6	..
Cn'se Amer.	2⅞	..	Salt Union ..	11 32	..
Coats	59/3	−3d	Salts (S'R're)	2/6	..
Cook, Son ..	8/5	..	Ands Viscosa	10/0	..
Courtaulds ..	2 16*	..	Warded'Dav	1 11 16	..

ELECTRICAL POWER AND EQUIPMENT

Am. Elec. In.	23/9	+3d	Hydro Elec.	59⅜	−⅜
Atlas	25/9	..	Johnson&Ph.	36/0	..
Barcelona Tr.	5¾	..	Metro. Elec.	39/9	..
Edmonds&Pt.	56/9	..	Nor.Ld.Cem.	68½	−2½
Braz. Trct. ..	59¼*	−⅜	Do., 1st Pf.	76½	−1½
Brit. Insuld.	73/6	..	Mid Counties	27/6	..
Brush Elec.	117	..	N'we'n Elec.	23/0	..
Callender's ..	69/0	..	Perak River	9/6	..
City of Lond.	54/3	..	Siemens ..	21/3	..
County Lond	45/0	..	Tram Cons.	7¾*	..
English Elec.	15/0	+3d	Vic. Falls ..	21 16*	..
Gen. Elec. ..	50/0	..	Whitehall, Pf.	24/4½	..
Henley's Tel.	5 16*	..	Yorkshire ..	31/9	..

MISCELLANEOUS

A. & E. Trad.	10/0	..	ImperialTob.	42 9 32	..
Am.-Dent. Dr	4/3	..	Imp.Tob.Can	38/0	..
Apollinaris,	9/6	..	Int. Nickel ..	25½	+1¼
Assd. Cement	24/6	+7½d	Kreuger & T.	28	..
Bovril, Def.	58/9	..	Lautaro, Pf.	3⅝	..
Brit. Alum.	1 31 32	..	Do., Def w'rr	6¾	−¼
Brit. Am.Tb.	5 16	−6d	Lever,7% Pf.	22/10½	..
Brit.&S. Am.	16/0	..	Liverpool Nt.	8/0	..
Brit. Match	24/1½	..	LondonBrick	40/0	+6d
Brit.Oil Cake	29/9	..	Mantle'n G.Df	14/9	..
Brit.Port.Cm	2⅛	..	Marconi Mar.	1 31 32	−1 32
Brit. Ropes	3/6	..	Do., Can. ..	1	..
Cab.&W. "B"	11¼	..	Mather & P.	2 16	..
Do.,7½%"A"	15 16	−1 32	Nairn,M.& G.	1 15 16	..
Do.,5½%Pf.	76½	−½	New Tam'g'l	16/0	−1/0
Carreras "A"	7 15 16	−1 16	P. & O., Def.	44/3	..
Col. Graph.	5 32	−1 32	Phillips (G.)	1 16	..
Crittall	25/6	..	Pinchin J'son	43/0	..
Cr.&Bl.,1 Pf.	10/9	..	Prim. Hldrs.	24/6	..
Cunard St'm.	19/6	..	Royal Mail ..	24½	..
Dunlop Rbr.	12/4½	−1¼d	San.&Arg.Mt.	6/0	..
E.Ready'r B.	16/3	..	Sth.Met. Gas	103½	..
Finlay, Jas.	23 32	−1 32	Spiller ..	19/0	..
Furness, W.	32/6*	..	Swed.Match,B	15	..
Gas Lt. & C.	19/0*	..	Tarapaca Nit.	7/6	..
Gaumont Br.	12/3	..	Turner & N't.	3⅛	−1 32
Globe Tel. ..	15	..	Utd. Dairies	51/3	+5d
Gramophone	3 32	−1 32	Un.Molasses	1 25 32	−1 32
Harrisons&C.	4¼	−¼	Unilever ..	2⅜	..
Imp. Con.Gas	55/6	..	Utd.Tob.(8/-)	52 32	..
Imp. Smelt.	15/0	..	Wallpaper D.	46/0	..

COAL, IRON, AND STEEL

Amal.A'th'te	3/10½	−1½d	Howard & B.	13 32	..
Armstrong	0/7	−1d	Lambert ..	53/0	..
Babcock&W.	54/3	−3d	Pease & Pins.	2/3	..
Baldwins ..	2/3	..	Platt Bros. ..	5/0	..
Bengal	8 1 32	..	Powell, Duff.	8/6	..
B.S.A.	9/3	..	Richds. West	2/6	..
Bolsover ..	15/0	..	Ruston & H.	5/0	−3d
Brown(John)	3/5	..	S. Speakman	9 16	..
Cammell Ld.	1 7 32	..	Staveley ..	19/3	−1½d
Consett	7/6	..	Stew.&L.Def.	24/0	..
Cory (Wm.)	56/0	..	S. Durham ..	21/3	..
Dorman,Long	4/7½	..	Swan,Hunter	20/0	..
Ebbw Vale ..	1/0	..	Tata, Deb. ..	97 1 32	..
Guest, Keen	34/6	−6d	Thomas, R. ..	2/3	..
Hadfields ..	6/6	−6d	Vickers	7 41 32	..
Hard.&W.P.	6/1 3	..	Weardale,Df.	18/0	..
Hopkinson ..	30/0	−1/3	Yk.Am.A&D	7/0	..

MOTOR AND AIRCRAFT

Austin (5/-)	26/3	+6d	National Bes	25/9	+3d
Dennis Bros.	39/3	..	Rolls-Royce	41/6	−9d
Ford	75/6	−1/6	Rover	7/6	..
Guy Motors	14/6	..	Singer	24/9	..
Humber	17/3	..	S.T.D., Pref.	8/0	..
Imp.Airways	23/6	+6d	Smith S., Df.	3/3	..
Leyland	64/6	−6d	Thornycroft	56/6	..
Lucas, J. ..	70/0	..	Til. & Brit.	42/6	..
Morris,7½Pf.	21 7½	..	Till. Stevens	9/6	−3d
Napier, D. ..	10 4½	−4½d	Tilling, T. ..	95/0	..

BREWERIES

Allsopp	26/6	..	Ind, Coope..	68/3	+6d
Bass, Ratcl.	67/9	−3d	Meux's	58/3	−3d
Bonskin's ..	57/3	+5d	Mitch's & B.	56/6	..
C.of Lon.,Def	15/6	..	S. African ..	60/9*	..
Courage	67/9	..	Taylor Wlkr.	57/0	−3d
Distillers ..	62/3*	−6d	Threlfalls ..	57/0	..
Guinness ..	107/0	−3d	Walker, P.&C.	17/3	−3d
Hoare	68/6	..	Watney, Def.	64/9	−6d

STORE, CATERING, AND HOTEL

Aerated B. ..	17/6	..	Lewis,Pfd. ..	46/9	..
Army & N.	37/0	..	Lipton	5/3	..
Barker	56/6	−6d	Lyons, "A" ..	42 32	..
Boots Pure D.	5⅜	..	Maple	26/3	..
Carlton	31/0	..	Map.&Webb ..	10/9	..
Debenhams ..	7/6	..	Maypole,Def.	5 1 32	..
Fredk.Hotels	11 7½	..	Savoy Hotel	30/0	−6d
Gordon Hts.	12 10½	..	Selfridge, Pf.	24/9	−3d
Harrods	54 4½	−7½d	Smart Bros. ..	1 5 16	..
Harr'ds(B.A)	14/6	..	Spiers&P'10	16/3	..
Home&C. 4/0	15 1 32	..	Waring & G.	1 13 32	..
Internat. Tea	21/3	+6d	Whiteley ..	47/6	..

FINANCIAL, LAND, &c.

Arg. Ld. Inv.	34/0	..	Dalgety ..	9	..
Arg.Sthn.Ld.	20/0	..	Forestal ..	14/0	..
Assd. Est. M.	50/0	..	Goldsbr., Mt.	27/0	..
Assd.Mercs.Ld.	6½	..	Hudson's B.	5	+1 16
Brit. N.Born.	5/9	−3d	Kassala Cot.	6/0	..
Cty. Ld. Real	18/0	−3d	N.Z.L. & M.	94	..
Cordova ..	1/3	..	Sudan Plants	2¼	..

RUBBER

Allied Sum.	10/6	−3d	L. Asiatic ..	7 16	−1¼d
An.-Dutch ..	25/1½	−4½d	Lunmt	27/6	..
An.-Java ..	1/10½	..	Malacca ..	19/0	−1/0
An.-Malay ..	1 32	−1 32	Malaynalum.	17/3	−6d
Bah Lias ..	21/3	..	Mendaris ..	12/6	+6d
Bajoe Kidoel	1 16	+1 16	Merlimau ..	1/9	..
Batu Tiga ..	18/9	..	Pataling ..	1 5 16	..
Bertam Cons.	2/9	−3d	Perak	2/0*	..
Bukit Mert'm	2/0	+1½d	Rembau Jelei	17/6	..
Castlefield ..	4/0	..	Rubber Tst.	28/3	−4½d
Cons. Malay	3/6	..	Sarawak ..	1 1 32	..
Duff Devt. ..	1 4	..	Selangor Un.	1/3	..
E. Asiatic ..	1/6	..	Sensah ..	23/9	..
Grand Cent.	12/6	..	Sialang ..	16/3	..
Gula Kalumpa	16/3	..	Straits Rbr.	12/6	..
Highlands ..	1 4	−1 16	Sun. Para ..	2/0	..
Java Invest.	1 1 32	−1 32	Tandjong ..	7 8	..
Java United	1 1 32	..	Tanjong Mal.	31 32	−1 32
Jugra&Carey	12/6	−3d	Telogoredjo	19/4½	+7½d
Kapar Para	18/9	−1/3	U. Serdang	2/6	..
Kuala Lump.	29/4½	+7½d	U. Sua B't'g	2 3 16	+1 16
Labu	28/9	..	U. Sumatra	1/3	..
Lanadron ..	9/4½	..	U. Temiang	1 1½	..
Lendit	7 8	..	Vallambrosa	9/3	−3 32

TEA

Amal. Est...	18¾	..	East'n Prod.	3 16	..
An.-Ceylon..	26/6*	+3 32	Empire ..	12 32	..
Assam Co. ..	29/3*	..	Galsha ..	24/9	..
Assam Front.	1 1 32	..	Imperial Tea	30/6*	..
Bogaw'l'awa	3 16*	..	Jhanzie ..	46/6	+3d
Brahmap'tra	27*	..	Jokai	3 1 16	..
Brit. Indian	2¼	..	Jorehaut ..	5 32	..
Brit. Beta ..	3¾	+1 32	Lanka Plant.	1 1 16	..
Carolina ..	4	..	Lebong ..	4	..
Ceylon Plant.	4 1 16	+1 16	Lungla	10/9	..
Chargola ..	8 1 1 2	..	Makum	1¾	..
Chubwa	3 32	..	Nedeem	1 1 16	..
Cons. T. & L.	20 1 2	−1¼	NewDimbula	55⅜	..
Darjeeling ..	27/9	+1 16	Nuwara Eliya	25/6*	..
Darj. Cons.	68/0	..	Pabbojan ..	4 3 4	..
Deundi	15/6	−3d	Scot. T. & L.	21 3 16	..
Dooars	2 1 2	..	Singlo	2 7 32	..
Doom Dooma	3⅞	..	Travancore ..	2 7 16	..
East'n Assam.	3 5 16	..	Upper Assam	1 3 32*	..

OIL

A.-Ecuador ..	15/3	..	Lobitos ..	1 25 32	..
A.-Egypt, B.	2 16	..	Mex. Eagle ..	12/10½	+4½d
A.-Persian ..	4 1 16	..	Do., 7% Pf.	8/3	..
Apex Trin...	1 16	..	Phoenix,£1sh	10/6*	..
Attock	1 1 8	+1 8	R. Dutch ..	3 2 9 32	..
Bahia	8/10½	..	Shell	4 1 32	..
Brit. Burmah	5/0	..	Spies (2/-) ..	0/4½	..
Brit.Cont'lPt	2 1 8	..	Steaua Rom.	7/9	..
Burmah	4 5 16	+1 16	Trinidad C.	3/6	..
Canad. Eagle	11 1 4	+1½d	Trinidad L.	2 7 16	..
Do., 7% Pf.	12/6	−⅛	U.-Brit. Trin.	5/10½	..
Creole	1 7 32	..	Ural Caspian	0/6	..
Kern River ..	4/0	..	V.O.C., Ord.	2 11 32	..

SOUTH AFRICAN MINES

Af.&Europ'n	15/0	..	Modder.Deep	1 7 32	..
Anglo-Amer.	1 1 16	..	Modder. East	1 3 16	..
An.-French ..	2 3 32	..	Mozambique	8/0	−3d
Brakpan	2 2 3 32	..	Natal N. Col.	4	..
C.Mining, Br.	1 6 32	..	New Jagers.	1 1 32	..
City Deep ..	5/9	..	New Modder ..	4	..
Cons. Dimds.	7/6	..	New state A.	1 7 8	..
Cons. G.Fds.	1 5 8	..	Nourse	9/6	..
Cons. M.R. ..	16/6	..	Randf'n E.	9 1 32	..
Cons. M. Sel.	12/6	..	Rand Mines	3 1 32	..
Crown	2 5 8	..	Rand Select.	8/0	..
Daggafontein	1 7 32	..	Rob. Deep B.	8/10½	+1½d
De Beers, D.	7 1 8	..	S.A. Town ..	7/9	−3d
Durban Deep	11/6	..	S.W. Africa	16/0	..
East Geduld	2 1 32	..	Springs	3¼	..
East Rand ..	10/5	..	Sub. Nigel ..	2 9 32	..
Geduld	5¾	..	T. Cons. Lds.	1¼	..
Gen. Mining ..	3 1 16	+1 32	Union Corp.	3 1 16	..
Govt. Areas ..	1 2 5 32	..	V. Ryn Deep	1 1 32	..
J'b'g C'sal'ns	35/9	..	Vereen'g Est.	1 1 16	..
Knights	9/6	..	Village Deep	2 1 0½	..
Langlaagte ..	24/6	..	W. Rd. Cons.	6/5	..
Meyer & C. ..	1 1 16	..	West Springs	13/6	+1½d
Modder, B..	14/0	..			

RHODESIAN MINES

Bwana M'K.	13/3	+3d	Rhod.Cong.B	14 1 8	+1 8
Cam.& Motor	1 5 16	..	Rhod. K't'ga	1 5 16	..
Chartered ..	31/10½	+1½d	Rhod.Sel. Tr	1 9 16	+1 8
Gd. of Rhod.	7/9	..	Roan Antel.	1 5 32	+1 8
Loangwa ..	3/6	..	Selukwe ..	3/0	..

Lake View, 22/6 -/9
Do., 5% Pref., 8/- 8 7½
Melbourne City Props., 4½% Deb., 86½
Merchants, 26/7½
Municipal, 10% Pref., 148
Nineteen Twenty-Eight, 114
Nineteen Twenty-Nine, 103¾
Do., 5% Pref., 85½
Omnium, 4½% Deb., 87
Premier, 5% Pref., 85¾
Rio Claro Ry., 18/6 -/9
Scottish American, 4% Pref., 75¾
Scottish Invest., 22/++
Scottish National, 5% Deb., 92½
Second Cons., 142½
Second Guardian, 133½†† 12
Second Industrial, 13/-
Second London Scot. Amer., 110
Second Scottish, 22/9††
Sterling, 5% Pref., 92½
Ud. States and Gen., Debt., 274½†† 3
Ud. and S. Amer., 25½†††
U.S. Deb. Corp., 5½% Pref., 98

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

London and Prov. New, -/6 pm
Municipal New Debs., 27/6
Second Alliance, 4½% Deb. (1950), 87½ ⅛
Standard, 5½% Pref., 19/7½ -/-
Trust Union, 47/3†††
Do., 4½% Pref., 18/4½ -/7½ -/7½ -/6
Ud. States and Gen., 5% Pref., 17/3
Do., New Debs., 51/6

IRON, COAL, AND STEEL

Amal. Anthracite, 3/9½++
Armstrong, Whitworth Securities, "A," -/7 -/6
Do., 4% Deb., 70 70 69½
Babcock and Wilcox, 54/3 3/10½ -/6 4/-
Baldwins, A," 6½% Deb., 83½
Do., Non-Convert. 6½% Inc. Deb., 57
Do., Convert. 6½% Inc. Deb., 58
Bengal Coal, 3/-
Do., 7% Debs., 87 6
Cammell, Laird, 5% Pref., 1/9
Canadian Colls., 5% "A," Deb., 58
Do., 5% "B" Deb., 23
Cory, 55/6 6/11½
Dembly and Cadeby Main, 6% Deb., 92 3
Dominion Coal, 4% Guaranteed Gen. Deep Receipts, 95½
Dorman Long, 4/3 -/6½ -/3½
Do., 5% Pref., 7/10½
Do., 5% Deb., 83 6
Ferndale Shipbldg., 4½% Deb., 60½ ½ 3++ 2 60++
Guest, Keen, 34/6 -/9 -/9
Do., 2nd Cum. Pref. (free of tax), 20/10½ ½ 1/- 20/9
Hadfields, 47/6
Harland and Wolff, 6% Pref., 5/11¼ -/10½ -/11¼ 6/-
Lyngfit, 5½% Deb., 100½
Powell Duffryn, 8/4½ -/3 -/3½
Do., 7% Deb., 93 ¼ 3½ ¼
Projectile and Eng., 4/6
Ruston and Hornsby, 5/9¼ -/3
S. Durham, 4½% Deb., 71
Stewarts and Lloyds, 6% Deb., 96½
Thornycroft, 56/10½
Do., 6% Pref., 19/10½++ 20/-++
Ud. States Steel, 172¾ 2
Vickers, 7/3 -/3
Do., 5% Pref., 42½ 17/6
Do., 5½% Deb., 96½ 7
Wharncliffe, 6% Preffd., 16/3

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

R. and L. Pwrd., Pref., 1/2¼++ -/3¼++ -/2¼++
Buell Cmbstn., 8/9
Butterley Main, 18/-
Canadian (Dunsmuir), -/1
Do., Preffd., 2/-
Clarke, Chapman, 22/1½ ¼++ 20/9 -/9
Continuous Coal Carbn., "A," 2/-++
Dorman (W. H.), 5% Pfg. Notes, 31++
Duffield Iron, 3/3 -/6 -/6 -/3 3/- -/1½ -/4½ 3/- -/4½ -/-
Elliots Metal, 5% Pfce., 18/3 ¼++
Insulcor, 7% Pfg. Prefce., 1/8½
N.C. Metal, 7% "A," 4/-
Peters, Ltd. Certs., 12/-++
Sensible Heat Distillg., 2/10½++ 3/-
Sheffield, 6% Deb., 63
White (J. Samuel), 1/7½++ -/11½ -/10½ -/10¾ -/11¼ -/11½ 2/1½ 1/10½

MINES

Anaconda, 10¾
Ashanti, 28/1½ ⅞ 8/1½ 7/9
Cent. Provinces, 52/6++ 1/3
Cons. Gold of S. Africa, 23/11½ 1/10½
Do., 6% 2nd Pref., 16/10½
Cons. Mines Select., 11/9++
De Beers, 40% Pref. (Bearer), 10½†† 11½†† ¼ £10/6/6
10½
Do., Def. (Bearer), 61½
Gould, 75/11½ ⅝ -/9
Globe and Phœnix, 15/-
London, 12/6 -/-½ 12/- -/½ -/6 12/- 12/-
Do., 7½% Pfg. Pref., 5/9 6/- -/½ -/4½ 6/-
Nigerian, 2/- -/-½ -/-
Rand Selection, 9/-
Randfontein, 9/- -/½ -/9½ 9/- 8/10½ -/11¼
Rhodesia Broken Hill, 2/6½
Rhodesian Anglo-American, 13½ 7/8
Rose Antelope, 21/6½†† -/10½ -/10½ -/4½ -/6 -/10½ -/3 -/6 2/6 -/9½ 2/5½
Rothsman Deep, 3/-
S. African Townships, 2/9 -/3
Rhodesia Base, 8½ -/-½
Springs, 55/7½†† 4 3/4 5/-
Transvaal Gold, 3/4½ -/4½ 3/- 4/8½ 5/7½ 4/8¼ 5/- -/7½ -/11¼ 6/3 5/3¼ -/7½
Transvaal and Delagoa Bay, 70/-††
Van Ryn Deep, 36/-
West Rand Consol., 4/2¼

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES.—WEST AFRICAN

Alluvial Diamonds, -/4½++
Amal. Tin of Nigeria, 4/9++ -/10½ -/6 -/6
Bantjir, 1/4 -/3
Nitrate

Anglo-Chilean, 7% Deb., 95
Lautaro, Nos. 240001 to 430000 and 500001 to 1312000, Bearer, 66/10½ 7/6 6/10½ -/10½
New Tamarugal, 15/6

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Lautaro, 86¼

OIL

Anglo-American, 5½% Deb., 99¾ ¼
Anglo-Persian, 80/3¼ 1/10½ -/10½ 79/- 80/3¼
Do., 6% Pref., 27/9 8/3
Attock, 20/9 -/9 -/10½ -/9 1/3 -/3 2/- 1/10½ -/10½ -/9 20/3 -/3
Bdn. Burmah, 7% "A" Deb., 100¼ 99¾ ½++
Burmah, 84/0¼ -/0¼ -/0¼ 2/6
Do., 5½% Deb., 103⅝ ¼
Canadian Eagle, 10/11¼ 11/1½ -/2¼ -/1½ -/1½ -/0¼
Mining Trust, 10/8½++ 11/1½ 11/- -/3 -/3 11/- -/3 11/- -/2¼
Mount Lyell, 20/10½ -/10½
Sandyknow, 14/4½
Petaling, 10/1½ -/-
Rosa-Asiatic, -/4½
San Francisco, 17/- -/6
Santa Gertrudis, 8/- -/1½
Shell (Anglo-Saxon), 8/9
Do., 5% American Deposit, 10/3¼ -/7½
Do., 1/- Shares, 5/2 -/6
Royal Dutch, 325½ ½ ¼ ½ ½ ½
Shell "A" (Regd.), 94/8½ -/8¼ -/0¼ -/8½ -/0¼ -/4½ 5/- 2/9 4/0¼ -/4½ -/4½ 5/-
Do. (Bearer), 94/8¼ -/3 -/8¼ 5/- -/3¼ 5/- 5/-
Do., 7% Pref., 25/6 -/4½ -/3 -/6 4/10½
Spies, -/5

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Trinidad, 7% Prefd., 6/11½
Creole, 36/3 -/10½
Shell, New 7% Pref. (iss. at 25/-, 15/- pd.), 15/- 15/-
Do., fully pd., 24/10½ 5/- 4/9½ -/9 -/9½ 5/- 5/-
Standard, Temp. Certs. for 5% Prefd., 102½ 3 2½ 3 2½
Steaua Romana, 7/9¼ -/3 -/6
Tocuyo, 11/6 12/- -/11½
Ud. Brit., 5/7½
Venezuelan Concess. (ex rights), 46/6

RUBBER

Allied Sumatra, 11½++ 11/- 10/6 -/6 -/7½ -/6
Anglo-Dutch, 25/3 -/3 -/6
Do., 6% Deb., 96½ 7
Anglo-Java, 1/11 -/10½ -/10½
Beriam, 2/10½ 3/- 2/11 3/-
Highlands and Lowlands, 24/-
Batu Land and Carey, 12/7½
Bukit Lemper, 20/4½
Bagan, 14/2
London Asiatic, 3/1
Malacca, 18/9 -/6
Manchester & N. Borneo, 9/10½
Mont Travancore, 5/3††
Sabba-N. Borneo, 4/-
Sumatra Anglo-Dutch, 6% Deb., 88½ ½
Tandjong, 17/9
Telagavale, 19/3 18/6 -/9 19/3 18/6
Do., 7% Deb., 96½ ⅛
Ud. Sendang, 2/8½ -/8½ -/8

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Alliagar, 1/3 -/3½
Amberat Est., -/10½
Anglon, 5/11¼
Angsawan, -/1½
Bagan, 22/6
Beranang, -/9
Bikam, 1/- 1/-
Brit. Est. of Java, 1/1¼ -/2¼
Bukit Cloh, 2/2½
Bukit Mertajam, 2/1½
Bukit Pulai, -/6
Castlefield, 3/9 -/6 -/9
Chota, 1/3 -/3
Duckworth, 10/-††
Dunlop, 2/9
Gambir, 2/-
Golden Hope, 15/- -/7½ 16/-
Gordon, 1/1¼ -/0¼ -/0¼
Kamis, 3/- 2 10½
Kapayang, 2/7½ -/7½
Kepong Produce, 3/4½
Kandahpapan, 13/-
Kuraus, -/6½
Labuan, 17/3 -/6 -/3 -/9 -/6
Mandum, 12/9 -/6
Malakah, 24/1½ ¼
New Haroun, -/6½
Nyanah Valley, 1/7½
Scottish Malaya, 4/9 10/- 9/10½
Selangor Rubber, 1/6
Selangor Ud. Est., 1/3½
Sepang Selangor, 8/1½

(Continued in next column)

COMPANY RESULTS

GUINNESS DIVIDEND

Holborn and Frascati.—Interim dividend 4 per cent. on the Ordinary shares (unchanged), payable September 1.

Spalding Picture House.—Dividend of 10 per cent. for the past financial year, being the same as that paid for the previous year.

English Velvet and Cord Dyers' Association.—Interim dividend on the Ordinary shares of 2 per cent. (actual), being the same as that paid a year ago.

Arthur Guinness, Son and Co.—Final dividend of 15 per cent. on the Ordinary stock, and, in addition, a bonus of 5 per cent., making a total distribution for the year ended June 30 of 35 per cent. (the same). The sum of £200,000 has been placed to credit of reserve, £35,000 to depreciation before computing profits, and £807,435 is carried forward.

Fife Coal.—The directors have resolved to pay the half-year's dividend to June 30 on the Five per Cent. Cumulative Preference shares, but have deferred consideration of a dividend on the Ordinary shares until after the close of the financial year. A similar course with regard to the Ordinary dividend was adopted in each of the previous three years for which payments made at the close of the accounts were in 1927 5 per cent., in 1928 3 per cent., and in 1929 8 per cent., all tax free.

PATINO MINES AND ENTERPRISES

The earning statement of the Patino Mines and Enterprises Consolidated, Inc., for the six months ended June 30, as presented to New York Stock Exchange, shows a loss of £69,693 after deducting depreciation.

THREIFALL'S BREWERY

The accounts of the Threifall's Brewery Company show a net profit of £354,997 for the year ended June 30 (against £351,007 for 1928-29) and a balance of £475,589 brought in. The directors recommend a final dividend of 10 per cent., again making 20 per cent. for the year, leaving £329,068 to be carried forward.

NEW ZEALAND INSURANCE

The London office of the New Zealand Insurance Company has received cabled advice from the head office that premiums for the year ended May 31 amounted to £1,199,381, while losses totalled £737,719 and expenses £362,277. The surplus on the year's operations is £91,385 (against £80,210 for 1928-29), and the net income from interests and rents £140,114 (against £134,077).

METROPOLITAN GAS COMPANY

John Terry and Co. have received a telegram stating that the net profit of the Metropolitan Gas Company (of Melbourne) for the six months to June 30 was £94,328 (against £89,356 for the corresponding period of 1929). A dividend of 6s. 6d. per share has been declared (unchanged), and £8,452 has been transferred to reserve, leaving £42,580 to be carried forward. Last year £5,000 was transferred to meter renewal fund.

J. GRAYSON LOWOOD

After providing for interest fees and taxation and allocating £1,936 for depreciation, the accounts of J. Grayson Lowood and Co for the year ended June 30 show a credit balance of £5,509, which, with the amount brought forward, makes £7,361. The sum of £2,000 is placed to reserve, making that fund £19,000. The directors propose to pay a further dividend of 6 per cent., making 9 per cent. for the year, leaving £1,981 to be carried forward.

GEO. BASSETT AND CO.

The accounts of Geo. Bassett and Co., confectionery manufacturers, &c., show a net profit of £63,984 for the year to May 31 (against £64,353 for 1928-29) and £17,930 was brought forward. A final dividend of 12½ per cent. is recommended on the Ordinary shares, making 20 per cent. for the year (unchanged), and £20,000 (against £10,000) is placed to general reserve, but nothing (against £6,288) is written off land and buildings, and the balance of £16,789 is carried forward.

W. H. CHAPLIN AND CO.

W. H. Chaplin and Co., wine and spirit merchants, earned a net profit of £31,639 for the year ended March 31 (against £28,896 for 1928-29), to which is added £7,378 brought forward. The directors propose to maintain the dividend on the Ordinary shares at 7 per cent., and £7,500 (against £5,000) is to be transferred to reserve, increasing it to £92,500, leaving £9,017 to be carried forward. The report states that the world-wide trade depression has added to the difficulties of trading. The sales of the company's wines, spirits, and liqueurs have been maintained on the home and export markets, and during the next month the company will market the wines of the subsidiary company, South African Viticultural Association. The progress of the associated and subsidiary companies is said to be satisfactory. Meeting, August 20.

COMMERCIAL BANKING COMPANY OF SYDNEY

The profit of the Commercial Banking Company of Sydney for the year to June 30 amounted to £637,619 (against £654,193 for 1928-29). The dividend for the year is maintained at 10 per cent. for a final payment of 5 per cent., £100,000 (against £125,000) is placed to reserve, and £50,000 (the same) is transferred to premises account, leaving £85,236 to be carried forward (against £71,308). Cash amounts to £8,205,825 (against £8,732,102), and money at call to £1,335,000 (against £1,360,000). British and Australian Government stocks and other securities stand at £6,106,620 (compared with £7,170,256), and bills receivable in London and remittances in transit total £3,062,926 (against £4,493,337), while notes and bills of other banks amount to £410,891 (against £484,189). Last year short-dated British Treasury Bills were shown at £2,080,000, but there is no similar item this year. Bills discounted stand at £39,847,983 (against £40,173,312). On the other side deposits are shown at £49,402,232 (against £54,420,876), and bills in circulation at £1,488,019 (against £2,104,183). The total of the balance-sheet has been reduced from £65,836,660 to £60,315,544.

BRITISH ELECTRIC TRANSFORMER

The accounts of the British Electric Transformer Company show a loss of £49,674 for 1929 (against a profit of £14,740 for 1928). After crediting £11,095 brought forward, the remaining debit of £38,579 is written off from reserve. Last year the dividend on the Seven per Cent. Cumulative Preference shares for the six months ended June 30, 1928, was paid, and £4,000 was added to depreciation reserve. The auditors' report is given subject to the value of the company's investments in subsidiary companies (entered in the balance-sheet at £85,794). Accompanying the report is a brief summary of some matters to which the chairman will refer at the annual meeting. This states that the issue of the report has been delayed by negotiations in regard to proposals for amalgamation or linking-up of interests and working arrangements with other manufacturers, which, however, have not yet been concluded. The year 1929 proved to be a year of the fiercest competition, and it is stated that the entry in the last few years into transformer manufacture of large firms with other profitable allied lines of business resulted in the price of many transformers being nearly halved. The development of the company's business abroad, especially in Australia, where local manufacture is now in full operation, is said to have progressed satisfactorily. The work in connexion with the transformers for use in the Government's electrical scheme was started in 1929, but delivery of transformers was not commenced until March, 1930, and will extend into 1932. Meeting, August 6.

CONTINENTAL BOURSE QUOTATIONS

PARIS, July 29.—The following are closing quotations on the Bourse:—

3% Perpetual Rentes, 89.15 (previous, 89); 5% Rentes, 1915-16, 102 (102); 4% Rentes, 1917, 101.95 (101.95); 4% Rentes, 1918, 100.90 (100.85); 5% Rentes, 1920, 136.20 (135.90); 6% Rentes, 1920, 102 (102.05); 6% Rentes, 1927, 105.65 (105.65); 5% Credit National, 1919, 607 (606); 5% Rentes, 1920, 541 (545); 6% Rentes, 1921, 545 (545); 6% Rentes, 1922 (1st), 535 (536); 6% Rentes, 1923 (1st), 560 (—); 6% Rentes, 1924, 570 (550); 4% Egyptian Unified, 371 (371); 3½% Italian Rentes, 69.20 (69.30); 5% Brazilian, 1914, 360 (360); 5% Russian, 1906, 6.40 (6.10); 4½% Russian, 1909, 3.60 (—); 4% Turkish Unified, 51.55 (52.50); Banque de France, 22,650 (22,600); Banque de Paris, 2,805 (2,820); Banque Parisienne, 1,871 (1,875); Comptoir National d'Escompte, 1,902 (1,920); Credit Foncier Egyptien, 3,510 (3,500); Credit Lyonnais, 3,115 (3,110); Banque d'Athens, — (205); Banque d'Orient, 335 (335); Banque Ottomane, 1,005 (1,002); Suez Canal, 17,655 (17,590); Chargeurs Reunis, 660 (656); Messageries Maritimes, 209 (210); Transatlantique, 745 (747); Raffinerie Say, 1,890 (1,900); Sucreries d'Egypte, 806 (815); Wagons Lits, 512 (510); Thomson Houston, 993 (904); Lautaro Nitrate, 425 (423); Ford of France, 298 (300); Rio Tinto, 4,475 (4,450); Tharsis, 507 (507); De Beers, Deferred, 878 (880); De Beers, Preferred, 1,290 (1,295); Jagersfontein, 184 (186); Central Mining, 2,040 (2,035); Chartered, 1,095 (1,095); Brakpan, 369 (367); Crown Mines, 450 (447); East Rand, 63 (64); Geduld, 456 (461); General Mining, 85 (85); Consolidated Goldfields, 207 (208); Johannesburg Consolidated, 220 (220); Randfontein, 57 (56); Rand Mines, 279 (282); Tanganyika, 258 (258); Transvaal Consolidated, 156 (156); Union Corporation, 376 (378); Mozambique, 56 (58); West Rand Mines, 40 (39); Caoutchoucs, 150 (150); Eastern International 102 (103); Gula Kalumpong, 132 (134); Kuala Lumpur, 174 (179); Malacca, 171 (171); Mexican Eagle, 152 (149); Royal Dutch, 40,500 (40,630); Shell Transport, 583 (583); Platine, 2,375 (2,405); Oceana Consolidated, 11 (11.25). Exchange on New York, 25.41¼ (25.41¼); London (official average), 123.77½ (123.73½); cheques, closing market rate, 123.76½ (123.72½). Private discount rate, 2⅛% (2⅛); short money, 2% (2%).—*Reuter.*

AMSTERDAM, July 29.—Closing quotations:—6% Dutch, 1922, 103¼ (previous, 103¼); 5% Dutch, 1024 (1024); 2½% Dutch, 64 (64⅛); 3% Dutch, 78¼ (79); Peruvian, 7½ (7⅝); Peruvian 4% Cum. Pref., 42¼ (42); Erie, 43¼ (43½); New York Ontario, 11½ (11¼); United States Steel 167¼ (169½); Royal Dutch Petroleum, 393½ (394½); Anaconda, 105⅝ (105¼); Deli Batavia Rubber, 70 (72); Deli Batavia Tobacco, 320¼ (—); Deli Mij, 315¼ (—); Senembah Mij, 342 (—); Amsterdam Rubber, 116 (118½); Margarine Unie, 266½ (268); Philips Lamps, 335½ (341¾); exchange on Berlin, 59.34 (59.33½); London, 12.09⅝ (12.09¼); New York, 2.48⅛ (2.48⅛); Paris, 9.77 (9.77¼).

BERLIN, July 29.—Closing quotations:—Deutsche Erdoel, 72 (previous, 71.50); Kali Industrie Kassel, 151 (154); Salzdetfurth, 319 (316); Rheinbraun-Kohlen, 212 (212); Rhein Westfael Elekt., 169.80 (169).

Reuter's quotations:—German Loan Liquidation Debt, 7.60 (previous, 7.80); Mexican Consols, 19.87 (19.50); Reichsbank, 248.25 (247.25); Berliner Handels Gesellschaft, 147.25 (148.50); Commerz and Privat Bank, 132.50 (134); Darmstadter and National Bank, 185.25 (185.75); Deutsche Bank and Disconto, 127 (126.50); Dresdner Bank, 127 (127); Gelsenkirchen Bergwerke, 109 (108.25); Harpener, 100.50 (100.50); Allgemeine Elekt., 139.25 (137.25); Farbenindustrie, 152.50 (150); Farbenindustrie, 6% Debs., 99 (99.50); Hamburg Amerika, 89.50 (87.50); Norddeutsche Lloyd, 89.50 (87.10); A.K.U., 93.50 (89.50); Vereinigte Stahlwerke, 77.50 (76.50); Svenska Tandsticks, 306 (306); Polyphon, 189 (185); Siemens and Halske, 193.10 (193.50); Siemens Schuert, 154 (150.50). Exchange on London, 20.37½ (20.37½); Paris, 16.45½ (16.47); Amsterdam, 168.52 (168.54); New York 4.18⅜ (4.18⅛). Short term (30-55 days), 3⅜% (3½%); long term (55-90 days), 3⅜% (3½%); call money, 5½-5½% (2¾%-4¼%).

FRANKFURT, July 29.—Closing quotations:—Deutsche Bank, 127 (previous, 127); Darmstadter Bank, 185¼ (185½); Frankfurter Hypotheken Bank, 155 (154); Metallbank and Metallurgische, 105 (105½); Farbenindustrie, 152⅜ (149½); Harpener Bergbau, 99½ (100); Mannesmann, 85¼ (85½); Rheinische Stahlwerke, 92½ (90); Phönix Bergbau, 78¼ (76½); Gelsenkirchener Bergwerk, 109 (108½); Allgemeine Elektrizitäts, 159¾ (137½); Lahmeyer Elektrizitätswerke, 154 (156½); Siemens and Halske, 195½ (189½); Schuckert, 155½ (150¼); Deutsche Atlantic Kabel, 139 (139); Philipp Holzmann, 75½ (74); Zellstoff Waldhof, 130¾ (—); Norddeutscher Lloyd, 89¼ (87); Hamburg Amerika, 89¼ (87¼); Süddeutsche Zucker, 150¼ (150¼); German Liquidation Loan, 60⅛ (59⅞); German Railroad 7% Preferred, 94⅜ (—); German Protectorate Loan, 2⅞ (—); Mexican Silver 5% Loan, 10⅛ (9¾).

VIENNA, July 29.—Closing quotations:—Gar. Oest. Voelkerbundanl (Austrian issue), 105.75 (previous 105.05); Donau-Save-Adria-Bahn, — (12); Do., Pref., 91.70 (91.65); Oest. National Bank, 309 (310); Wiener Bankverein, 18 (18); Oest. Credit-Anstalt, 47.40 (47.40); Oesterreich Ungarische, 159.10 (159.50); Zivnostanska Banka, 92.20 (92.60); Donau-Dampfschiffahrts Ges., 19 (20); A.E.G. Union Elekt. Ges., 24.25 (23.40); Oest. Brown-Boveri, 164 (166); Oest. Siemens Schuckert, 182.75 (184); Oest. Salgo Tarjaner Steinkohlen, 47.70 (47.95); Oest. Alpine-Montan, 23.70 (24.20); Berg and Huettenwerke 636 (—); Felten and Guillcaume, 190 (189); Galz Karpathen Petroleum, 5.04 (5.02); Nestomitzer Zuckerroff, — (129.50). Exchange on Amsterdam, 284.76 (284.70); on London, 34.43¼ (34.42⅞); on New York, 671 (673); on Paris, 27.90 (27.81).—*Reuter.*

MILAN, July 29.—Closing quotations:—Exchang on London, 92.95½ (previous, 92.92); Consolidato 5% 81.47 (81.47); Banca d'Italia, 1.810 (1.810); Banca Commerciale, 1,422 (1,421); Banco di Roma, 110 (110); Credito Italiano, 803 (804); Cosulich Navigazione, 85 (85); Meridionali, 1,120 (1,112); Navigazione Generale, 502 (501½); Cantoni Coats, 625 (625); Sole Chatillon, 252½ (252½); Snia Viscosa, 250 (250); Ilva, 206 (206½); Monte Amiata, 192 (191); Montecatini, 217½ (215½); Flat, 320 (320); Adriatica, 230 (230); Edison, 701 (701); Unione Esercizi Elettrici, 105 (105¼); Ternl, 396½ (396½); Consorzio Mobiliare Finanziario, 811 (813); Adamello, 289 (288).

REVENUE RETURNS

The following table shows the Revenue and Expenditure for the week to Saturday last together with the increase or decrease compared with the corresponding period in the previous financial year:—

Revenue	Week to July 26	April 1 to July 26	April 1 to July 26 Inc. or Dec.
	£	£	£
ORDINARY REVENUE			
Inland Revenue	2,581,000	34,126,000	+ 1,182,000
Income-tax			
Sur-tax, including arrears of Super-tax	370,000	11,470,000	+ 1,860,000
Estate, &c., Duties	2,360,000	29,420,000	+ 360,000
Stamps	100,000	4,600,000	+ 2,170,000
Land Tax and Mineral Rights Duty	10,000	140,000	No change
TOTAL INLAND REVENUE	5,421,000	79,756,000	+ 1,162,000
CUSTOMS AND EXCISE			
Customs	2,908,000	38,491,000	− 632,000
Excise	770,000	38,480,000	− 1,216,000
TOTAL CUSTOMS AND EXCISE	3,678,000	76,971,000	− 1,848,000
Post Office (net receipts)	1,200,000	4,400,000	+ 50,000
Crown Lands	210,000	470,000	No change
Miscellaneous receipts	475,777	8,564,185	− 364,664
TOTAL ORDINARY REVENUE	10,984,777	184,127,733	+ 2,304,461
SELF-BALANCING REVENUE:			
Post Office	800,000	17,400,000	+ 450,000
Motor Veh. Duties apportioned to Road Fund	—	4,686,912	+ 286,912
TOTAL SELF-BALANCING REVENUE	800,000	22,086,912	+ 736,912
OTHER RECEIPTS			
MONEY RAISED BY CREATION OF DEBT:			
For Cap. Expenditure Issues:			
Under the Unempl. Ins. Acts, 1920 to 1930	400,000	5,240,000	+ 4,240,000
For other Issues:			
By Treasury Bills	46,400,000	821,244,000	− 186,286,000
By Nat. Savings Cert.	850,000	14,000,000	+ 800,000
Ways and Means Advances	6,650,000	216,275,000	+ 835,000
EXPENDITURE			
ORDINARY EXPENDITURE			
Int. and Management of Nat. Debt	588,410	119,311,152	− 6,839,272
Payments to N. Ireland Exch.	218,464	1,607,004	+ 219,836
Supply Services	12,456,500	134,071,800	+ 23,386,638
TOTAL ORDINARY EXPENDITURE	13,263,374	256,017,878	+ 15,477,035
Sinking Fund	1,737,000	12,947,902	− 855,521
SELF-BALANCING EXPENDITURE			
Post Office	800,000	17,400,000	+ 450,000
Road Fund	—	4,686,912	+ 286,912
TOTAL SELF-BALANCING EXPENDITURE	800,000	22,086,912	+ 736,912
OTHER ISSUES			
TEMPORARY ADVANCES:—			
Under the Unempl. Ins. Acts, 1920 to 1930	400,000	5,240, 000	+ 4,240,000
ISSUES TO MEET CAP. EXPEND.:—			
Under the P.O. and Teleg. (Money) Act, 1928	550,000	3,700,000	+ 700,000
REDEMPTION OF DEBT:—			
Treasury Bills paid off	44,925,000	772,360,000	− 179,190,000
Principal of Nat. Savings Certs. paid off	750,000	11,950,000	− 2,100,000
Ways and Means Advances Repaid	3,700,000	207,185,000	+ 11,805,000

The total INCOME for the week was £66,093,777, while OUTGOINGS amounted to £66,125,374. Thus the Exchequer balances were reduced by £31,597 to £2,803,516.

HOME COMMERCIAL MARKETS

FURTHER DECLINE IN RUBBER

LONDON (THE BALTIC EXCHANGE), July 29.—The Exchange will be closed from Friday next until the following Tuesday morning.

WHEAT.—The cargo market continued dull on more favourable weather reports from the American corn belt, but in spite of a reduction in prices buyers were not attracted. For a part cargo of 2,500 tons, West Australian, per Inkula, B/L., June 7, Italy paid 37s. 2d. late yesterday. Pacific white, Aug.-Sept., was offered at 34s. 4½d.; No. 1 hard winter, July-Aug. 15, at 34s. 7½d., and No. 2, at 34s. 4½d. South Australian, on passage, was obtainable at 36s. 9d., and choice white Karachi, July and Aug., at 35s. 6d. For South Russian, shipping-shipped, 37s. 3d. was required. Parcels met a small inquiry at 6d. to 1s. per quarter decline. No. 1 Northern Manitoba, per Canada arrived, 36s. 6d., was accepted; 36s. 10½d. for July-Aug. 15, and 34s. 9d. net for choice white Karachi, Sept.

The wheat futures market closed 3d. to 6d. under yesterday's levels. Business was done in Manitoba grade Jan., at 35s. 9d.

Per 480lb.	Opening values	1.15 values	3.15 call	Closing values	Prev. closing values
	MANITOBA GRADE				
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
July	34 7	34 7	34 7	34 7	34 11
August	34 7	34 7	34 7	34 7	34 11
November	35 3	35 2½	35 2½	35 2½	35 7
January	35 11	35 8	35 9	35 9	36 3
	LONDON GRADE				
July	33 4	33 4	33 4	33 4	33 7
September	33 6	33 6	33 6	33 6	33 9

MAIZE.—Cargoes were offered at 3d. to 6d. per quarter decline, but trading continued quiet. Late yesterday 4,000 tons, Dan.-Gal.-Fox, per Oituz, July 22, B/L., was sold at 25s. 1½d. For La Plata, on passage, 24s. 3d. was asked and 24s. for Aug. and Sept. Dan.-Gal.-Fox, on the way, was held for 25s. 3d. Parcels were in moderate demand at 9d. per quarter under late rates. La Plata, June-July, sold at 23s. 6d.; July-Aug. at 23s. 3d. to 23s.; Aug.-Sept. at 22s. 10½d., 23s., and 22s. 10½d.; and Sept.-Oct. at 22s. 10½d. and 22s. 9d.

BARLEY was quiet and unchanged. Persian, Sept.-Oct. (new), 15s. 6d.; (old), Aug.-Sept. 15, 15s.; Danubian, Aug.-Sept., 15s. 6d.; and South Russian, Sept. and Oct., 16s. 3d. and Nov. 16s. 9d.

OATS were easier and neglected. La Plata, Aug. to Oct., 13s.; No. 2, mixed feed, Aug., 10s. 3d.; and Chilean, Aug.-Sept., 13s. 9d.

LIVERPOOL, July 29.—WHEAT.—Shipment parcels were again quiet and 3d. to 6d. per quarter lower. Sellers offered No. 1 Northern Manitoba, July-early Aug., at 36s. 9d.; No. 3, 35s. 9d.; No. 4 Manitoba, Aug., 35s.; No. 5, 32s. 7½d.; No. 2 mixed durum, Aug., 31s.; No. 1 hard winter, Gulf, Aug., 34s. 4½d.; No. 2, 33s. 10½d.; No. 2 red garlicky winter, Aug., 33s. 7½d.; Rosafe, 62½lb., nearly due, 33s. 9d., and white Western Pacific, Aug., 34s. 6d. Business was restricted to choice white Karachi, Sept., at 35s. 6d., and No. 2 Northern Manitoba, sailing Aug., at 36s. Spot parcels were steady with a fair demand. Graded wheat futures opened ¼d. to 1d. lower in sympathy with easy closing American and Canadian markets, and the continued liberal movement of new Argentines, together with bearish official German reports. The market afterwards ruled quiet until the afternoon, when values moved upward on higher later advices from Chicago and Winnipeg. The close was steady at ¼d. to 1d. per cental decline on the day. Sales were 200 loads. Traders against current month nil. The total since the beginning of the month is 374,077 original rentals; rejected during the same period 19,200 rentals.

GRADED WHEAT FUTURES

Per 100lb.	Open'g values	Business done		Official Settlm't prices	Closing values	Prev. closing values
		Highest	Lowest			
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
July	—	—	—	7 1	7 1½	7 1¼
Oct.	7 2¼	7 2¾	7 2¼	7 3	7 2¾	7 3¼
Dec.	7 4	7 4⅝	7 3¾	7 4	7 4¼	7 4¾
March	7 5¾	7 5¾	7 5⅜	7 6	7 6⅛	7 6⅜

MAIZE.—Shipment parcels were steady and 3d. to 6d. per quarter lower. Plata, afloat, was quoted 24s. 6d.; Dec.-Jan., 24s. 9d.; Dec., 25s. 6d.; and Nov.-Dec., 25s. 6d. c. and f., India. The Java Trust sold 18,000 tons of white and brown at 9 guilders and 8 guilders respectively, ex go-down. Czech granulated, prompt, quoted 8s. 3d.; Nov.-Dec., 7s. 10½d., f.o.b., Hamburg. Dutch granulated, prompt, quoted 8s. 3d., f.o.b., Rotterdam. Polish crystals, prompt, quoted 7s. 3d., f.o.b., Danzig. Raw sugar was quiet. Preferentials, 96 per cent., July-Aug., quoted 9s. 7½d., value; San Domingo and/or Cuban, 96 per cent., August quoted 5s. 10½d.; Sept., 5s. 11½d.; Oct., 6s., sellers, c.i.f.

White sugar futures were quiet. Aug. sold from 8s. 6d. to 8s. 5½d.

Month	10.30 a.m.		3.15 p.m.		4.15 p.m.	
	Sellers	Buyers	Sellers	Buyers	Sellers	Buyers
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
July	8 6¾	8 3¾	8 8¼	8 3¾	8 7½	8 3
Aug.	8 6¾	8 4½	8 6	8 4½	8 5¼	8 4½
Dec.	8 7½	8 6	8 7½	8 6	8 7½	8 6

Raw futures were easier. Aug. delivery sold at 5s. 1½d.; Dec. at 5s. 4½d. to 5s. 3d.; March at 6s. 5½d. and 6s. 6d. (combined); and May from 6s. 9d. to 6s. 7½d.; Aug., 1931, at 7s. 0½d. to 7s. Calls (88 per cent. beet):—

Month	10.30 a.m.		3.15 p.m.		4.15 p.m.	
	Sellers	Buyers	Sellers	Buyers	Sellers	Buyers
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Aug.	5 2¼	5 1½	5 1½	5 0¾	5 1½	5 0
Sept.	5 3	5 1½	5 3	5 0¾	5 2¼	5 0¾
Oct.	5 3¾	5 2¼	5 3	5 2¼	5 3	5 0¾
Dec.	5 4½	5 3¾	5 3¾	5 3	5 3¾	5 3

NEW CONTRACT, BASIS 96 PER CENT., C.I.F.

Jan.	6 2¼	6 0	6 1½	6 0	6 1½	6 0

DECLARATION OF DIVIDENDS

4 lines 20s. (minimum)

THE AUSTRALIAN BANK of COMMERCE Limited. Notice is hereby given that a FINAL HALF-YEARLY DIVIDEND at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum has been declared PAYABLE on the 29th July, 1930 (i.e., to members on Register on 30th June, 1930). By Order, A. F. JENKINS, Manager. 62, Bishopsgate, E.C.2, London, 29th July, 1930.

TRANSFER BOOKS

4 lines 20s. (minimum)

HOLBORN and FRASCATI, Limited. Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Preference and Ordinary Shares of the above Company will be CLOSED from the 18th to 31st August, both days inclusive, for the preparation of Dividend Warrants payable on the 1st September next. By Order. ALBERT MONK, Secretary. 32, Oxford-street, W.1, 30th July, 1930.

METROPOLITAN ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO., Ltd. Notice is hereby given that the REGISTER of ORDINARY SHAREHOLDERS will be CLOSED from the 30th July to the 13th August inclusive, for the purpose of preparing the Warrants in respect of the Interim Dividend payable on the 13th August, 1930. By Order of the Board, A. J. G. BEAUMONT, Secretary. 16, Stratford-place, W.1.

BANKS

4 lines 20s. (minimum)

BANK OF ENGLAND, E.C.2. 29th July, 1930. NOTICE is hereby given that ARRANGEMENTS have been made for the TRANSFER to the ROYAL BANK of SCOTLAND of the PRIVATE BANKING BUSINESS heretofore carried on by the BANK of ENGLAND at their Western Branch, Burlington-gardens, W.1. The transfer will take place on the 11th August, 1930, from and including which date the business will be continued by the Royal Bank of Scotland at the same address and under the same management. The Branch will be known as the "Royal Bank of Scotland, Western Branch." RONALD DALE, Secretary.

COMPANY MEETING NOTICES

4 lines 20s. (minimum)

COMPANHIA DO NYASSA (Limited Liability Company incorporated in Portugal). ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING for 1930. Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the Articles of Association, the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Offices of the Company, 27, Rua Victor Cordon, Lisbon, on the 15th August, 1930, at 2 o'clock p.m.

AGENDA.

1. To fix the number of Directors to be elected according to paragraph 1 of Article 33 of the Articles of Association.
2. To consider the Annual Report and Balance-sheet presented by the Board of Directors, and the Report of the Fiscal Board.
3. To elect the Board of Directors and the Fiscal Board.
4. To consider any other matters within the competency of an Ordinary General Meeting.

DOMINGOS CENTENO, President. Lisbon, 19th July, 1930.

DRAWING OF BONDS

4 lines 16s. (minimum)

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC. PORT OF BUENOS AIRES FIVE per CENT. DEBENTURES of £100 EACH.

Notice is hereby given that in accordance with the conditions of this Loan DEBENTURES bearing the following numbers, viz.:—

8	9	102	192	641	659	678
713	748	913	934	980	1000	1038
1093	1133	1168	1176	1182	1291	1315
1332	1353	1382	1428	1442	1589	1597
1805	1828	2001	2019	2028	2066	2092
2182	2238	2315	2328	2343	2376	2438
2469	2490	2543	2566	2582	2643	2668
2713	2758	2761	2780	2864	2880	2960
3158	3276	3283	3316	3369	3534	3584
3799	3873	3915	4221	4290	4382	4452
4464	4507	4556	4609	4619	4633	4660
4668	4672	4683	4731	4738	4783	4900
4943	5001	5027	5038	5045	5077	5087
5116	5149	5189	5193	5209	5244	5275
5314	5347	5374	5415	5427	5448	5452
5513	5533	5540	5555	5597	5629	5647
5684	5726	5763	5885	5935	5956	6176
6235	6267	6279	6400	6427	6623	6690
6704	6721	6858	6950	6970	7024	7061
7086	7091	7218	7235	7250	7282	7285
7301	7311	7317	7320	7327	7348	7424
7471	7494	7541	7543	7599	7630	7632
7647	7653	7713	7730	7796	7839	7840
7876	7897	7979	7999	8058	8081	8085
8155	8160	8189	8227	8281	8291	8480
8561	8606	8646	8663	8725	8874	8875
8878	9180	9182	9202	9299	9364	9481
9489	9587	9625	9639	9655	9694	9704
9746	9753	9796	9805	9842	9910	9970
10063	10150	10203	10307	10329	10458	10512
10538	10548	10662	10706	10711	10787	10888
10892	10901	10924	11058	11079	11093	11110
11252	11290	11329	11359	11379	11386	11415
11422	11489	11500	11553	11630	11643	11646
11676	11766	11815	11851	11879	12017	12064
12069	12207	12303	12308	12311	12355	12365
12377	12389	12398	12429	12458	12474	12510
12550	12570	12590	12615	12686	12712	12789
12891	12926	12951	13151	13164	13207	13292
13302	13311	13369	13376	13382	13399	13446
13581	13636	13712	13752	13754	13855	13858
13922	13964	13975	14008	14114	14198	14264
14355	14372	14385	14390	14404	14515	14557
14560	14569	14593	14619	14659	14674	14701
14804	14808	14943	14969	15002	15067	15107
15219	15271	15316	15331	15362	15406	15411
15512	15518	15607	15734	15776	15779	15813
15942	15959	16009	16044	16120	16161	16167
16171	16175	16192	16214	16256	16282	16288
16347	16406	16418	16443	16450	16477	16502
16513	16543	16579	16647	16734	16736	16749
16753	16823	16867	16883	16955	16993	17068
17112	17113	17169	17215	17294	17318	17352
17410	17421	17461	17615	17630	17633	17706
17722	17724	17727	17733	17746	17881	17911
17925	17974	18059	18065	18120	18134	18209
18231	18299	18305	18311	18392	18413	18415
18441	18573	18613	18670	18684	18692	18729
18740	18772	18797	18891	18903	18951	18967
18994	19004	19010	19028	19029	19101	19124
19173	19207	19260	19331	19343	19350	19356
19375	19534	19540	19571	19611	19618	19693
19731	19797	19840	19859	19917	19943	19968
19969	19986					

were this day DRAWN by lot for redemption at the Offices of the Bank of London and South America Limited in the presence of Dr. Ricardo Q. Blamey Lafone, of the Embassy in London of the Argentine Republic, and of Joseph Phillips Crawley, Notary Public, and the same are payable on and after the 1st day of October next at the offices of the said Bank.

The Debentures, with Coupons commencing with Coupon Number 79 must be left three clear days for examination between the hours of 11 and 2, Saturdays excepted.

London, 17th July, 1930. R. Q. BLAMEY LAFONE.

Countersigned:—J. Phillips Crawley, Not. Pub. Firm:—Grain and Sons, 9, Bishopsgate, E.C.2.

NUMBERS of DRAWN BONDS OUTSTANDING.

1st October Drawing, 1929.

19387, with Coupon No. 77 attached.

1st April Drawing, 1930.

366, 408, 488, 1027, 1029, 2684, 3355, 3657, 4428, 4561, 6261, 7428, 8212, 10316, 10701, 11021, 12319, 13738, 14570, 14571, 14632, 15027, 15059, 15346, 15587, 16156, 16220, 17259, 17303, 19576, 19670, 19674, 19788, 19801, with Coupon No. 78 attached.

MISCELLANEOUS FINANCIAL

4 lines 20s. (minimum)

ARGENTINE GOVERNMENT 5 per Cent. INTERNAL GOLD LOAN, 1909. Messrs. Baring Brothers and Co., Limited, are instructed to give notice that they are prepared to receive Tenders for the amortization on or before 30 September, 1930, of $688,100 Gold, say £137,620 nominal Capital of the above Loan.

Tenders for sale of Bonds cum Coupon due 1 March, 1931, at a price to be stated in the Tender, must be lodged not later than 2.30 p.m., on 18 August, 1930, with Messrs. Baring Brothers and Co., Limited, in London.

Tenders will be received also in New York by Messrs. J. P. Morgan and Co., and in Buenos Aires by the Credito Publico Nacional.

Tenders must be made at a price under par (100). All Tenders must be made on a form obtainable on application, and be accompanied by a deposit of Bonds of the above-mentioned Loan at the rate of £10 per £100 nominal capital tendered. The Deposit and Tender must be lodged in a sealed envelope marked "Tender of Argentine Government 5 per Cent. Internal Gold Loan 1909 Bonds for redemption." In the event of the Bonds tendered not being lodged with Messrs. Baring Brothers and Co., Limited, or Messrs. Morgan Grenfell and Co., by 31 October, 1930, the Deposit will be forfeited.

The Tenders will be opened in London on 18 August, 1930, and the result will be notified as soon as possible thereafter.

The right is reserved to reject all or any Tenders. Dated 30 July, 1930. 8, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.2.

THE NATIONAL OMNIBUS and TRANSPORT COMPANY, Ltd., announce that the Preference Shareholders of this Company are to have the option on the 1st April, 1931, of 1 Ordinary Share for each 10 Preference Shares held, and not 1 for each Preference Share held, as stated in the Report of the Meeting yesterday.

LONDON HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS

3 lines 6s. (minimum)

WHERE You are a GUEST NOT a NUMBER. Recently modernized in every feature, the ALEXANDRA has now 140 bed rooms, each fitted with running hot and cold water and telephone and in many cases a private bath room. MODERATE INCLUSIVE TERMS. Write for profusely illustrated Brochure. ALEXANDRA HOTEL, HYDE PARK CORNER, S.W.1. Telephone, Sloane 4521 (10 lines). Telegrams: "Alexotel, Knights, London."

HOTEL BELGRAVIA, GROSVENOR-GARDENS, LONDON, S.W.1. 250 rooms with hot and cold running water, telephone, &c. Restaurant open to the public, renowned for its high-class cuisine combined with a moderate tariff. Private suites for wedding breakfasts, dinners, dances, and meetings. Telephone, Victoria 9640.

BERKELEY HOTEL, 63-67, QUEENSBOROUGH-TERRACE, HYDE PARK, W.2. Park 1797. Two minutes Kensington Gardens, Buses and Tubes. HOT AND COLD RUNNING WATER. GAS FIRES IN ALL BED ROOMS. PASSENGER LIFT. Noted for healthy position, quiet, cleanliness, excellent food and attendance. Terms from 3½gns. per week, inclusive of four meals, bath, light, and attendance. From 12s. 6d. daily. No EXTRAS.

LONDON HOTELS (continued)

BROADWALK HOTEL, DE VERE-GARDENS, KENSINGTON, LONDON, W. Between Kensington Palace and Albert Hall. Telephone: Kensington 0858. The most luxurious and exclusive of the smaller hotels. Superbly situated a few yards from the Park, with rooms, cuisine, and service of supreme excellence. Famous among discriminating people for more than 40 years. The management beg to inform patrons that the redecorations are now completed. Each bed room is fitted with hot and cold running water and electric radiator. The hotel is equipped with a large number of bath rooms, central heating, telephones, and lift. Inclusive terms arranged from 4½gns. Weekly or daily terms. Tariff on application.

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THE LANCASTER HOTEL and RESTAURANT. 7, Rue de Berri (Champs-Elysées).

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HYDE PARK, W.2. A BARE MINUTE LANCASTER-GATE or PADDINGTON STATIONS.—A nicely appointed newly decorated Residence for Business or Professional Men; two billiard tables, card room, music room, 70 attractive bed rooms (gas fires, slot meters), 15 bath rooms; constant hot water, excellent food; mending by arrangement; inclusive terms (no lunch) from £2 7s. 6d. per week; bed, breakfast, and bath from 30s. 6d. per week.—Apply Sutherland House, 23-24, London-st. 'Phone, Padd. 6770.

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A Beautifully FURNISHED BED-SITTING ROOM, ground floor; bath room adjoins.—Padd. 5238.

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A Beautifully FURNISHED BED-SITTING ROOM in lady's private house; constant hot water; excellent service; meals as desired. 'Phone, Padd. 1086.

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APARTMENTS AND BOARD-RESIDENCE (continued)

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AMERICAN ONE-ROOM SERVICE FLATS. Catering as desired. Moderate prices. LADIES ONLY. 75, Linden-gardens, W.2. (Park 8957.) 19, Queen's-gate-terrace, S.W.7. (Kens. 1075.) LADIES OR GENTLEMEN. 136, Holland-road, W.14. (Park 9183.)

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APARTMENTS, delightful position, CAMPDEN HILL; large, airy, very well furnished house, South aspect; excellent cooking and attendance.—Western 6972.

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AT 209, GLOUCESTER-TERRACE, W.2.—Comfortably FURNISHED BED-SITTING ROOMS; hot and cold running water, gas fires, electric light, divan beds. Bed, bath, and breakfast, 5s. 6d.

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AT 49, LEINSTER-GARDENS, Hyde Park, W.2 (close Park, Tubes, omnibuses); gas fires; Scotch management (ladies). Well recommended. Moderate terms.

SOUTH KENSINGTON. AT 3, GRENVILLE-PLACE and 10, EMPEROR'S-GATE.—Attractive One-room SERVICE FLATS, with divan beds, gas fires and grillers. Terms 21s. to 45s., including electric light and service; breakfast if required.—'Phone, Kelvin 9403 and Kelvin 8942.

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7, OBSERVATORY-GARDENS. Three minutes from Kensington High-street Station. ATTRACTIVE CHAMBERS, newly decorated, furnished by Maples; divan beds; gas fires and rings; constant hot water; central heating. Western 1381.

SOUTH KENSINGTON. ATTRACTIVE ONE-ROOM SERVICE FLATS, double and single; divan beds; cookers; meals optional; from 25s. to £3 3s. Exceptionally artistic ground-floor Flatlet, with own conveniences; near Gloucester-road Station. 30 bus.—12, Bina-gardens. Kens. 8694.

ATTRACTIVE Bed-Sitting Rooms, breakfast, bath, attendance; dinner optional; clean, quiet, select; minute Kensington Gardens; moderate.—14, Prince of Wales-terrace, W.8 (next De Vere-gardens). Kelvin 8783.

ATTRACTIVE SERVICE ROOMS, 2gns. to 5gns., including breakfast; constant hot water; manservant.—19, King-street, Baker-street, W.1. Welbeck 9281.

ATTRACTIVE SERVICE FLAT; reception, two bed rooms, bath room; constant hot water; telephone; 3gns.—50, Hogarth-road, Kensington. Frobisher 2142.

ATTRACTIVELY FURNISHED ONE-ROOM SERVICE FLATS, single 22s., double 16s. each person, including service, electric light, constant hot water and baths (14 tiled bath rooms, shower baths); divan and concealed beds and washstands, fitted wardrobes, gas fires, grillers; central heating; lounges; dancing; hall porter. Dutch garden.—Bayswater Court, St. Stephen's-road, W.2. (Westbourne-grove.) Park 9900 (2 lines).

SOUTH KENSINGTON. ATTRACTIVELY FURNISHED ONE-ROOM SERVICE FLATS. Single 28s., double (large), 35s., including service, hot water, electric light, and hot baths; divan beds, gas fires, central heating.—8, Grenville-place, S.W.7. Western 1256 (close Gloucester-road Tube); and 14, Emperor's-gate (adjoining). Western 0266.

121, SLOANE-STREET. BACHELOR SELF-CONTAINED SUITE; bed-sitting rooms, lounge, attendance; dinner if required.

BACHELOR'S SERVICE BED-SITTING ROOM with bath to be LET, Unfurnished; constant hot water. Rent £80 per year inclusive.—W. Bathe, 79, Davies-street, W.1.

BACHELOR'S FURNISHED BED-SITTING ROOM; breakfast only.—25, Bryanston-street, W.1. Mayfair 5063.

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BAKER-STREET, one minute.—Modern BED-SITTING ROOMS, divans; hot and cold basin; gas fires; good service, valet; meals optional.—'Phone Welbeck 1724.

BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED GROUND-FLOOR FLAT; breakfast and attendance, dinner optional; quiet; minute Kensington Gardens.—14, Prince of Wales-terrace, W.8 (next De Vere-gardens). Kelvin 8783.

BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED newly decorated ONE-ROOMED SUITE, with central heating, hot and cold water; two divans; excellent service; 4gns. single, including breakfast.—4, Westbourne-crescent, Lancaster-gate. Padd. 9639. Also others from 37s. 6d.

BED-SITTING ROOMS, exclusive (divans); breakfast; 'phone, all conveniences; terms moderate.—Millard, 54, Upper Berkeley-street, W.1.

BED-SITTING ROOMS, Furnished or partly furnished, from 17s. 6d.—'Phone Park 6502, before 10 a.m.

BED-SITTING ROOMS, breakfast; other meals as required; most convenient to West End.—6, Dorset-square, Baker-street. Padd. 5199; also at 50, Gloucester-gardens, Bishop's-road, near Paddington.

BED-SITTING ROOMS, newly decorated, all fitted hot and cold water, electric light, gas fires; breakfast, bath, attendance, from 35s.; double, 3½gns.; dinners optional.—101-2-3, Oakley-street, Chelsea. Flax. 6435.

BED-SITTING ROOMS, fitted hot and cold running water, gas fires; inclusive breakfast, bath, light, attendance, from 35s.; redecorated throughout.—At 64, Oakley-street, Chelsea. Flaxman 9425.

BED-SITTING ROOMS just opening; exceptionally well furnished and decorated; hot and cold water in rooms; ample bath rooms; quiet position facing South.—20, Cambridge-street, Hyde Park, few minutes' walk Marble Arch. Ambassador 2952.

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HAMPSTEAD. BOARD-RESIDENCE. Furnished or Unfurnished, five minutes Swiss Cottage and Belsize Park; pre-eminent for quietness, cuisine, and comfort.—4, Lambolle-road, N.W.3. Primrose 2911.

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MARBLE ARCH. ADJOINING HYDE PARK. BUSINESS MEN'S BED-SITTING ROOMS, entirely redecorated and furnished; also Ground-floor Suite available; bath rooms each floor; telephone. Very moderate terms.—53, Upper Berkeley-street, Portman-square, W.1.

CAMBRIDGE RESIDENTIAL CHAMBERS, 6 and 7, CAMBRIDGE-TERRACE, HYDE PARK, W.2. Padd. 0051.—Bed-sitting rooms fitted hot and cold water; gas fires; excellent breakfast, bath, light and service; from 35s., double 3 guineas; other meals as required.

CHARMING CAMPDEN HILL.—Excellent Furnished Rooms (double and single), with breakfast and bath, from 35s. per week.—10, Observatory-gardens, W.8.

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HAMPSTEAD. DELIGHTFUL UNFURNISHED ROOMS, in quiet, well-run house, to be redecorated to taste; every convenience, electric light, gas fires, rings, and meters, 'phone, bath; meals and service if required; 14s. 6d. to 22s. 6d. per week.—Apply Housekeeper, 45, Stanley-gardens, Belsize-grove (one minute Belsize Park Station).

APARTMENTS AND BOARD-RESIDENCE (continued)

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HAMPSTEAD. DELIGHTFUL Unfurnished ROOMS, in quiet, well-run house, to be redecorated to taste; every convenience, electric light, gas fires, rings, and meters, 'phone, bath; meals and service if required; 14s. 6d. to 22s. 6d. per week.—Apply Housekeeper, 45, Stanley-gardens, Belsize-grove (one minute Belsize Park Station).

THE KENSINGTON. DOUBLE ROOMS, fitted hot, cold water, 6-7½gns.; single 3½gns.; 12s. 6d. daily; no extras; expert chef.—117-8-9, Queen's-gate, S.W.7. (Kens. 2008.)

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EXCEPTIONALLY well FURNISHED GROUND-FLOOR SUITE, vacant August 4th; one reception, two bed rooms; suit two bachelors; 4 guineas; good attendance; catering as desired.—59, Longridge-road, Earl's Court. Frobisher 1466.

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GENTLEMAN offered very comfortable HOME, private family, living in own house and grounds, Coombe-lane, Kingston-hill.—Write Box K.1668, The Times, E.C.4.

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HOME for MEN STUDENTS; large house, South East district; 20 minutes City, West End.—Write Box B.944, The Times, E.C.4.

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IDEAL BED-SITTING ROOMS, near Marble Arch; running hot water, portable reading lamps; breakfast, valeting. Padd. 4223.—16, Southwick-street, W.2.

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LADY, daughters 8 and 9, offers excellent HOME to French girl same age or two boys, PAYING GUESTS.—Arundel, 14, Glebe-road, Barnes, London.

LADIES' NATIONAL CLUBS, LTD. Office, 11, Cromwell-road, S.W.7. Western 6427. Quarterly Vacancies, 29th September or Earlier. Rents weekly include light and baths.

GROUP 1 (see page 5 in Booklet)	
11, Cromwell-road, S.W.7	NONE
5, Cromwell-road, S.W.7	35/-, 45/-, 47/-
7, Cromwell-road, S.W.7	35/-, 45/-
10, Ashburn-gardens, S.W.7 (Two houses)	
47, Barkston-gardens, S.W.5	NONE
(Two houses)	35/-
49, Barkston-gardens, S.W.5	NONE
17, Hornton-street, W.8 (Two houses)	17/-
15, Vicarage-gate, W.8 (Two houses)	NONE
71, Linden-gardens, W.2	
122, Westbourne-terrace, W.2	23/-, 25/-, 27/-, 30/-
(Two houses)	
45, Inverness-terrace, W.2	15/-, 18/-, 25/-, 35/-
(Four houses)	
22, Craven-hill, W.2	25/-, 31/-
(Two houses)	
72, Holland Park, W.11	25/-, 42/-, 45/-, 53/-
24, Holland Park, W.11	42/-, 45/-
39, Dorset-square, Baker-street	21/-, 30/-, 35/-
BRIGHTON, 3, Chichester-place	26/-, 30/-
ST. LEONARDS, 169, London-road	22/-, 27/-
EASTBOURNE, 5-11, Hartington-place	18/-, 25/-, 27/-
(Four houses)	21/-, 35/-, 42/-
TUNBRIDGE WELLS, The Summit	NONE
CLIFTON, Bristol (Two houses) 28, Pembroke-road	NONE
CLIFTON, 1, Richmond Park-road	NONE
BOURNEMOUTH, 24, Poole-road	18/-, 20/-, 27/-
BEDFORD, 46-8, Clapham-road	10/-, 21/-, 27/-
LIVERPOOL, 21, Gambier-terrace	Now on view
GROUP 2 (see page 5 in Booklet)	
7, Barkston-gardens, S.W.5	25/-
32, Barkston-gardens, S.W.5	NONE
116, Westbourne-terrace, W.2 (Two houses)	
127, Westbourne-terrace, W.2	22/-
50, Inverness-terrace, W.2	NONE
GROUP 3 (see page 5 in Booklet)	25/-, 27/-
41, Barkston-gardens, S.W.5 (Two houses)	
78, Philbeach-gardens, S.W.5	15/-, 21/-, 27/-
107, Philbeach-gardens, S.W.5	NONE
30, Philbeach-gardens, S.W.5	17/-, 27/-
(Two houses)	
29, Collingham-gardens, S.W.5	15/-, 17/-, 35/-
26, Holland Park, W.11	30/-, 35/-
27, Holland Park, W.11	20/-, 25/-
30, Holland Park, W.11	NONE
66, Holland Park, W.11	20/-, 21/-
85, Holland Park, W.11	25/-, 32/-, 35/-
7, Leinster-square, W.2	30/-
6, Inverness-terrace, W.2	18/-, 23/-, 24/-
26, Palace-court, W.2	25/-
Hampstead, 2, Woodchurch-road	35/-
CLIFTONVILLE, 4, Beresford-gardens	2 at 21/-, 23/-
	35/-

FOR FURNISHED VACANCIES APPLY DIRECT.

LADIES' NATIONAL CLUBS.—New Club, Group 3, 35, Cranley-gardens, S.W.5. On view August 8-9, 11-5 p.m.

LADIES' NATIONAL CLUBS, 32, Barkston-gardens, S.W.5.—UNEXPECTED UNFURNISHED VACANCY, 21/-. Vacant 29th Sept. Allotted August 2nd. Apply direct.

LADIES' NATIONAL CLUB, 15, Vicarage-gate, W.8.—UNEXPECTED UNFURNISHED VACANCY, 31/6. Vacant Sept. 29th. Allotted August 2nd. Apply direct.

LADIES' RESIDENTIAL CLUB, 13, Lyndhurst-gardens, N.W.3.—Excellent ACCOMMODATION at moderate terms. Partial board. Hampstead 8762.

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LADIES' FURNISHED CHAMBERS, off Queen's-gate; comfortable and attractive; service; gas fires; private cooking facilities, but meals served in rooms as desired; constant hot water, central heating; from 25s., double 2gns.—24, Elvaston-place. 'Phone, Kens. 2602.

LANCASTER GATE. — SELECT RESIDENCE. Bed and breakfast, meals as required; three minutes Tube and Kensington Gardens; constant hot water, gas fires; English cooking and comforts a speciality. Moderate. Padd. 2086.—8, Devonshire-terrace, Hyde Park, W.2.

LANCASTER-GATE, one minute Lancaster-gate station and almost facing Hyde Park.—Large and exceptionally well-furnished BED-SITTING ROOM. Terms according to meals required.—Padd. 6853.

HAMPSTEAD. LINDORES.—Delightful spacious rooms; good cuisine; partial board.—25, Belsize-park. (Primrose 2919.)

MAIDA VALE.—FURNISHED SERVICE SUITES and FLATS from 2½gns. to 4gns.; also rooms; restaurant.—Apply Lauderdale Residential Club, 138, Lauderdale-mansions. Tele., Abercorn 2360.

MARBLE ARCH.—Attractive SERVICE SUITE; also Bed-Sitting Rooms, single, from 35s., double 3gns.; breakfast, bath.—58, Seymour-street. Padd. 9804.

MAYFAIR SERVICE SUITES.—Two minutes Piccadilly and Park-lane. Charming house; large rooms; telephones and all modern conveniences. Reduced rents for 3 or 6 months.—The Butler, 41, Hertford-street, W.1.

MAYFAIR, 13, Clarges-street.—Furnished SERVICE FLAT; hall, sitting, bed room, bath, also sitting and bed room communicating, use bath; electric fires, lights, 'phones. Moderate rents.—Grosvenor 1238.

MAYFAIR.—Well FURNISHED SUITE, also Single Bed Rooms; good cooking, valeting.—Apply 6, Half-moon-street, Piccadilly.

MIDDLESEX, 30 mins. Baker-street.—Lady in business requires TWO PAYING GUESTS; modern house standing in two acres of ground, and facing park, tennis; croquet; near golf courses; use of car; tennis; from 2½ guineas each.—Write Box 09837, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

MONTROSE, SOUTH SIDE, CLAPHAM COMMON, S.W.—Over 100 rooms, beautifully situated in four acres of grounds overlooking the Common; every modern convenience and comfort; tennis, billiards; garage. Tele.: Brixton 2803. Trams and omnibuses pass. Tube five minutes. Room, breakfast, late dinner, full Sundays. Terms £2 2s. PER WEEK. No extras.

AT NEW MANSION RESIDENTIAL, 38, 39, and 40, LANCASTER-GATE, HYDE PARK, LONDON. FIRST-CLASS RESIDENTIAL ESTABLISHMENT, overlooking beautiful Kensington Gardens. Central for all parts of London. Gas and electric fires. Hot and cold running water in every bed room. Nothing but the best English food served. Special terms for families. FULL BOARD from £2 12s. 6d. weekly (or 10s. 6d. daily). Bed room, table d'hôte breakfast, bath, boots and attendance, 7s. 6d. per day. Telephone, Paddington 1008.

53, SEYMOUR-STREET. NEWLY FURNISHED BED-SITTING ROOMS, fitted running water; from 7s. 6d. nightly, or inclusive terms from 3½gns.; also charming suite; run on first-class lines; one minute Oxford-street.—Padd. 5787.

ONE or TWO nice Unfurnished SERVICE ROOMS, overlooking gardens, second or third floors; full or partial board.—7, Bramham-gardens, S.W.5.

PICCADILLY (5, DOVER-STREET).—Gentlemen's Furnished Service Chambers and Suites; light, linen, attendance, 3, 4, 5, and 6 gns. inclusive. 'Phone, lift.

QUIET ENGLISH FAMILY in nicest Square, BLOOMSBURY, offer DIVAN BED-SITTING ROOM; suit married couple or single guest; electric light, gas fire, bath, telephone.—Bland, 38, Woburn-square, W.C.1. Museum 7786.

EXCELLENT ROOMS NEAR BAKER-STREET. SCOTCH Lady.—24, Upper Gloucester-place, Dorset-square. Padd. 6334.

SOUTH KENSINGTON.—BED-SITTING ROOM; constant hot water, gas fires; 25s., including breakfast, baths, lights.—89, Sussex-place. Kens. 3919.

SOUTH KENSINGTON.—BACHELOR ROOMS; breakfast, service, valeting, from 35s.; constant hot water.—11, Queensberry-place, S.W.7. Western 4596.

ST. JOHN'S WOOD.—Ideal ROOM for GENTLEMAN, select private house.—59a, Abbey-road. 'Phone, Maida Vale 3925.

LADY'S PRIVATE HOUSE. TO be LET permanently, daintily FURNISHED BED-SITTING ROOM; running hot and cold water, central heating, &c.; charming bijou house, close to Marble Arch.—Write Box 7187, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

TO be LET, SOUTH KENSINGTON, TWO choice unfurnished ROOMS in lady's quiet attractive house; suitable professional gentleman.—8, Redcliffe-gardens.

TO be LET, BED ROOM and SITTING ROOM.—111, Ebury-street, S.W.

(Continued on Page 23)

APARTMENTS AND BOARD-RESIDENCE (continued)

TO UNIVERSITY MEN ONLY.—BACHELOR CHAMBERS with club rooms; telephones, hot and cold water, &c.; wireless room. Furniture and decorations by Warings. From ONE GUINEA.—Write or call 52, Cromwell-road, Queen's-gate, S.W.7.

W.C.1.—Comfortable Bed-Sitting Rooms, breakfast; 5s. daily, 27s. 6d. weekly.—54, Torrington-square, near British Museum. (Museum 6009.)

W.C.1.—22, TAVISTOCK-SQUARE. — Partial board-residence, single or double, from 27s. 6d.; central, comfortable, recommended. Museum 7767.

WESTMINSTER, near Victoria.—18, DENBIGH-PLACE (a quiet street), Warwick-square.—To be LET, Unfurnished first-floor balcony; bright lofty ROOMS; dining room, bed room, kitchen, bath room (geyser). Rent seven pounds month (four weeks); good cooking and attendance if required.

6, COURTFIELD-GARDENS,
SOUTH KENSINGTON, S.W.5.
A newly opened GUEST HOUSE, redecorated, all rooms with hot and cold running water, gas or electric fires, central heating; near Gloucester-road, overlooking Gardens. Partial board. Terms moderate. Frob. 2401.

7, PALACE-GATE.—Well FURNISHED ROOMS; excellent food; lift; inclusive terms from 3gns. Western 3721.

34, EBURY-STREET.
1 minute Victoria. Bachelor Bed-Sitting Rooms, newly Furnished; breakfast; every convenience.—7397 Sloane.

GLYNE HOUSE,
55, 56, 57, COURTFIELD-GARDENS, S.W.5. A FIRST-CLASS RESIDENTIAL in QUIET POSITION, OVERLOOKING GARDENS. Gas fires, hot and cold water in bed rooms, private sitting rooms, also bed-sitting rooms. Only three minutes Gloucester-road Tube and Met. First-class catering; owner supervises throughout. Full board from 3gns. inclusive. 'Phone, Frob. 3021.

QUEENSBOROUGH-TERRACE,
72.—NEWLY DECORATED ONE-ROOM SERVICE FLATS; constant hot water, gas fires, rings; BATHS, 'PHONES ALL FLOORS. From 2gns., including breakfast, baths, &c. Dinners. Park 1652.

ALERT AGENCY (117, Regent-street) recommends personally inspected accommodation free. Flats, service suites, guest houses, bed-sitting rooms. Foreign students introduced into private families. Call, write.

ACCOMMODATION.
ALL requiring ACCOMMODATION of any kind, LONDON, COUNTRY or SEASIDE, should apply for Harvey and Harvey's
FREE LIST.
480a, Oxford-street, W.1. (Mayfair 2156.)

PERSONAL RECOMMENDATIONS and arrangements made FREE of CHARGE to all requiring ACCOMMODATION, LONDON, COUNTRY, SEASIDE.—Call, write, or 'phone Universal Accommodation Bureau, Abbey House, Westminster. (Vic. 7763.)

VISITORS and Others needing advice where to stay.—Town, Country, Seaside. All inspected.—Call or write M. Browne, 35, Maddox-street, W.1. Mayfair 6477.

WANTED

GENTLEMAN, usually winters abroad, requires Bed-Sitting and Bath Room, or small flat; central or near London, with some storage accommodation while absent.—Reply, full particulars, moderate terms, BM/BKDX, W.C.1.

ALL those wishing to RECEIVE YOUNG FOREIGN STUDENTS (Dutch, Swedes, Germans, &c.) should APPLY, with particulars, to Harvey and Harvey, 480a, Oxford-street, W.1.

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AN IDEAL HOME for GUESTS in Surrey; London 25 minutes. Large country house on hill in beautiful grounds; gravel soil; private golf course, tennis, billiards, bridge; every home comfort; own cows and farm produce.—Write R.N., Box S.722, The Times, E.C.4.

BIRCHINGTON-on-SEA.—FURNISHED APARTMENTS now available; detached house, close sea; bathing from house; garden, lawn.—Write Box J.886, The Times, E.C.4.

BOURNEMOUTH.—GROVE-ROAD.—Standing in own grounds; minute sea, five minutes Pavilion.
HEATHLANDS, EAST CLIFF.
Every comfort; from 3½gns. 'Phone 356.

MEYRICK COURT,
BOURNEMOUTH, EAST CLIFF; A.A.; two minutes sea front; hot and cold water; gas fires, central heating; lock-up garages. 'Phone, 1776.

BOURNEMOUTH, MANOR-ROAD, EAST CLIFF.—First-class residential, situated on beautiful overcliff drive, facing sea, fully South.

SOLENT PINES.
Luxuriously furnished; hot and cold water bed rooms. Vita glass; excellent cuisine; bathing hut; garages; personal supervision. Telegrams, "Solpines." Bournemouth.

BOURNEMOUTH.—LAMMERMOOR.—Best position EAST CLIFF; three acres of delightful gardens, own tennis and croquet lawns; garage. Famous for cuisine.

STUDLEIGH ROYAL.
BOURNEMOUTH, WEST CLIFF; hot and cold water all bed rooms; sea views; moderate terms.

BRIGHTON, 4, POWIS-GROVE.—Lady's detached House, five minutes West Pier and Station; farm produce; vacancies all August from 45s. Tele. 4676.

BROADSTAIRS, close sea.—GUESTS RECEIVED; individually studied; children welcomed; permanent or otherwise; highly recommended.—Houghton House.

BROMLEY, KENT.—"RAVENSCROFT." XVIth CENTURY GUEST HOUSE; two minutes station; extensive grounds; tennis; garage. Terms from 3gns. inclusive. 'Phone, Rav. 3040.

CORNISH RIVIERA.—Kenegie, Gulval, Penzance. THE PREMIER FOOD REFORM GUEST HOUSE of the WEST. Spacious garages. Tennis, billiards, &c.—Write Manageress for illustrated brochure.

CORNWALL, best centre. Private APARTMENTS; near sea, moors, station; farm fare; vacant Aug., Sept.; moderate.—Write Box Z.626, The Times, E.C.4.

CORNWALL.—WILSEY DOWN, DAVIDSTOW.—LAUNCESTON. Ideal centre facing moors, coast five miles; riding, shooting, trout fishing; electric light.

EASTBOURNE.—Board-Residence; ideal position; well-appointed house; every comfort; five minutes sea, golf, Beachy Head.—"Fernleigh," Meads. 'Phone 2675.

ST. JOHN'S.
EASTBOURNE'S newest and most beautiful Guest House, in own grounds, well away from noise and traffic; absolutely first class throughout; six exceptionally fine public rooms; 20 bed and 10 bath rooms have recently been added. Hard and grass tennis courts; large garage. Unsurpassed cuisine.

FARMHOUSE BOARD-RESIDENCE; Shakespeare's Country, pleasantly situated; constant hot water; bath; 3gns.—Mrs. Stow, Bericote Farm, Ashow, Kenilworth.

FOLKESTONE, ST. OLAVE'S, TRINITY-CRESCENT; close Leas and sea; tennis; hot and cold; best English cuisine. Brochure on application. Moderate.

FOLKESTONE.—HIGHCLIFFE, ideal position overlooking sea and bandstand; renowned for comfort and excellent cuisine. 'Phone 684.

FOLKESTONE.—EL KAHIRA PENSION, 15, Westbourne-gardens.—Sea views; one minute Leas; excellent cuisine, separate tables; from 3 Guineas weekly. Week-ends by arrangement. Reduction parties.

GUESTS RECEIVED private house, Kent coast; large shady garden by sea; own tennis, golf, bridge; car; good bathing.—Write Box S.1668, The Times, E.C.4.

GUESTS RECEIVED large farm; modern conveniences; electric, 'phone; garage; tennis; 2½gns., Aug. 3gns. Vacancies.—Abbotts Farm, Saffron Walden.

HOVE, facing sea and lawns.—SERVICE SUITES, well furnished; hot and cold all bed rooms; excellent cuisine and service.—Proprietor, 7, Brunswick-terrace.

ILFRACOMBE.—The GROSVENOR, minute sea front, finest position, first-class every detail; magnificent lounge; recommended comfort, cuisine; R.A.C. 'Phone 63.

IRELAND.—GUESTS RECEIVED, gentleman's house; lovely lake-side property; boating, bathing, fishing, shooting, tennis; from 3½ guineas; references essential.—Captain MacManus, Woodville Grange, Granard, Co. Longford.

JERSEY.—GUESTS RECEIVED Private House; own grounds; near golf, tennis, sea; Southern aspect; Sept.-Oct. vacancies.—Sunfield, St. Brelade.

LANCING, near Worthing.—BOARD-RESIDENCE; charming house; garden; tennis; near station, sea, Downs; garage.—Stead, Colver House.

MIDHURST.—THE GATE HOUSE is most comfortable; quiet position; beautiful garden; electric light, excellent cuisine; golf, tennis. 'Phone 58.

MUNDESLEY-ON-SEA, NORFOLK.—BOARD-RESIDENCE; three minutes sea; inside sanitation; bath, hot and cold; tennis lawn.—Mrs. Legg, "Avondale."

PURLEY—SURREY HILLS.
KNIGHTON PRIVATE RESIDENTIAL.
Delightfully situated, 30 minutes Town. English food, own produce; tennis, billiards; garages; near links. Illustrated tariff post free. 'Phone, Purley 1730.

QUANTOCK HILLS, SOMERSET. — BOARD-RESIDENCE near hills, sea, and glen; vacant August 2nd onwards.—Mrs. Booiner, Winsor's Farm, Holford, Bridgwater, Somerset.

RICKMANSWORTH.
PARK VIEW; two minutes station, 25 minutes London; comfortable home; good table; moderate. 'Phone 24.

SAUNDERSFOOT, PEM.—Delightful position. MODERN HOUSE; rooms to be LET for August.—Howells, Merlewood.

SURREY.—LEIGH PLACE, COBHAM; 'Phone 20.—Charming Family RESIDENCE amidst lovely surroundings; spacious rooms, excellent cuisine; lawns, hard court, croquet; garden produce; garages and stables.

TORQUAY, THE SANDRINGHAM.
Central. Restful. Only week-end bookings vacant, July and August. Inc. 12s. per day. 'Phone 2379.

WARWICKSHIRE.—Elizabethan house; boating, fishing, buses; eight miles Stratford, Broadway; golf. BOARD-RESIDENCE £2 2s. weekly. Garage.—Broom Hall, Bidford-on-Avon.

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WONDERFUL AIR, 500ft. up; exceptional food and comforts; tennis, golf; large sunny garden; London 35 minutes; moderate.—102, Godstone-road, Caterham.

WANTED

ACCOMMODATION, old-fashioned FARMHOUSE preferred, West of England; three adults, boy 11; riding, golf in neighbourhood; moderate inclusive from middle August.—Write Box Z.629, The Times, E.C.4.

GOOD ACCOMMODATION at or near small South Coast resort about 65 miles London; one sitting, two bed rooms; end of August or early September.—Write Box K.1695, The Times, E.C.4.

CONTINENTAL

BLANKENBERGHE.—J. Thonon, proprietor; 70, Boulevard Desmet Denayer, three minutes sea and station; 40 bed rooms, hot and cold running water. BOARD-RESIDENCE. Terms moderate. Sept. 45frs. with tax included.

BRITTANY, ST. SERVAN-SUR-MER, Ker-Mélanie.—Pension Famille; gardens; good cooking; five minutes from shore and tennis. From 200frs. weekly.

BRUSSELS.—"PENSION ORSAY," 75, Rue Commerce. Ideally situated. First class. Modern comfort. Excellent cuisine. Garage. Full board from fr.

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NURSING HOMES

EXPERIENCED DOCTOR would RECEIVE SENILE or NERVOUS LADY or GENTLEMAN; excellent accommodation, home comforts; pleasant residential locality near London.—Write Box K.1871, The Times, E.C.4.

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NURSE offers lady HOME during accouchement.—1, St. Alban's, Hewlett-road, Cheltenham.

RESIDENT PATIENTS.—Illustrated BOOKLET describing the Residences, &c., of numerous Doctors in all parts.—Town, country, seaside—who receive PRIVATE PATIENTS (Mental, Neurasthenic, Maternity, Invalids, &c.) post free on application to the General Manager, British Medical Bureau, 12, Stratford-place, Oxford-street, W.1.

ROYAL NORTHERN HOSPITAL, Holloway, N.7.—20 PRIVATE ROOMS are available for PAYING PATIENTS. There are also private wards for maternity cases.—Full particulars can be obtained from the Secretary. Telephone, Archway 2211.

TOWN HOUSES

3 lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)

HAMPTON AND SONS,
20, ST. JAMES'-SQUARE, S.W.1.
TELEPHONE: REGENT 7500.
Telegrams, "Selanlet," Piccy, London.
And at HAMPSTEAD and WIMBLEDON.

S.W.1.
In a quiet Square, within easy walking distance of the Houses of Parliament.
EXCELLENT RESIDENCE, with well-proportioned rooms, containing seven bed rooms, bath room, three reception rooms, and usual offices.
GARAGE might be arranged for.
Lease 59 years. Ground-rent £60.
PRICE £3,000.
HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

CLOSE TO EATON-SQUARE.
A DELIGHTFUL SMALL HOUSE OF GREAT CHARM.
THE LAST WORD IN LUXURY.
Hall, two double reception, five bed rooms, two baths.
Modern decorations and appointments.
Moderate premium for lease at low rent.
Recommended as being one of the choicest small houses at present in the market, and occupying a fashionable and sought-after position.
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Quite an exceptional RESIDENCE, in excellent order, containing eight bed and dressing rooms, two bath rooms, four reception rooms, and offices.
Independent hot water. Service lift, &c.
Lease about 18 years. Rent £325.
Moderate premium.
Inspected and recommended by
HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

CHARMING MEDIUM-SIZED HOUSE.
PRINCES-GARDENS.
For SALE, one of the choicest of the smaller of these favourite Houses.
Nine bed rooms, three bath rooms, four reception rooms, excellent domestic offices.
GARAGE AVAILABLE.
Central heating, parquet floors, and every modern convenience. Modernized and in excellent order.
Lease nearly 50 years.
PRICE £7,000, OR OFFER.
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HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

GROUND-FLOOR OFFICES.
PASSENGER LIFT.
FIRST-FLOOR BEDROOM SUITE
These are but three of the outstanding features of a very attractive house overlooking
BRYANSTON-SQUARE.
Nine bed and dressing, three baths, three reception.
Garage and Rooms.
Every modern convenience, including
CENTRAL HEATING THROUGHOUT.
Direct Portman Lease for disposal.
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Preliminary Announcement.
TEMPLEHILL HOUSE,
WEST HEATH-ROAD.
HAMPSTEAD, N.W.3.
OVERLOOKING HAMPSTEAD HEATH.
Superb RESIDENCE, standing in its own secluded grounds of about 1½ acre; long carriage drive approach; four or five reception rooms, magnificent central hall, sun lounge, 10 to 12 bed and dressing rooms, four luxurious bath rooms, unusually complete domestic offices.
Central heating. Parquet floors.
EXTENSIVE GARAGE PREMISES, LODGE, &c.
FREEHOLD.
To be SOLD immediately by private treaty or by Auction in September next. Sole Agents and Auctioneers, HAMPTON and SONS, The Clock Tower, 49, Heath-street, Hampstead, N.W.3, and 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

ST. JOHN'S WOOD.
IN A SECLUDED POSITION.
UNIQUE COTTAGE RESIDENCE, standing in its own garden, and containing hall, panelled drawing room, two other reception rooms, four bed rooms, bath room, excellent offices, &c.
Electric light and power.
Parquet floors. Telephone. Gas.
GARAGE FOR TWO CARS.
DELIGHTFUL AND EXTENSIVE GARDEN WITH LAWN FOR BADMINTON.
Lease 46 years. Ground-rent £57 per annum.
MODERATE PRICE.
Inspected and recommended by the Sole Agents,
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CHOICE COUNTRY-STYLE HOUSE ON TWO FLOORS ONLY.
ST. JOHN'S WOOD.
FREEHOLD FOR SALE of a FINE RESIDENCE, comprising three reception rooms, billiard room, nine bed rooms, three bath rooms, and offices.
Garage for two cars. Also included is a SMALL SELF-CONTAINED RESIDENCE of three bed rooms, two reception, bath room, kitchen, &c.
There is a large garden, with ample space for FULL-SIZED TENNIS LAWN.
THE SITE BEING ABOUT HALF AN ACRE.
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BELGRAVE-SQUARE, S.W. Only £15,000.—Magnificent RESIDENCE; 13 bed rooms, four bath rooms, six reception, billiard room; large garden.—BARKER and NEALE, 13, Lowndes-street, S.W.1.

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CHELSEA.
In a favourite position.
DELIGHTFULLY LOW-BUILT HOUSE with paved garden, situate in a secluded road. Six bed rooms, two bath rooms, three reception rooms (on ground floor), complete non-basement domestic offices.
TRUST LEASE. | GROUND-RENT £30 PER ANNUM.
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HOLLAND PARK.—Beautiful HOUSE to be LET on LEASE at moderate rental; three reception, 12 bed rooms, two dressing rooms, two bath rooms; good garage, with rooms over, available if desired. NO PREMIUM REQUIRED. — Full particulars from the Agents, FINCH, FINCH and Co., 33, Brook-street, W.1. Mayfair 3878/9.

SHOULD BE SEEN AT ONCE.
KENSINGTON.—A semi-detached, low-built, conveniently planned RESIDENCE, with side entrance, to be LET; facing West, with fine garden; seven bed rooms, two bath, three reception; all modern conveniences; premium required for good lease and fittings.—STORY and Co., 49-53, Kensington High-street, W.8. £130 P.A.

NO PREMIUM.
ONSLOW-GARDENS.—Rent £225 a year.—ONE of these favourite HOUSES, opening on to gardens in the rear; nine bed, two bath, four reception rooms.
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TOWN HOUSES (continued)

SIXTY YEARS' LEASE.
£4,400.
Adjoining the Park.—A thoroughly modernized, newly decorated Residence, containing seven or eight bed rooms, three baths, and three reception rooms, including double drawing room, central heating, constant hot water. LOW GROUND-RENT.—Keys with
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£1,450.—A SMALL CHELSEA FREEHOLD of seven rooms, with VACANT POSSESSION; ready for modernization at small cost.—Agents, JOHN MEACOCK and Co., 9, Pelham-street, adjoining South Kensington Station. Kensington 5682 and 8275.

£80 PER ANNUM WITH GARAGE.
ST. JOHN'S WOOD.—Confined in quiet old garden is a tastefully appointed GEORGIAN HOUSE, with few but large rooms, including full-sized billiard or dance room, four bed rooms, three reception, and adequate offices. Long lease for Sale at moderate premium, including fittings.—Unique and seen by SQUIRE, Herbert, and POPE, 48, Berners-street, W.1.

Charming and newly built non-basement HOUSE.
ST. JOHN'S WOOD.
Five-six bed rooms, three reception rooms (parquet floors), two tiled bath rooms, tiled kitchen, &c.
PRICE £5,500.
Lease 88 years. Ground-rent, £50.
Good Garage. Small Garden.
A very substantial mortgage can be arranged if required.
Apply:—
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35, Upper Baker-street, N.W.1.

WITH VACANT POSSESSION.
WEST HAMPSTEAD. — NON-BASEMENT RESIDENCE containing six bed rooms, bath room, three reception rooms. Lease 55 years. Ground-rent £12 per annum. PRICE £1,450.—Agents, LEOPOLD FARMER and SONS, 61, High-road, Kilburn, N.W.6.

£2,100.—CHELSEA.—Thoroughly MODERNIZED FREEHOLD in quiet cul de sac; three bed, two reception, kitchen and bath.—Keys with JOHN MEACOCK and Co., 9, Pelham-street, adjoining South Kensington Station. Kensington 5682 and 8275.

OR FURNISHED AT 5GNS. PER WEEK.
£150.—KENSINGTON.—In quiet, favourite position.—Attractive compact HOUSE, with five bed rooms, two reception rooms, bath, &c.; small garden. Premium £100.—Agents,
DRAKE and RUCK,
39, Alfred-place, South Kensington (opposite Station).

£135 PER ANNUM.—PONT-STREET, S.W.3 (close).—Attractive BIJOU RESIDENCE; two reception, four bed rooms, kitchen and bath; 14 years' lease. Only £225.—ARTHUR and Co., 1, Beauchamp-place, S.W.3. Sloane 5757.

GARAGES

NO. 5, QUEEN'S GATE-TERRACE-MEWS, S.W.7.—To be LET, TWO LARGE LOCK-UP GARAGES with FLAT over; three good rooms and bath room. Rent £185.—Apply 19, Queen's Gate-terrace, S.W.7. (Kensington 1075.)

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3 lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)

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FURNISHED FLATS
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FEW FLATS ONLY REMAINING.
The furnishings are costly and in modern taste; everything new; telephone in each room; luxuriously fitted bath room; à la carte catering from model kitchen. Rent, including service, valeting, light, &c., single £8 8s., double from £10 10s. weekly.
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For all the best Flats.
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SERVICE FLAT,
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IN AN EXCLUSIVE BUILDING, to be Let Unfurnished. Three good bed rooms, luxurious bath room and separate shower bath, two reception rooms; central heating; constant hot water; the finest service and cuisine. Mayfair 8022 (Extn. 1).
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(North Side).
FINE UNFURNISHED FLAT, with central heating, constant hot water, passenger lift, &c. Six bed rooms, two bath rooms, two reception rooms and domestic offices. Will be let at bargain rental without premium.
AN EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY.
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VERY LIGHT FLAT directly overlooking Hanover-square.—Large bed room, charming reception room and beautiful bath room; constant hot water; passenger lift. Furnished. Rent includes excellent service. Immediate occupation. Mayfair 8022 (Extension 5).
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PRINCIPAL WEST END FLAT AGENTS.
ONE of the finest MAISONNETTES in BAKER-STREET. Only £235 per annum inclusive; three bed, two reception, kitchen and bath room; large and bright rooms. No premium.
APPLY S. and S. FREEMAN, Ltd., AS ABOVE.

MAIDA HILL, W.2.—MANSION FLAT; three bed rooms, two reception rooms, kitchen, bath. Rent £225. Premium £150.
MAYFAIR.—Ground floor; two bed rooms, one reception room, kitchen, and bath. Rent £225. Premium £100.
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WITH USE OF GARDEN, IN QUIET POSITION.
AN excellent FURNISHED FLAT, available for one year, comprising two good reception rooms, five capital bed rooms, bath room, kitchen, and ample cupboard accommodation. Rent only 10gns. per week.—Apply ROBINS, SNELL and TERRY, 109, Mount-street, W.1.

BACHELOR FLATS.
Inclusive Rentals from £140; one bed room, one reception, kitchen, bath room. (Larger Flats if required.) Constant hot water. RESTAURANT (optional). SERVICE if required. GUEST ROOMS always available. Tennis. Bunker Putting Course. Lovely gardens. Garages. 5mins. Station. 18mins. Waterloo. Golf, Boating, Sailing, Bathing, Racing, all within a few minutes.—SURBITON COURT, St. Andrew's-square, Surbiton. (Kingston 2589.)

BACHELOR'S CHAMBERS, comfortably FURNISHED, to be LET for four weeks from Friday next; bath (hot and cold), electric light, and attendance; unique position; very low rental; immediate application essential.—Housekeeper, 3, Southampton-row, W.C.1.

BRITISH MUSEUM.—Compact FLAT or OFFICES, two large rooms, kitchen and bath. Rent only £3 per week. Vacant possession.—Apply ROSSWICK, 245, Oxford-street. Gerrard 1687.

BUCKLAND & SONS,
Auctioneers and Surveyors,
4, BLOOMSBURY-SQUARE, W.C.1.
Agents for all classes of HOUSES, FLATS, &c.

CAMPDEN-HILL (adjoining).—Newly decorated FLAT VACANT; kitchen, four rooms, bath room. Rent £200 inclusive.—Dudeney, 82, High-street, Marylebone.

CLOSE TO ST. JAMES'S PALACE.
An ideal Service Flat, comprising entrance hall, double bed, large reception, bath; low inclusive rental; no premium.—Sole Agents, GODDARD and SMITH, 22, King-street, St. James's, S.W.1.

CROMWELL-ROAD (overlooking gardens).—An attractive FLAT of two bed, one reception, kitchen, and bath. New lease. Rent £185 per annum.—Keys with JOHN MEACOCK and Co., 9, Pelham-street, adjoining South Kensington Station. Kensington 5682 and 8275.

EATON-SQUARE (adjoining).—Charming, light FLAT to be LET UNFURNISHED; five bed rooms, bath room, two reception, lounge hall, and usual offices; quiet and open position; independent hot water, parquet floors, and electric fires. Strongly recommended.—Agents, JAMES STYLES and WHITLOCK, 44, St. James'-place, S.W.1.

EARL'S COURT (two minutes station).—An exceptionally well arranged LOWER MAISONNETTE to be LET, containing five bed rooms, two bath, two reception; electric light; crazy-paved garden.—Keys STORY and Co., 49, Kensington High-street, W.8. £190 P.A. INCLUSIVE. NO PREMIUM.

GENTLEMAN'S high-class FURNISHED SERVICE FLAT; very moderate.—Mayfair Chambers, 1, Balderton-street, W.1.

SERVICE FLAT.
HANS-CRESCENT (close to Park).—An opportunity to obtain a very attractive UNFURNISHED SUITE in this favourite position; bed room, bath room, reception room; excellent cooking; an efficient staff.—Agents, MARLER and MARLER, 25, Sloane-street, S.W.1. Sloane 5234. £275 P.A. INCLUDING SERVICE.

HOLLAND PARK.—MANSION FLAT, Third Floor; Southern aspect; two reception, three bed; constant hot water; lift; long lease. Rent £200 per annum. No agents.—Write Box N.1782, The Times, E.C.4.

HYDE PARK, W.2.—Charming Unfurnished MAISONNETTE; three bed, two reception, &c.; £130 per annum.—GOODWIN and SON, 152, New Bond-street, W.

KENSINGTON, W.14.—An exceptionally well planned MANSION FLAT with principal rooms facing South to be LET, in excellent decorative order, comprising four bed rooms, bath room, two excellent reception rooms; passenger lift, day and night porters. Lease 5½ years. Moderate sum for fittings. — Apply STORY and Co., 49, Kensington High-street, W.8. £250 P.A.

AN UNUSUALLY FINE FLAT.
Spacious reception rooms.
KENSINGTON GARDENS (adjoining).—To be LET for remainder of seven years' lease, a well-arranged FLAT, containing five bed rooms, bath room, two reception rooms, large kitchen, scullery, pantry larder, &c.; independent hot water boiler. Premium for lease and fittings £450.—Unhesitatingly recommended by Sole Agents,
E. R. PRITCHARD and Co.,
13A, Gloucester-road, S.W.7. (Western 1167, 1168.) £315 P.A.

CONSTANT HOT WATER AND LIFT.
Now being redecorated.
KENSINGTON HIGH-STREET (just off).—Exceptionally attractive THIRD FLOOR FLAT, with large rooms, to be LET on new lease, WITHOUT PREMIUM; four bed rooms, two reception rooms, bath room, kitchen, &c.—Agents, HUGHES-DON and HINDS, 4, Abingdon-road, Kensington High-street. £350 P.A.

LANCASTER-GATE (overlooking beautiful gardens).—Well FURNISHED SELF-CONTAINED FLAT; 3½gns.—GOODWIN and SON, 152, New Bond-street, W.

FLATS AND CHAMBERS (continued)

ERNEST DURBRIDGE & CO.,
F.S.I., F.A.I.
5, THAYER-STREET, MANCHESTER-SQUARE, W.1.
Telephone, Welbeck 3429.

BAKER-STREET (Close to).
CHARMING SECOND-FLOOR MANSION FLAT, overlooking ornamental gardens and facing South; two bed rooms, two reception rooms, box room, bath room, and kitchen. Lease 5 years. RENT £230 PER ANNUM INCLUSIVE.

BAKER-STREET (Adjoining).
NEWLY Decorated FIRST-FLOOR FLAT, self-contained; two bed rooms, one reception room, kitchen, and bath room; independent hot water; £170 PER ANNUM INCLUSIVE ON LEASE.

MANCHESTER-SQUARE (Just off).
SELF-CONTAINED Semi-Basement FURNISHED FLAT; very light, and comprising two bed rooms, one reception room, kitchen, and bath room. RENT 3 GUINEAS PER WEEK.
ERNEST DURBRIDGE and Co.

BARGAIN. THREE BED ROOMS, &c.
4GNS. PER WEEK.—COLLINGHAM-PLACE, SOUTH KENSINGTON.—Bright, well FURNISHED SELF-CONTAINED MAISONNETTE; three bed rooms, two reception, kitchen, bath; telephone.—L. J. CURTIS and Co., Abbey House, 2, Victoria-street, S.W.1.

NO PREMIUM. THREE BED ROOMS, &c.
£160 PER ANNUM.—COLLINGHAM-PLACE, SOUTH KENSINGTON.—A bright, Unfurnished SELF-CONTAINED MAISONNETTE; three bed rooms, two reception, kitchen and bath.—L. J. CURTIS and Co., as above.

OLD BROMPTON-ROAD (off).—Exceedingly bright UPPER MAISONNETTE, having two reception, two bed, kitchen and bath room.—Details of BERRYMAN and Co., 181A, Brompton-road, S.W.3. Sloane 7345. £120 P.A.

PALL MALL (No. 14).—Self-contained FLATS well Furnished; efficient service; telephone; lift; excellent cuisine. Moderate tariff. Regent 2044.

QUEEN'S-GATE (itself).—A cheerful UPPER SUITE of two unfurnished rooms (communicating) in lady's sylvan-outlook house; passenger lift, private telephone, central heating, hot and cold basin in bed room; use of good bath room, &c., adjoining. Rent £140 per annum. Good service, 10s. per week; two extra rooms on same floor if desired.—Write Box J.891, The Times, E.C.4.

MAYFAIR.
(Close to Park and Piccadilly.)
SPACIOUS SERVICE FLAT
containing
lounge, reception, bed, and bath; quiet; facing South; good lease; no premium; rent £350 per annum, including service.—Sole Agents, GODDARD and SMITH, 22, King-street, St. James's, S.W.1.

SERVICE FLATS
(facing the Park).
Furnished or Unfurnished, for any period.
High-class Restaurant. Children specially catered for.
Apply KENSINGTON PALACE MANSIONS,
De Vere-gardens, London, W.8.
Telephone: Kensington 3675 (ten lines).

SERVICE FLATS DE LUXE
at a house of distinction, 191, QUEEN'S-GATE (Park end); every modern convenience; butler; garage; 8-15gns. Kens. 2873.

SLOANE-STREET.—ONE of the best FLATS in the district; beautifully FURNISHED, and having central heating, constant hot water, passenger lift, &c.; two reception rooms, four bed rooms, bath room, kitchen, &c.; highly recommended; immediate inspection advised; most reasonable rent.—Apply Messrs. KING and KING, 15, Brompton-road, Knightsbridge, S.W.3. Tele. Nos. Sloane 2294 (three lines).

LARKHALL ESTATE, CLAPHAM. New FLATS. THE LAST THREE BLOCKS are now AVAILABLE for LETTING; three-four rooms; constant hot water; Frigidaire fitments; lock-up garages; large, well-planned rooms; pleasant garden surroundings. Rents together with rates from £2 2s. to £2 16s. per week.—Apply for illustrated booklet, Secretary, Larkhall Estate, Ltd., Dept. D/T., 101, St. Stephen's House, Westminster, S.W.1. Telephone, Franklin 6272.

OVERLOOKING THE RIVER THAMES AND HOME PARK.
TO be LET, a charmingly FURNISHED and appointed Self-Contained Ground-floor FLAT; three bed rooms, bath room, two reception rooms, kitchenette; pretty garden; electric light and power, gas, &c. Rent 5gns. per week; term three months or longer.—NIGHTINGALE, PAGE and BENNETT, Eagle Chambers, Kingston-on-Thames.

FURNISHED SERVICE FLAT.
WHITEHALL-COURT.—Two bed rooms, one reception room and bath room, available by arrangement.—Apply, Estate Office, Whitehall-court, S.W.1. Telephone, Victoria 3160.

UNIQUE SERVICE FLATS
with real character and efficiency.
25, QUEEN'S-GATE, close to Park.—Compact SUITES; sumptuous furnishing; constant hot water; passenger lift; splendid catering and service.—Apply Manageress.

CONSTANT HOT WATER SUPPLY.
£250.—SOUTH KENSINGTON.—Newly decorated MAISONNETTE, with four bed rooms, two reception rooms, bath room, &c.—Agents, DRAKE and RUCK, 39, Alfred-place, South Kensington (opposite Station).

£200 PER ANNUM.—QUEEN'S-GATE.—An unusually attractive UPPER MAISONNETTE; two to three bed rooms, bath room, two to one reception rooms, kitchen. No premium. Immediate inspection advised.—STUART HEPBURN and Co., 39-41, Brompton-road, S.W.3. Kensington 9320.

£160.—HIGH-STREET, KENSINGTON.—Commander, R.N., desires assign LEASE (no premium) self-contained FLAT; reception room, two bed rooms, bath room, kitchen. An offer to rent furnished would also be entertained.—Write Box 70, Smith's, 26, Kensington High-street, W.8.

£125 PER ANNUM.—Unfurnished SELF-CONTAINED TOP FLAT; three rooms, kitchen, and bath room. Opposite Kensington Palace Gardens. On view.—26, Clanricarde-gardens, W.2.

SEASIDE AND COUNTRY

TORQUAY.—Unfurnished FLAT, magnificent sea views, full South; lounge, dining room, four bed rooms, with hot and cold running water, usual offices.—Particulars from F. Paul, 8, Hesketh-crescent, Torquay. No agents.

WANTED

WANTED, Unfurnished BACHELOR FLAT or SUITE; three good rooms and bath room; partial service; Knightsbridge or Chelsea preferred.—P. B., 16, Lower Sloane-street, S.W.1.

HOUSES, &c., WANTED, AND PROPERTY INVESTMENTS will be found on Page Three.

SUBURBAN HOUSES

3 lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)

DIXON & CO.,
RAILWAY APPROACH, SUTTON, SURREY.
Tele., Sutton 3097 (3 lines).

SUTTON.—Quiet situation, close to bus services.—Distinctive and exceptional Tudor-style Detached FREEHOLD PROPERTY, "AYSGARTH," SUTTON COMMON-ROAD; fitted latest improvements; standing in very fine grounds of about TWO ACRES; electric light; CENTRAL HEATING; extremely well planned; seven bed rooms, dressing room, three bath rooms, ground-floor lavatory; particularly FINE OAK-PANELLED HALL with GALLERY STAIRCASE; two reception rooms; complete domestic offices, including maids' sitting room, entirely shut off from the main portion of the building; tennis lawn, fine rockery, pond, lawns, two heated greenhouses; detached COTTAGE with three rooms and scullery; TWO GARAGES. By AUCTION (unless previously sold).

CHEAM.—Most convenient situation. Few minutes station, shops, and buses. Only one mile Banstead Downs and Golf. High position.—Attractive conveniently planned detached RESIDENCE; seven bed rooms, tiled bath room, oak panelled lounge hall, three reception rooms, ground-floor lavatory; well-stocked, tastefully laid out gardens, of nearly THREE-QUARTERS of an ACRE; TENNIS LAWN; DETACHED DOUBLE GARAGE; electric light; modern improvements. FREEHOLD £3,800.

SUTTON.—Highest and best part. Convenient for station, shops, and buses. Near tennis and social clubs.—Detached FREEHOLD PROPERTY; nine bed rooms, TWO BATH ROOMS, three reception rooms, BILLIARD ROOM, principal and secondary staircases; complete domestic offices; conservatory, good garden. PRICE £1,925.
Full particulars of these and other available properties may be obtained from DIXON & CO., as above.

FINCHLEY, NEAR GOLDERS GREEN.
DETACHED MODERN RESIDENCE, well built and designed for labour saving and in excellent condition. Comprises lounge hall, two charming reception rooms, five bed rooms, tiled bath room, kitchen, and tiled scullery, arranged entirely on two floors. Very pretty garden and space for garage. ONLY £2,100 FREEHOLD.—E. C. LLOYD, Estate Agent, 18, Manor-parade, Church End, N.3.

HARROW.—Excellent new HOUSES and GARAGE on high ground, from £1,150 FREEHOLD.—A. J. LAMBERT, Architect, 14, College-road, Harrow. 'Phone, Harrow 0851.

KESTON PARK, KENT. In a choice position nearly 400ft. above sea level, close to the beautiful Commons of Hayes and Keston, near to bus routes, about 2½ miles from Bromley South Station, whence the City and West End may be reached under the half hour; golf close at hand.—A perfect detached RESIDENCE in the Early English style, fitted throughout with all modern conveniences; oak panelled hall with cloak room, two fine reception rooms, seven bed rooms, two dressing rooms, two bath rooms, excellent offices; central heating, electric light and power; detached garage; picturesque woodland garden, HALF AN ACRE. PRICE FREEHOLD £3,450.—Write Box J.881, The Times, E.C.4.

IN A FINE OPEN POSITION.
KINGSTON HILL.—A delightfully fitted RESIDENCE standing in well-planned grounds of a quarter of an acre (space for tennis); two charming reception, five bed and dressing, exceptionally well-fitted offices; garage; electric light and power, central heating. Only £2,350 FREEHOLD.—A. G. BONSOR, Fife House, Kingston.

NORTHERN HEIGHTS.
An unusual opportunity to acquire a Tudor-type Freehold property recently erected by an architect for his own occupation.
5mins. Main-line Station (City in 25mins.), easy access trams, buses, and shops; three fine reception, five good bed, tiled bath room, splendid domestic offices; electric light and power; expensively decorated; super-quality fittings; terraced garden; brick-built garage. PRICE £3,100 FREEHOLD.—Sole Agents, BATTY and STEVENS, 269, Archway-road, Highgate. ("Mountview" 1234.)

SOUTH CROYDON, standing high on dry soil with South aspect, adjoining private estate.—A well-built, pre-War RESIDENCE containing four bed, bath, two reception, offices; pretty garden; garage available. FREEHOLD £1,425; might let.—Apply ALLISON and TARVER, opposite Royal Oak, South Croydon.

WIMBLEDON.—VACANT, MODERN HOUSE; three bed, two reception; £75 cash, £700 as rent, 30s. weekly.—WARDS, 58, Hill-road.

WIMBLEDON COMMON (only just off).—Highest and most select position; pre-War built, modernized RESIDENCE; six bed rooms, bath room, two fine reception, self-contained offices; attractive garden; £2,250 FREEHOLD only; a genuine opportunity.—HAWES and Co., facing Wimbledon Station. 'Phone 1000.

£90 PER ANNUM.—Seven miles from Charing Cross, quaintly set by a common, is a unique QUEEN ANNE MANOR to be LET, having five bed rooms, bath, panelled lounge and dining room, drawing and billiard room; garage; old courtyard and walled garden. £150 for lease and fittings.—SQUIRE, Herbert, and POPE, 48, Berners-street, W.1.

COUNTRY AND SEASIDE HOUSES

3 lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)

MAPLE & CO.,
TOTTENHAM COURT-ROAD, W.1.
For private occupation, Country Club or Hotel.
Only 13 miles West of Hyde Park Corner.
WELL-APPOINTED GEORGIAN RESIDENCE; 11 bed rooms, three bath rooms, five reception rooms, complete offices.
Electric light, gas, and company's water.
Two cottages; large garage, stabling; delightful old-world gardens, with greyhound track (let at £250 per annum). Total area about 6½ ACRES.
TO BE LET UNFURNISHED,
or FREEHOLD COULD BE PURCHASED.
Recommended by the Agents, MAPLE and Co., Ltd., as above.

£2,950 FREEHOLD; in a picked position at Hatch End, close to the Golf Course.—Exceptionally well built and fitted; central heating and all services; hall with cloak room, five bed rooms, bath room, two reception rooms, usual offices; two garages and planned garden of over ONE ACRE.
Agents, MAPLE and Co., Ltd., Tottenham Court-road, W.1.

SURBITON, only five minutes from the station.—Pre-War detached RESIDENCE, approached by drive, and containing hall and cloak room, three reception rooms, six bed rooms, bath room; electric light and power, &c.; detached garage and garden of nearly ONE ACRE. FREEHOLD £3,500.
Recommended by the Agents, MAPLE and Co., Ltd., as above.

ONLY 22 MINUTES PADDINGTON.
OVERLOOKING TIMBERED PARKLAND.—Attractive MODERN RESIDENCE, containing five bed rooms fitted running water, bath room, two excellent reception rooms, hall, &c.; modern conveniences, central heating, and water softening plant; full-size garage and large garden. FREEHOLD £2,600 or near offer.
Recommended by the Agents, MAPLE and Co., Ltd., Tottenham Court-road, W.1.

£4,500.—NORTHWOOD, in the best part.—A well-built and pre-War RESIDENCE, close to the station and several golf courses. Accommodation: Lobby with cloak room, inner hall, two large reception rooms, billiard room, seven-eight bed rooms, two bath rooms.
Co.'s electric light and power, gas, co.'s water.
Main drainage. Telephone, &c. Double garage.
Exceedingly pretty gardens, tennis lawn, sunken paved garden, &c., about ¾ ACRE. FREEHOLD.
Recommended by the Agents, MAPLE and Co., Ltd., Tottenham Court-road, W.1.

CENTRE OF BLACKMORE VALE.
DELIGHTFUL small old-fashioned COUNTRY HOUSE in perfect order; two reception, seven bed and dressing rooms, bath (hot and cold); electric light; good sanitation; garages, stabling; attractive gardens, three orchards. 5¾ ACRES in all. £3,000, or near offer.—Strongly recommended by R. B. TAYLOR and SONS, Agents, Yeovil.

REDUCED TO £2,300 TO EFFECT QUICK SALE.
CATTISTOCK COUNTRY.
GENTLEMAN'S labour-saving RESIDENCE, being a modern stone-built house of character, well appointed, with polished maple floors and oak staircase, hall, two reception, sun parlour, three beds (easily converted into five), bath; electric light, heating; good water and drainage; small grounds, buildings. Inspection recommended.—Agents, R. B. TAYLOR and SONS, Yeovil.

TO BE LET. RENT £100.
Near Beaconsfield.
A Charming 17th-CENTURY RESIDENCE in SEVEN ACRES; six bed, bath room, two reception, studio; garage, cottage. Moderate Premium for 18 years' Lease.—FROST, Beaconsfield, Bucks. 'Phone 600.

EAST GLOUCESTER.
BIBURY.
A Charming old COTSWOLD HOUSE in perfect repair, on the edge of this perfect village, away from traffic, with exceptional social and sporting amenities; three large and most attractive reception rooms, five principal bed rooms, and two or three maids' rooms; garage and picturesque old barn, and other buildings; pretty garden with old walls, and paddock; in all
9 ACRES, £3,500.
Recommended from inspection by F. L. MERCER and Co., 7, Sackville-street, W.1. Regent 6773.

AT the FOOT of the DOWNS.—16TH-CENTURY half-timbered and thatched COTTAGE in quiet situation; three reception, six bed rooms, bath, three sculleries, &c.; large garden; very easily convertible; full of old beams, &c. PRICE £950.—Apply WYATT and SON, Estate Agents, Chichester.

A SURREY HOUSE
WITH ALL MODERN CONVENIENCES; two reception rooms, four bed, bath, offices; garage, &c.; good position. Only £2,175, open to offer.—Apply F. D. IBBETT and Co., Oxted. (Tele. Oxted 240.)

ARTIST'S COUNTRY HOUSE, outside an old village; over FIVE ACRES; large reception rooms, five bed rooms, bath room; electric light, central heating; garage, good cottage, prolific orchard. For SALE FREEHOLD.—Messrs. NICHOLAS, 1, Station-road, Reading. 400 FEET ABOVE SEA. NEWBURY.

UNDOUBTED BARGAIN.
EASY REACH OF GUILDFORD.
A Most charming RESIDENCE of moderate size on two floors only; three reception, 10 bed and dressing rooms, bath room, &c.; stabling, garage, and two cottages; very pretty gardens; paddock, woodland, &c., in all Nine Acres. FREEHOLD £4,750. Offers invited.—Full details and photos of
F. L. MERCER and Co., 7, Sackville-street, W.1.

FOR SALE. FREEHOLD.
Within easy reach of London.
A Picturesque HOUSE on two floors, looking out upon charming country, containing two large reception rooms, five bed rooms, &c.; the gardens should very much appeal to garden lovers—long grass walks with rare shrubs and trees, and, withal, inexpensive to maintain; tennis lawn and paddock; a large brick garage; electric light; telephone (Bushey Heath 37); whole area about 2½ ACRES. PRICE £3,500.—Apply Sunnymead, Little Bushey-lane, Bushey Heath, Herts.

BERKS (in a good residential district, close to Village, one mile station, eight miles Reading).—To be LET, a Small COUNTRY HOUSE; three reception rooms, six bed rooms, bath room; garden and orchard. Small premium £100 asked to include tenant's fixtures.—Apply Messrs. NICHOLAS, 1, Station-road, Reading. £100 P.A. ON A COMMON.

BETWEEN TUNBRIDGE WELLS and EASTBOURNE.—Exceedingly attractive RESIDENCE, standing on high ground, commanding uninterrupted views of South Downs; four bed, bath (hot and cold), two reception; main water and drainage, electric light available shortly; 1¼ ACRE, more land available. FREEHOLD £1,950, or would be Let.—GEERING and COLYER, Hawkhurst, Kent.

BRIDPORT, DORSET.—For SALE, FREEHOLD, delightful GEORGIAN HOUSE; three reception, six bed; garage, stabling; tennis court; greenhouses; extensive gardens; near sea, golf, hunting; Three Acres or less land.—Compton, Allington, Bridport.

BUCKS.
TRAINS TO BROAD-STREET and MARYLEBONE.
£3,000 FREEHOLD.—Genuine TUDOR COUNTRY RESIDENCE, having moated gardens, and situated in delightful district; two sitting rooms, five bed rooms, bath room; electric light and main water; small farmery and 24 ACRES of park-like pasture (more land available, also two cottages if required).—JAMES STYLES and WHITLOCK, 44, St. James'-place, S.W.1. (L.R. 9890.)

BUCKS.—Artistic BUNGALOW, brick and tile; four rooms, bath (hot and cold), pantry; large garden; small garage; superior locality. Price £400 Freehold for quick Sale.—Apply Owner, Orchard Bungalow, Riverwoods, Marlow.

CHARMING unique old COTTAGE, eight rooms, modernized, to be LET, unfurnished; very attractive garden; garage; lovely country, 35 minutes Marylebone. Premium, 13 years' lease.—Write Box N.1783, The Times, E.C.4.

CHARMING MODERN BUNGALOW for SALE within 20 miles London; seven rooms; good garden and garage; electric light, gas; near golf and stations.—Apply Robinson, Hotel Victoria, Great Bookham.

CHICHESTER.—In one of the main roads within a short distance of the Cathedral; suitable for family residence or conversion into flats, &c.; three reception, eight bed, bath (hot and cold), servants' hall, &c.; garage and stabling; garden; modern conveniences. Price asked £2,000.—Sole Agents, WYATT and SON, 59, East-street, Chichester.

CONVENIENT SMALL COUNTRY HOUSE for SALE on edge of rural West Kent village; near church, P.O., &c.; charming views all windows, good rooms; three sitting, seven bed, two dressing, one billiard (or box), good kitchen, &c.; central heating, separate hot water; warm garage, good outbuildings; pretty garden, tennis court, short carriage drive; in all about one acre.—Write Box Z.633, The Times, E.C.4.

DEVON (easy reach Westward Ho! Golf Links, sheltered position facing South).—For SALE, delightful old-fashioned RESIDENCE, with all modern conveniences.
Lounge hall, three reception, three bath rooms, 14 bed rooms.
Company's water, electric light, central heating.
GARAGE. STABLES. FARMERY. COTTAGE.
Beautifully timbered grounds, tennis, walled kitchen garden, range of glass and pastureland; in all 14 acres.
TRESIDDER and CO., 37, Albemarle-street, W.1.

DORKING.—For SALE, RESIDENCE recently built and occupied by Architect; labour-saving; near station; South aspect, excellent views; large lounge, dining, four bed rooms; garage; half-acre pretty gardens.—Write Box N.1775, The Times, E.C.4.

DORSET (East), near market town, golf three miles.—Attractive COUNTRY RESIDENCE with nice garden and paddock (in all 4½ ACRES); contains three reception, billiards room, nine bed rooms, two bath rooms; electric light; main water. £3,750.—REBBECK BROS., The Square, Bournemouth.

DORSET-DEVON,
BORDERS OF.
FEW MILES FROM DORSET COAST.
£4,500, OR OFFER, FREEHOLD.—Lovely old stone-built and tiled RESIDENCE, in real country, away from all traffic, 400ft. up; gravel soil; magnificent views; hunting, fishing, shooting, golf; lounge hall and four sitting rooms, nine bed rooms (one floor), bath room, servants' hall; acetylene gas; central heating; telephone; cottage; three garages, stabling for four; well-timbered grounds and 16 ACRES of meadows, &c. (more land available).—Inspected and recommended by JAMES STYLES and WHITLOCK, 44, St. James' place, S.W.1. (L.R. 6619.)

EPSOM, SURREY.—An exceptionally well-built Modern Detached RESIDENCE, convenient for station, containing two reception rooms, three good bed rooms, tiled kitchen and bath room; large garden; gas; electric light; main drainage. £1,600 FREEHOLD. Low deposit arranged.—BUDD and Co., 33, Bedford-row, W.C.1, or WILLIAMS and PETTETT, Reids'-buildings, Ashley-road, Epsom.

FOLKESTONE HOUSE AGENTS,
Messrs. TEMPLE, BARTON, LTD.,
69, Sandgate-road, Folkestone. 'Phone: 63 and 1017.

FOR SALE, delightful HOUSE, Winchester District, on high ground; three reception, eight bed, two bath; all services. Moderate price.—Apply JAMES HARRIS and SON, Estate Agents, Winchester.

GLOS-OXON BORDERS.
FEW MILES FROM BANBURY.
£2,300 FREEHOLD, including Fixtures.—A wonderful bargain. — Genuine COTSWOLD MANOR HOUSE of 15th Century, now beautifully restored, and retaining original features; panelled hall; main hall (20ft. by 20ft.), two sitting rooms, seven bed rooms, two bath rooms, servants' hall; splendid stabling and garage in old barn; well-matured gardens and orchard of 3½ ACRES.—JAMES STYLES and WHITLOCK, 44, St. James'-place, S.W.1. (L.R. 9925.)

HANTS, BASINGSTOKE DISTRICT.—FREEHOLD RESIDENCE; lovely view and perfect quiet; six bed rooms, three reception; garage; 1½ acres garden, tennis court.—Write Box Z.638, The Times, E.C.4. £2,500.

COUNTRY AND SEASIDE HOUSES (continued)

BATCHELAR & SON,
AGENTS, of STATION-AVENUE, CATERHAM.
WITH POSSESSION.
A COUNTRY HOUSE ON THE SURREY HILLS, 600ft. up, with Southern exposure to principal rooms, a mile and a quarter from Upper Warlingham and Whyteleafe Stations, S.R.
A Charming MODERN FREEHOLD RESIDENCE in QUAINT GARDEN, an acre; three reception rooms, two with large bays, complete domestic offices, lavatories, &c., six bed rooms, dressing room, bath room; tennis lawn, fruit and vegetable gardens, and barn (garage); gas and water, electric light available; more land can be had. FREEHOLD £3,250.—Apply to Owner, Mr. P. H. Adams, F.R.I.B.A., 32, Craven-street, W.C.2 (Tele. Regent 4892), or to BATCHELAR and SON, Station-avenue, Caterham (Caterham 7).

SURREY HILLS, WARLINGHAM, near the Old-World Village, and within easy distance of Croydon. Southern exposure, good views, under ¾ mile from station to Victoria and City.—A choice FREEHOLD RESIDENCE; three well proportioned reception rooms, six bed rooms, bath room, modern offices; electric light, gas; outbuildings; matured garden with tennis lawn. POSSESSION. FREEHOLD £3,000.

SURREY HILLS, a bracing and beautiful position, eight minutes' walk to golf links, 12 minutes station, 18 miles from London.—A modern FREEHOLD RESIDENCE in matured garden; three reception rooms and boudoir, five bed rooms, bath room, good domestic offices; practically on two floors; gas, electric light, main drainage; tennis lawn. FREEHOLD £3,000.

SURREY HILLS.—A COUNTRY HOUSE in a high and healthy position, within 18 miles of London, good views; five bed rooms, fitted bath room, two reception rooms (27ft. by 18ft. 6in. and 22ft. by 17ft. 6in.), really useful offices; conservatory; gas; telephone, and wireless connexions; sunny aspect; the grounds include tennis lawn and beautiful woodland; three acres. FREEHOLD £3,000.—BATCHELAR and SON, as above.

SITES FOR SALE.
SURREY HILLS on PILGRIMS WAY.—FREEHOLD BUILDING SITES, ½ an acre upwards from £100 to £250 for half an acre; glorious prospect of the Weald to South Downs; sheltered from North and East; high altitude; gravel and chalk soils; nicely wooded; trains every 20 minutes, City 30 minutes; water and electricity; easy purchase if required.—Full details of BATCHELAR and SON, Auctioneers and Surveyors, Station-avenue, Caterham.

HAMNETT, RAFFETY & CO.,
Chartered Surveyors,
HIGH WYCOMBE.

ON THE SOUTH BUCKS CHILTERNS.
In a picked position five hundred feet up, facing South.
modern
COUNTRY RESIDENCE.
Hall and lavatory, two reception rooms, nine bed and dressing rooms, two bath rooms, and convenient offices.
Company's water and electric light.
Central heating. Telephone.
Woodland grounds 12 Acres.
PRICE £4,000 WITH POSSESSION.

ABOVE THE THAMES VALLEY.
Over 400 feet above sea level, close to Golf Links, and with delightful views over one of the favourite reaches of the River.
DETACHED RESIDENCE.
Hall, two reception rooms, five bed and dressing rooms, bath room, &c. Garage.
Company's water. Electric light available.
Garden, Orchard, and Paddock. 3 ACRES.
PRICE £1,900 WITH POSSESSION.

HUGHENDEN.
Two miles from market town and main line station.
MODEL DAIRY, PIG, OR POULTRY FARM.
Charming old-fashioned HOUSE, substantial and well-designed buildings. GARAGE. MAN'S FLAT, &c.
Company's electric light and power.
Meadowland and thriving woodland. 42 ACRES.
(More land if required.)
PRICE £4,500 WITH POSSESSION.

For particulars of the above apply to:—
HAMNETT, RAFFETY and Co.,
30, High-street, High Wycombe.

HANTS, old market town of Petersfield, amid gorgeous scenery.—Historic XVITH CENTURY HOUSE, once the residence of the botanist John Goodyer (1592-1664), quietly situated, away from main road, in old square close to centre of town, 5mins. main line station, 3mins. church, golf ½ mile, just artistically modernized and redecorated by well-known London architect; four reception rooms, six-seven bed rooms, two bath rooms, two dressing rooms, three attics, kitchen, scullery, pantry, larder, three w.c.'s, cellars, gas, electric light, telephone, main drainage, company's water; running water in two bed rooms; good cupboards; modern gas-cooker; "Thermostove" boiler; many old oak beams and other quaint features; garage for two-three cars; good stable; greenhouse; historic old garden; south and east aspect; clear view to South Downs; possession at September quarter. PRICE, FREEHOLD, £3,500 or offer.—Apply to Messrs. JACOBS and HUNT, Petersfield.

HASLEMERE.—Detached picturesque COTTAGE, FREEHOLD; three bed rooms, bath, large box room, two lavatories (main drainage), two reception, kitchenette, scullery; electric light, gas; small pretty garden; 10min. from station, 2min. buses. £1,500, or near offer; sandy soil; vacant possession.—Write Box J.885, The Times, E.C.4.

HORSELL COMMON, WOKING.—Delightfully situated pre-War FREEHOLD RESIDENCE facing the Common, standing in its own grounds of 1¾ acres; four good bed rooms, two reception rooms, bath room, &c.; company's water, main drainage; garage for two cars; tennis court. PRICE £2,500.—Apply Sole Agents, FRANK SWAIN, 170, Notting Hill-gate, W.11.

KENT, near MAIDSTONE, in a favourite district amidst picturesque surroundings. — Exceedingly attractive SMALL RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY; modern House; two reception, four bed, bath; superior appointments; co.'s water, telephone; garage; matured gardens, orchard and meadow, 3½ ACRES. POSSESSION. FREEHOLD £1,300.—ALFRED J. BURROWS, F.S.I., Ashford, Kent.

KENT, Ashford-Hythe (between), delightful rural situation, within easy reach sea.—Charming small RESIDENCE of CHARACTER; four bed, dressing, three reception; buildings; gardens and meadowland SEVEN ACRES. FREEHOLD £1,350. Bargain for quick sale. POSSESSION.—GEERING and COLYER, Ashford, Kent.

KENT.
Ideal for City man, Doctor, or capable of development.
17TH CENTURY HOUSE
of character; four reception rooms, fernery, eight bed rooms, two bath rooms, good domestic offices; maid's sitting room.
Parquet flooring, valuable panelling.
Fine old Staircase with carving reputed as by Grinling Gibbons.
Electric light, company's water, main drainage, central heating.
CHARMING GROUNDS OF ABOUT 2 ACRES.
Tennis court, glass houses.
Stabling, garage, man's rooms, &c.
FREEHOLD £2,950 OR OFFER.
Inspected and strongly recommended by Estate Dept., ARMY and NAVY STORES, 105, Victoria-street, S.W.1.

KENT.—SEVENTEENTH CENTURY COTTAGE; four beds, two reception, bath; co.'s gas and water; main drainage; 18 miles London; near station. FREEHOLD £1,500, or would be let at £110 per annum.—Apply LEVENS, Broadway House, Bromley. Rav. 2926.

KENT, 15 miles London (300ft. up).—Pretty Detached pre-War RESIDENCE; five bed and dressing rooms, bath, three reception; garage; ½ Acre charming gardens; gas and water. FREEHOLD £1,800 (or near).—HENRY PARKER and Co., 153, Cheapside, E.C.

KENT.
ONE OF THE FEW REMAINING MANOR HOUSES
within easy reach of the famous Folkestone Leas; six bed and dressing rooms, tiled bath room, fine lounge with XIVth Century panelling, beautifully panelled dining room, morning room, and two other reception, gentleman's cloak room, usual offices; electric light, gas, main water, and drainage.
CHOICE GROUNDS
OF ABOUT 1½ ACRES.
TENNIS AND TEA LAWNS.
FREEHOLD £3,400, open to offer.
Recommended from inspection by ESTATE DEPT., ARMY AND NAVY STORES, 105, VICTORIA-STREET, LONDON, S.W.1.

CHARMING COUNTRY SITUATION.
LONDON 17 MILES.
MODERN HOUSE in large garden in rural surroundings. Eight rooms and lounge, bath; garage; electric light, telephone. Owner will not stand out as to price. Take £1,500. Bargain.—GALE, POWER and Co., 35, Sackville-street, Piccadilly, W.1.

NEAR SALISBURY.—Nice OLD-WORLD HOUSE, good views; three reception rooms, nine bed and dressing rooms, bath room; garage; tennis lawn, orchard; near golf course. £2,600. THREE ACRES.
THAKE and PAGINTON, Land Agents, Newbury.

NORTH DEVON.—Well worth inspection.—Most attractive RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY; hall, three reception, eight bed, two bath, complete domestic offices, with servants' hall; electric light; central heating; modern sanitation; water by gravitation; outbuildings, garages, &c. Gardens an exceptional feature, with vinery, peach-house, fruit and vegetable orchards. Well removed, a smaller house; two living, four bed, bath, pantry, larder, kitchen, modern improvements, &c. Both houses are stone built and in excellent order. Land, 140 acres grass, which is let annually for summer grazing and returns good income. Property situated off main road near market towns and coast resorts. Low figure. Would divide.—Full particulars, write Box Z.631, The Times, E.C.4.

NORTH WALES.—Charming detached BUNGALOW, adjoining links; five bed rooms, two entertaining; garage; usual offices; half acre ground. £1,750 FREEHOLD.—Davies, "Funchal," Colwyn Bay.

NORTH WILTS, DETACHED HOUSE in village; hall, two reception rooms, five bed rooms, bath room; garage; walled garden; company's water, gas, main drainage; South aspect. £1,000.
THAKE and PAGINTON, Land Agents, Newbury.

ON the OUTSKIRTS of BOURNEMOUTH.—Modern Detached RESIDENCE; lounge hall, dining room, drawing room, &c., four bed rooms, bath room, &c.; large garden. £1,000.—Apply HANKINSON'S, The Square, Bournemouth.

SMALL DEPOSIT.
OAK HALF-TIMBERED COUNTRY HOUSE ¾ mile station. (Paddington 28 minutes.) Four bed rooms, bath room, two reception, cloak room, large garage, beamed ceilings, brick fireplaces, electric light; bargain at £1,450; £150 down secures.—FROST, Auctioneer, Burnham, Bucks. 'Phone 300.

REIGATE. — Well-built modern detached RESIDENCE; four bed and dressing rooms, two reception rooms, large bath room, cloak room, kitchen, and scullery; attractive garden, half an acre. FREEHOLD, £2,200.—EDWARD MILLARD and Co., Surveyors, 10, Union-court, Old Broad-street, E.C.2. Tele. 4433 London Wall.

ROMSEY on the TEST.—To be LET on lease, charming RESIDENCE with three reception, seven bed rooms; THREE ACRES ground, and 1¼ mile of Test fishing.—Apply WOOLLEY and WALLIS, Land Agents, Romsey.

COUNTRY AND SEASIDE HOUSES (continued)

RYE, SUSSEX, best residential position, land and sea views.—Attractive MODERN RESIDENCE; seven bed, bath, three reception; pretty garden; co.'s water, gas, and electric light. FREEHOLD 3,000gns. or offer. POSSESSION.—GEERING and COLYER, Rye, Sussex.

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In the best residential quarter with secured amenities.
STONE HOUSE, ROSE-HILL.—A most attractive HOUSE with modern equipment throughout; three reception, six bed and dressing; large sun balcony; &c.; old-world garden; Freehold with possession. By AUCTION in September, unless sold before. A good cottage now occupied by chauffeur will also be offered.—Auctioneers, Messrs. ARNOLD and SON, and Messrs. CHAS. OSENTON and Co., Dorking.

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SURREY.—Under 40 minutes London, with excellent fast train service, and near several golf links; exceptional value, well-built detached RESIDENCE, away from main road traffic; six bed rooms, bath room, three reception rooms; electric light, main water and drainage, part central heating; well-stocked garden with fruit trees, position for garage. FREEHOLD, only £2,100 or reasonable offer for quick sale accepted, as owner going abroad.—Estate Dept., ARMY and NAVY STORES, 105, Victoria-street, S.W.1.

SURREY.—REIGATE HILL.—Delightful view; 10 bed, five reception, three bath rooms; large COTTAGE; double garage; two or three acres. Possession on completion.—Write Box S.520, care of Dawson's, 118, Cannon-street, E.C.4.

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UNDER HOUR DOOR TO DOOR.
GENUINE QUEEN ANNE COUNTRY RESIDENCE.
£3,950 FREEHOLD.—Near golf and village.—Three sitting rooms, six bed rooms, two bath rooms; electric light and power, central heating; excellent outbuildings with good garage; wonderful old grounds.—JAMES STYLES and WHITLOCK, 44, St. James'-place, S.W.1. (L.R. 9951.)

15 MILES FROM LONDON.
SURREY.—A pre-War COUNTRY HOUSE in a secluded position; three living rooms, eight bed and dressing, bath; constant hot water; electric light, main water; cottage with stabling and garage; NINE ACRES. Price for quick sale £3,300.—Further particulars from J. EWART GILKES and PARTNERS, 2, Hans-road, S.W.3. Sloane 6148-9.

SUSSEX.—TUDOR FARMHOUSE RESIDENCE recently carefully restored; three reception, seven bed, bath; electric light, central heating; two garages; old-world garden, tennis court; TWO ACRES. £3,750.—EYRE and Co., Lewes.

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TO be LET, near RINGWOOD, a small, secluded HOUSE. No agents.—Apply A. C. WILLIAMS, Estate Office, Somerley, Ringwood, Hants.

TO be LET with IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, charming COUNTRY HOUSE, situate in small village within three miles of Thetford, 18 miles of Newmarket, and 30 miles of Norwich; three reception rooms, six principal bed rooms and dressing room, three servants' bed rooms, bath room, &c.; stabling and garage; acetylene lighting; water laid on.
For further particulars apply to Messrs. J. CARTER JONAS and SONS, Land Agents, 8, Suffolk-street, Pall Mall East, London, or 27, Market-hill, Cambridge.

NEAR WESTWARD HO! NORTH DEVON.
TO be SOLD with POSSESSION, a FREEHOLD RESIDENCE, standing in attractive grounds of about 15 ACRES; four reception rooms, eight bed rooms, bath room; electric light; good water supply; modern drainage, telephone; garage and stabling. PRICE £5,250 for quick sale.—Full particulars from ARTHUR SAVILL and SONS, 51A, Lincoln's Inn-fields, W.C.2. Holborn 8741.

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BRACKETT and SONS, THE LOCAL AGENTS.

UXBRIDGE.—A privately built RESIDENCE of pleasing elevation; spacious reception hall, two large reception, four beds, tiled bath (hot and cold), all services; grounds about one acre, well-stocked. FREEHOLD £2,500.—Apply BRUCE, WOOD and GABRIEL, Ltd., 255, High-street, Uxbridge. 'Phone, Ux. 176.

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WORCS.—High up, fine situation.—Genuine old Cotswold stone HOUSE; wealth of oak beams and panelling; seven bed, two bath, three reception; large barn. 3½ acres charming gardens.
£2,300 FREEHOLD.
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£3,000.—GEORGIAN HOUSE, high up, with extensive views, in lovely old gardens. It contains 10 bed and dressing rooms, lounge hall, three reception rooms and offices, two good bath rooms; electric light; central heating; gravel soil; fine garage, chauffeur's quarters.—Inspected by Messrs. NICHOLAS, 1, Station-road, Reading. MAIDENHEAD and HENLEY.

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EASTBOURNE.—ALL FURNISHED and UNFURNISHED HOUSES and FLATS. 'Phone 1234. OAKDENS, 24, Cornfield-road. (Estab. 1879.)

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FRINTON, next Sea and Golf.—FURNISHED HOUSE, August; six bed (ten persons), two receptions; garden, &c.; advertiser unable use.—Maida Vale 5362, or write Box A.1823, The Times, E.C.4.

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IRELAND, four miles from the Kilkenny Kennels, one mile of salmon and trout fishing and rough shooting.—Comfortable MODERN RESIDENCE; hall, three reception, bath, six principal bed and dressing rooms, good servants' rooms; central heating; chauffeur's and grooms' rooms; capital stabling and garage. Rent £150 for six months, or 8gns. weekly.
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NEWBURY and READING (between), one mile main line, high up. South views, gravel.—COUNTRY HOUSE; three reception, six bed, two bath rooms; electric light, central heating, water supply; double garage; pretty grounds, tennis lawn; mid-August to end September, 11 guineas weekly; strongly recommended.—THEODOSIUS and PICKERSGILL, Newbury.

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Suitable for BUSINESS PREMISES, OFFICES, EMBASSY, or HOTEL.
3, GROSVENOR-PLACE, W.1.
This massively built and beautifully fitted stone-fronted building, occupying a
COMMANDING SITUATION
at the junction of PICCADILLY and HYDE PARK CORNER,
a well-known and increasingly valuable business centre. Tube station within a few yards and numerous omnibus services pass the door.
MAGNIFICENT WHITE MARBLE STAIRCASE, SPACIOUS BOARD ROOMS and SHOWROOMS, EXCEPTIONALLY LIGHT; PASSENGER LIFT; SECONDARY STAIRCASE, &c.
Floor space over
FEET 16,500 SUPER.
80 Years' Direct Lease.
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NOTTINGHAM.—SHOP with BASEMENT 55ft. by 53ft. Frontages of 104ft. to main thoroughfare and Arcade. Also Shop and Basement 21ft. by 30ft.
Magnificent position, centre of city.
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SHOPS, OFFICES, SHOWROOMS, West End, Suburbs, and Provinces.
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RENT ONLY £1,600 PER ANNUM.
3,998 SQ. FT. to be LET on GROUND-FLOOR and BASEMENT in new building Chancery-lane, W.C.2; exceptionally light and especially ventilated.—Apply Sole Agents, WALTER HALL and SONS, 1, York-street, Baker-street, W.1. Welbeck 2206.

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In a delightful residential and excellent sporting district, and amidst very pretty country, over which beautiful views are enjoyed.

TO BE SOLD: a well-appointed RESIDENCE, in admirable order, and containing 11 bed and dressing rooms, three bath rooms, hall (30ft. by 14ft.), three very good reception rooms, servants' hall, and capital offices.

Electric light. Splendid water. Central heating.

Stabling. Garage. Farmery and two Cottages.

Well-timbered and charming grounds, two tennis courts, prolific kitchen garden—the remainder park-like pasture (lets at £4 per acre), in all

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About half-an-hour from Liverpool, and three-quarters of an hour from Manchester. Enjoying lovely views over the Dee to the Welsh Hills; adjoining Golf Links with private gate thereto.

Sumptuously appointed in exquisite taste and replete with every labour-saving device.

TO BE SOLD.

An admirably planned RESIDENCE containing seven principal bed and dressing rooms and four bath rooms, seven secondary and maids' bed rooms and two bath rooms, boudoir and upstairs sitting room, galleried lounge hall 18ft. by 14ft. 6in., billiards or dance room, three reception rooms, servants' hall, &c.

Well-laid-out Grounds of about

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Large Heated Garage. Fine Stabling.

Strongly recommended by the Owner's Agents.

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TO BE LET UNFURNISHED, together with about

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An excellent MODERN RESIDENCE, in "spic and span" order and with every convenience expected to-day; fine hall, three splendid reception rooms, 13 bed rooms, three bath rooms, complete offices; stabling, garages; two drives, one with lodge; grandly timbered grounds, lawns, walled kitchen garden and grassland, in all about

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The situation is on the crown of a hill, about 350ft. up, with extensive views, and the property is strongly recommended from personal knowledge.—Sole Agents.

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Spacious reception rooms, 18 bed rooms bath rooms; central heating.

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Further details of Owner's Agents.

HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1. (E.12535).

SOUTH DEVON.

250ft. above sea. Seven miles from Market Town with main G.W.R. express stop station and a short motor run of Torquay and other coast resorts.

TO BE SOLD WITH ABOUT

35 or 88 ACRES.

A NICE OLD STONE-BUILT HOUSE, modernized and in admirable order, and containing 10 bed rooms, two bath rooms, good hall, and three reception rooms, &c.

Company's water, electric lighting, Central heating, &c., installed.

Good carriage drive, beautiful old trees, tennis lawn, walled garden, coppices and rich grassland.

TWO OR MORE COTTAGES.

GARAGE, STABLING, &c.

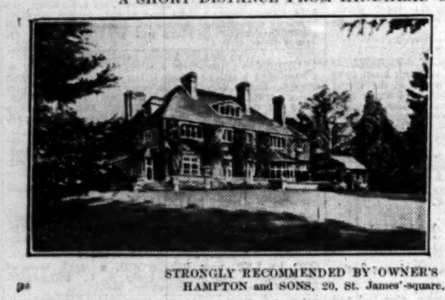
Strongly recommended from personal inspection by the Agents.

HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1. (C.25330).

HASLEMERE, SURREY.

SITUATE 700FT. UP WITH FINE VIEWS AWAY TO THE SOUTH DOWNS AND HAMPSHIRE HILLS. ON DRY GRAVEL AND SAND SOIL.

A SHORT DISTANCE FROM HINDHEAD GOLF COURSE.



For SALE, this beautifully appointed HOUSE, having RADIATORS IN EVERY ROOM; ELECTRIC LIGHT; FOUR FINE BATH ROOMS. The accommodation includes charming hall, four reception rooms, including a beautiful lounge or music room with polished floor for dancing, 12 bed and dressing rooms, &c.

GARAGES. COTTAGE.

LOVELY GARDENS.

Hard tennis court, grass court, and fine woodlands, affording delightful walks, in all nearly

17 ACRES.

STRONGLY RECOMMENDED BY OWNER'S AGENTS.

HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1. (S.26250.)

TUNBRIDGE WELLS.

High and exceptionally quiet position in private park. Station only seven minutes. Fine train service.

UNFURNISHED on LEASE with early possession, House of character, containing outer and inner halls, two good reception rooms facing South, eight bed and dressing rooms, bath room, ground-floor offices, &c. Large room in annexe for dancing or billiards.

Electric light and all modern conveniences.

Little garden with separate site for garage.

Full details from

HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1. (K.15260.)

BEACONSFIELD.

Nearly 400ft. up, in a sunny situation.

UNDER 40 MINUTES FROM TOWN.

MODERN COUNTRY RESIDENCE.

Entrance hall, panelled lounge with oak-beamed ceiling, three reception rooms, loggia, nine bed and dressing rooms, bath, maids' sitting room, &c.

Company's Water, Gas and Electricity. Radiators, Parquet Flooring, Telephone.

GARAGE for three cars. Excellent COTTAGE.

MOST ATTRACTIVE GROUNDS, delightfully laid out, lawns, paved terrace, kitchen garden, &c., in all about 2½ ACRES.

FOR SALE, FREEHOLD.

Inspected and recommended by the Sole Agents.

HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1. (B.26996.)

EAST SUSSEX.

Over 200ft. up, and commanding lovely views.

FOR SALE, FREEHOLD.

Attractive house dating from XVIth Century and containing, on only two floors, spacious lounge hall, two quaint reception rooms, excellent offices, seven bed rooms, and two bath rooms.

Good water supply, own electric light, up-to-date drainage. Central heating. Capital repair.

Commodious Bungalow. Garage. Man's Room. Greenhouse.

Lovely old gardens and paddocks, in all over 4½ ACRES.

Recommended from personal knowledge by HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

Occupying a very beautiful position facing and overlooking the famous

WORPLESDON GOLF COURSE

With private gate thereto. Lovely views extending to the Hogs Back.

For SALE FREEHOLD. Attractive modern RESIDENCE in retired situation with winding carriage drive. The accommodation is on two floors only, and comprises porch, hall, three reception rooms, fine billiard room, nine bed and dressing rooms (one with bath), two bath rooms, maids' sitting room and other offices.

Large garage.

Splendid cottage with bath room.

Company's water, electric light and power. Independent hot water supply. Lavatory basins (h. and c.) in principal bed and dressing rooms. Sand and gravel soil.

PRETTILY TIMBERED GROUNDS OF ABOUT

FIVE ACRES

With tennis lawn, delightful flower gardens, kitchen garden, and pine wood.

Personally inspected and recommended. HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1. (S.43684.)

SUSSEX.

Between Haywards Heath and the South Downs.

For SALE, a most attractive RESIDENCE, standing in wooded grounds of 2½ ACRES.

Hall, three reception (wood and block floors), delightful lounge or dance room, nine bed rooms, three bath rooms, &c.

All main supplies, including electric light, Central heating. Main drainage.

The gardens, maintained by one man, are a feature, tennis lawn, rose garden, orchard, and kitchen garden.

Garage. Cottage.

Highly recommended by the Sole Agents.

HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1, (C.41470.)

IN THE FITZWILLIAM COUNTRY.

PETERBOROUGH.

For SALE FREEHOLD, exceptionally attractive COUNTRY RESIDENCE approached by long drive with lodge at entrance; hall, three reception, 10 bed rooms, bath room, &c.

ELECTRIC LIGHT FROM PLANT.

THE BEAUTIFUL GROUNDS are laid out with lawns, flower and kitchen gardens, three orchards, meadowland, &c., in all 18 ACRES. STABLING for five and GARAGE for three cars.

Specially recommended by (W.14792.) HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

EWART, WELLS & CO.

11, BOLTON-STREET, PICCADILLY, W.1.

Telephone: Gros. 1458 (Private Branch Exchange.)

NEVER BEFORE OFFERED. FOR IMMEDIATE SALE.

PRESENTING THE GREATEST BARGAIN OPPORTUNITY OF 1930.

500 FEET UP ON LIMPSFIELD COMMON: NEAR OXTED.

AN EXQUISITELY DESIGNED MODERN HOUSE (IN THE 16TH CENTURY STYLE).

WITH GLORIOUS VIEWS AND ALMOST ADJOINING A GOLF COURSE.

WITHIN EASY DAILY REACH OF TOWN.

It would be extraordinarily difficult to find a more fascinating medium-sized house architected in that simple and refined taste which even in a new building such as this immediately gives atmosphere. There is every conceivable comfort, good rooms, the latest lighting (electric) and heating systems, scientific drainage, hot and cold water supplies in the principal bed rooms; co.'s water; beautiful oak panelled doors, oak floors, &c. The accommodation includes:—

Wide entrance hall, cloakroom, oak staircase, three reception rooms (two oak panelled) six or seven bed and dressing rooms, three bath rooms (two completely tiled), excellent offices, with maids' sitting room; double garage; terrace; small formal garden, and the remainder of land available for a purchaser to design grounds according to his own tastes.

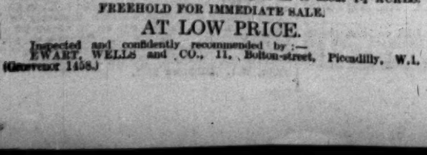
1½ ACRES. ONLY £4,500. FREEHOLD

AT WHICH IT IS CERTAIN TO BE SOLD THIS WEEK, AS SIMILAR PLACES UNPROCURABLE IN THIS DISTRICT, NOTED AS BEING THE MOST SOUGHT AFTER AROUND LONDON.

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE SOLE AGENTS, MESSRS. EWART, WELLS AND CO., 11, BOLTON-STREET, W.1.

GLORIOUS UNSPOILT POSITION ON THE BORDERS

SURREY & SUSSEX.



SOUTH OF DORKING AND REIGATE.

A FASCINATING 16th CENTURY GEM.

RECENTLY RESTORED AND ADDED TO IN KEEPING AT A COST OF NEARLY £4,000.

Unique features, including old oak beams, open fireplaces, every up-to-date convenience. Lounge hall, two or three reception rooms, eight or nine bed and dressing rooms, two bath rooms, two staircases, capital offices. Electric light, central heating, main water, inexpensive gardens, swimming pool, orchard, rich pasture and woodlands, rough shooting, golf and hunting.

ABOUT 80 ACRES. FREEHOLD £7,000.

Illustrated particulars of the Owner's Agents, EWART, WELLS and Co., 11, Bolton-street, Piccadilly, W.1.

FAVOURITE BUCKS. 20 MILES OUT.

IDEAL FOR GOLFER OR BUSINESS MAN.

JUST IN THE MARKET.

BEAUTIFULLY-FITTED AND EASILY-RUN MODERN HOUSE.

Designed by an eminent architect and reputed to be the best house of its size in the district.

Carriage drive, entrance hall, three reception, loggia, servants' hall, eight bed and dressing rooms, two bath rooms.

Quiet position. High up. Gravel soil. | *Co.'s electric light. Gas and water. Main drainage.* | *Constant hot water. Parquet flooring. Faultless throughout.*

GARAGE and Chauffeur's room, &c. EXQUISITE GARDENS, thoroughly matured and well timbered. Tennis lawn, kitchen garden, &c., inexpensive to maintain and extending in all to about 1½ ACRES.

FREEHOLD FOR IMMEDIATE SALE.

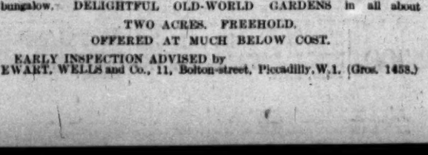
AT LOW PRICE.

Inspected and confidently recommended by:—EWART, WELLS and CO., 11, Bolton-street, Piccadilly, W.1. (Grosvenor 1458.)

LOVELY SOUTH DOWNS.

EIGHT MILES FROM BRIGHTON.

An unusually well-appointed modern example.



Enjoying Southern aspect, three minutes' walk from main line station.

Hall, three reception rooms, winter garden, seven bed and dressing rooms, three bath rooms; all main services; central heating, independent hot water; two garages; lovely gardens with fine tennis court, productive kitchen and fruit garden; small orchard.

THREE ACRES. FREEHOLD.

REASONABLE PRICE.

The whole property in first-rate order inside and out.

LIBERAL MORTGAGE TO APPROVED PURCHASER.

Fullest particulars of Messrs. EWART, WELLS and Co., 11, Bolton-street, Piccadilly, W.1.

CHARMINGLY SITUATED IN

RURAL HERTS.

On the outskirts of a quaint small town. One hour from London.

Excellent Golf. Hunting. Fishing.

FASCINATING GEORGIAN RESIDENCE,

upon which large sums of money have recently been spent,

THE WHOLE PLACE BEING NOW IN FIRST-RATE ORDER THROUGHOUT.

Lounge hall, three reception, billiard room, sun lounge, ten bed and dressing, three bath rooms, separate flat. Co.'s gas and water, electric light, main drainage. Constant hot water. Garage for three-four cars, stabling, bungalow. DELIGHTFUL OLD-WORLD GARDENS in all about

TWO ACRES. FREEHOLD.

OFFERED AT MUCH BELOW COST.

EARLY INSPECTION ADVISED by EWART, WELLS and Co., 11, Bolton-street, Piccadilly, W.1. (Gros. 1458.)

Kens. 1490. Telegrams: "Estate c/o Harrods, London."

HARRODS ESTATE OFFICES

Surrey Office, West Byfleet.

SURREY'S MOST BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY.

STOCKETT'S FARM, OXTED, CLOSE TO TANDRIDGE GOLF COURSE.

EXQUISITE XIVTH CENTURY RESIDENCE

redolent in atmosphere and charm, with exceptional quantity of old oak, open fireplaces and mellowed stone mullioned windows, yet completely equipped with the comforts and conveniences demanded in the present day.

A gem of incomparable beauty enjoying wonderful views.

Hall, three reception rooms, ball room, with minstrel gallery, 10 bed rooms, four bath rooms, excellent offices and servants' hall.

Garage for two, stabling and three capital cottages.

Electric Light, Co.'s Water, Central Heating, Telephone, Independent Hot Water System, Modern Drainage.

INEXPENSIVE PLEASURE GROUNDS

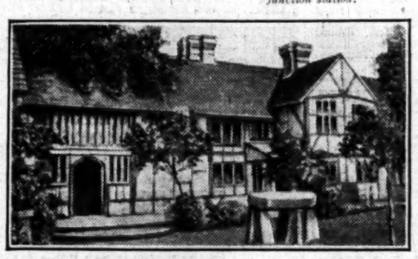
including full-sized tennis court, fine kitchen garden, park-like orchard and ornamental water together with several enclosures of well watered pasture,

IN ALL ABOUT 90 ACRES.

For SALE Privately or by AUCTION later. Price and illustrated details from the Auctioneers, HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

SURREY.

In a rural position within daily access of Town. Overlooking the village green and convenient to a good junction station.



TO BE LET, FURNISHED, for long or short period,

15th CENTURY CHURCH HOUSE,

magnificently timbered, with the accommodation on two floors, and comprising great hall 40ft. by 20ft., four reception, seven bed rooms, three bath rooms, usual offices.

Central heating. Electric light. Company's water. Telephone. Garage and Stabling.

Picturesque old-world gardens, with tennis and other lawns, ornamental garden, &c., in all

4 ACRES.

Golf at Walton Heath (six miles).

Inspected and strongly recommended by the Agents, HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

THE OLD BREW HOUSE.

HURSTMONCEUX, SUSSEX.

Foot of the South Downs, in picturesque village, two miles station, four miles from the sea, amid pretty country, seven miles from Battle and Bexhill.

DELIGHTFUL FREEHOLD MODERNIZED OLD-WORLD RESIDENCE.

Splendid order, wealth of oak. Lounge hall, cloak room, oak panelled and timbered dining room, three other reception rooms, nine bed and dressing rooms, two bath rooms, excellent lofty domestic offices. Co.'s water, electric light and power, independent hot water supply, central heating, main drainage. Fine garage, spacious barn. Dutch cottage.

Beautiful gardens, tennis lawn, rose, flower, fruit and kitchen gardens, lily pond, valuable paddocks, about

SEVEN ACRES.

NOTE.—AN ADDITIONAL FOUR ACRES ADJOINING CAN BE ACQUIRED.

Offered at a low price by private treaty. If unsold, AUCTION in September.

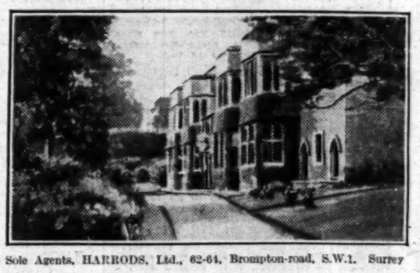
Auctioneers:—HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

Two hours from London by express train.

TOWER HOUSE, WOODCHESTER.

Close to Minchinhampton Golf Course.

DELIGHTFULLY SITUATED FREEHOLD TUDOR RESIDENCE.



In first-rate order. Outer and inner halls, cloak room, five reception, 10 bed rooms, two bath rooms, complete offices. Electric light, 'phone, central heating. Large garage. Three cottages (two vacant). Charming fully-stocked pleasure grounds, in all about

SIX ACRES.

REDUCED PRICE £4,000, or would be let on long lease

AT £250 PER ANNUM.

Illustrated particulars of the Sole Agents, HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1. Surrey Office: West Byfleet.

For SALE Privately or by Auction later.

DUCKS HILL GRANGE, NORTHWOOD, MIDDLESEX.

SUBSTANTIALLY BUILT and WELL-APPOINTED RESIDENCE, in picked and convenient position, on high ground, with fine views; lounge hall, cloak room, three good reception, eight bed and dressing rooms, bath room, and offices; excellent garage; modern conveniences; well-timbered grounds, with two paddocks, about

FOUR ACRES.

Splendid golfing facilities. Only 25 minutes from Town.

Auctioneers:—HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

BERKS AND OXON BORDERS.

Under an hour west of Town.

PRE-WAR COTTAGE-STYLE RESIDENCE of attractive elevation, standing high up, commanding excellent views, and containing hall with gentlemen's cloak room (hot and cold), two reception, six bed rooms, bath room, and offices; company's water, gas, modern drainage; attractive grounds, with tennis lawn, herbaceous borders, kitchen garden, and fruit trees, in all

ABOUT TWO ACRES.

Brick-built garage for two cars with loft over. Greenhouse; gardener's shed, &c.

FREEHOLD £2,500.

HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

FAVOURITE SURREY.

Pine and heather country; 35 minutes from Town.

CHARMING RESIDENCE, replete with every conceivable labour-saving convenience; especially designed to minimise labour.

Five bed rooms, two bath rooms, two reception, hall; company's electric light, gas and water; central heating; main drainage.

Shady GARDEN with some fine old trees, in all nearly half an acre.

PRICE ONLY £2,600.

Much below cost.

Inspected and highly recommended by Sole Agents:—HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1. Surrey Office, West Byfleet.

Just in the Market.

COBHAM, SURREY.

FREEHOLD LABOUR-SAVING RESIDENCE.

Hall, three reception rooms, eight bed and dressing rooms (five fitted with lavatory basins, hot and cold), two bath rooms, good offices, with servants' hall.

Electric light, gas, main drainage, co.'s water, water softener, telephone.

Large garage with loft over.

WELL-TIMBERED GROUNDS,

with full-sized tennis court, kitchen and flower gardens, in all ONE ACRE.

ONLY £4,250 FREEHOLD.

Inspected and strongly recommended.—HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

OVERLOOKING

LOVELY MENAI STRAITS

(N. Wales).

Magnificent scenery. Picked position.

REALLY CHARMING, EASILY MANAGED FREEHOLD RESIDENCE,

occupying a sheltered, sunny situation, overlooking the Menai Straits; excellent boating and golf. Hall, three reception, eight principal bed rooms, three bath rooms, capital offices, servants' rooms.

Electric light, abundant water supply, telephone, modern drainage.

Stabling with rooms, garage for two; eight small cottages, outbuildings.

PERFECT GARDENS AND GROUNDS, with rockeries, tennis lawn, productive walled kitchen garden, fruit trees, spinney, &c., in all about

SEVEN ACRES.

ONLY £4,000 OR OFFER.

Inspected and strongly recommended by the Sole Agents.

HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

HOLLYOAK, NORTHWOOD, MIDDLESEX.

25min. from Town. 12min. walk from Station. First-rate Golfing Facilities.

BEAUTIFULLY APPOINTED FREEHOLD RESIDENCE, in splendid order; high ground; nice position; vestibule and entrance hall, cloak room, three good reception rooms; seven bed and dressing rooms, three bath rooms; up-to-date domestic offices; two garages; excellent cottage with bath room; fully stocked gardens, with tennis lawn, in all

ABOUT ONE ACRE.

Company's electric light, power, gas, and water. Main Drainage.

Central heating, "Beeston" hot water supply. Telephone.

Parquet flooring to hall and reception rooms.

VACANT POSSESSION.

For Sale Privately (if unsold). Auction in September.

Auctioneers, HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

BETWEEN

COTSWOLDS AND SEVERN VALLEY.

ATTRACTIVE FREEHOLD RESIDENCE.

Within easy reach of Gloucester, three miles from Station and a few minutes from Village.

Hall, four reception, eight bed rooms, two bath rooms, capital offices. Private water supply. Telephone. Modern Drainage. Unusually good outbuildings, including garage for three cars, with covered washing space, engine room, &c.

PICTURESQUE GARDENS AND GROUNDS, with two tennis courts, lawns, productive kitchen garden, orchard, paddock, &c., in all

ABOUT 4½ ACRES.

PRICE £3,500 ONLY.

HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

CHICHESTER.

ATTRACTIVE OLD GEORGIAN RESIDENCE, in good order throughout, occupying a rural yet convenient situation on the outskirts of a city, ½ mile from Station, Shops, &c.

Four reception, 10 bed rooms, two bath rooms, Offices.

Electric Light, Co.'s Gas and Water. Central Heating. Telephone. Main Drainage.

Garage (two cars). Stabling for three. Useful Outbuildings.

The GARDEN includes tennis court, fruit trees, walled kitchen garden, matured trees, paddock, &c., in all nearly

THREE ACRES.

PRICE, FREEHOLD, £3,800.

HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

REDHILL DISTRICT.

ATTRACTIVE AND SOUNDLY CONSTRUCTED PRE-WAR RESIDENCE, occupying a quiet position on high ground. Eight minutes from station and five minutes from shops, and churches of all denominations. Hall, three reception, five bed, and one dressing room, bath room, usual offices.

Electric light; company's gas and water; main drainage.

PRODUCTIVE GARDEN with lawn, fruit trees, bush fruit, vegetables, &c.

ONLY £2,350 FREEHOLD.

HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

'Phone: Grosvenor 1267 (4 lines). Telegrams: Audconsian, Audley, London.

CONSTABLE & MAUDE,

HEAD OFFICE: 2, MOUNT-STREET, LONDON, W.1.

BRANCHES: SHREWSBURY, HENDON, AND STOW-ON-THE-WOLD.

A REALLY INCREDIBLE BARGAIN.

FIRST OFFER OVER £3,500 ACCEPTED.

KENT.

ONE HOUR FROM TOWN. IN A PERFECT SETTING.

Lounge hall, three reception, 10 bed, two bath rooms. Complete offices.

TWO COTTAGES. CAPITAL GARAGE.

GOOD BUILDINGS.

One of the most perfect gardens in Kent and some excellent pasture land extending in all to about 27 Acres.

Every modern convenience and in excellent order; must be seen immediately.

Sole Agents: CONSTABLE & MAUDE, 2, Mount-street, W.1.

HUNTING WITH THE AVON VALE FOXHOUNDS.

WILTSHIRE.

About five miles from TROWBRIDGE and BRADFORD-ON-AVON.

THE CHARMING TUDOR MANOR HOUSE,

"THE OLD MANOR," BROUGHTON GIFFORD, MELKSHAM.

A fascinating stone-built MANOR HOUSE, recently modernized and in first-rate order throughout, containing three reception rooms, seven bed rooms, bath room, and usual offices.

Central heating. Electric light. Water laid on. Constant hot water. Modern sanitation. Garage, three-stall stable, cottages, buildings.

Really charming old-world garden, with paddocks, in all

10 ACRES.

FREEHOLD FOR SALE AT VERY MODERATE FIGURE.

If not sold privately will be offered by Public Auction in the Autumn.

For further particulars apply Messrs. CONSTABLE and MAUDE, 2, Mount-street, W.1.

DORKING.

THE BRADLEY ESTATE.

HOUSES TO BE LET

ON LONG OR SHORT LEASES.

BUILT TO LESSEES' REQUIREMENTS FROM £100 PER ANNUM UPWARDS.

South aspects. Good views. Main drainage. Gas. Electric Light.

Five minutes' walk from Station, with 70 trains daily to City and West End.

APPLY to the SOLE AGENTS:—

MESSRS. CUBITT & WEST,

LONDON-ROAD, DORKING. 'Phone, Dorking 499 or 157.

FARMS AND NURSERIES

3 lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)

KENT, Canterbury-Maidstone (between), 400ft. up, half-mile village.—Exceptionally choice FRUIT FARM, 60 ACRES, gentleman's OLD-WORLD RESIDENCE (six bed, two bath, four reception), four excellent cottages, ample farm buildings; electric light, telephone; charming gardens. FREEHOLD ONLY £5,250. POSSESSION.—GEERING and COLYER, Ashford, Kent.

SUSSEX.—TUDOR FARMHOUSE with all modern conveniences, with or without some 250 acres, bailiff's house, cottages, model buildings. £7,000 or £8,500; photos.—Write Box J.620, The Times, E.C.4.

BUILDING LAND AND SITES

3 lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)

BUILDING SITE, suitable for erection of garage; three cars, with living quarters above.—Write Box 07002, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

MAGNIFICENT CORNER BUILDING SITE actually in main thoroughfare near Sloane-street. Suitable erection high-class Shops and Flats.—Write Box J.879, The Times, E.C.4.

RESIDENTIAL BUILDING SITES, near South Downs, eight miles from Brighton.—For particulars write Box K.1694, The Times, E.C.4.

WANTED

COALVILLE.—WANTED, BUILDING SITE in central position, 1,067 square yards (approximate), with frontage of 130 feet (approximate).—Apply Estate Surveyor, H.M. Office of Works, 42, Paradise-street, Birmingham.

NORTH OR NORTH-WEST LONDON.

REQUIRED, Large FREEHOLD BUILDING ESTATE for erection houses value £750-£1,250 each.—Plans and full particulars to "E. E." care of HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

WANTED, WELL-TIMBERED FREEHOLD WOODLANDS, any area, any locality.—B. A. Brown, Canal Wharf, Leighton Buzzard.

SALES BY TENDER

SUGAR MACHINERY MANUFACTURING and GENERAL ENGINEERING BUSINESS for SALE BY PRIVATE BARGAIN.

The Subscribers are prepared to receive OFFERS as a GOING CONCERN for the old-established business (including goodwill, ground, buildings, plant, machinery, patterns, drawings, stock, &c.) carried on by the HARVEY ENGINEERING CO., Ltd. (in Voluntary Liquidation), at SCOTLAND-STREET ENGINE WORKS, GLASGOW.

The business is being disposed of owing to the retiral of the managing director and principal shareholder. The Company has a very wide connexion throughout the Sugar Growing Countries of the World.

The ground extends to 8,680 square yards or thereby, and is burdened with feu-duties of £62 6s. The buildings are substantially built and suitable for an engineering business. They comprise erecting shop, turning shop, joiners' shop, smithy, brass foundry, boiler house and boiler shop, first-class offices, stores, &c.

The works are well equipped with MODERN MACHINERY and TOOLS, and have been laid out on the most up-to-date lines for economical production, and are conveniently situated both for railway and dock transport. The works, plant, &c., may be viewed by arrangement with the Subscribers.

Offers must be lodged with the Subscribers not later than Friday, 15th August, 1930, at 12 o'clock noon. The Liquidators do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any offer. Inventories of the machinery, plant, tools, &c., and full particulars regarding the buildings can be obtained on application to

R. A. M. REID, C.A., 200, St. Vincent-street. HAROLD E. BORLAND, C.A., 216, West George-street. } Joint Liquidators.

Glasgow, 22nd July, 1930.

SHOOTING AND FISHING

3 lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)

ARGYLLSHIRE.—GROUSE MOOR and MIXED SHOOTING, with Mansion House to be LET for season.—J. S. Henderson, The Hollies, Lochgilphead.

MESSRS. NICHOLAS,

READING, AND AT 4, ALBANY COURT-YARD, PICCADILLY, W.1.

A BERKS QUEEN ANNE HOUSE.

£3,800.

8½ ACRES of GRASS. IN BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY.

ACCOMMODATION:—Three reception rooms, eight bed rooms, dressing room, two bath rooms. Electric Light. Main Drains. Main Water.

OLD GARDENS WITH WALLED KITCHEN GARDEN.

Full details of the SOLE AGENTS, Messrs. NICHOLAS, 1, STATION-ROAD, READING.

SMALL BERKS COUNTRY SEAT.

28 YEARS' LEASE AT NOMINAL RENT OF £100,

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